

Clarendon Press Series

CHAUCER

SKEAT

VOL. II

a

There is a statue of a centurion
high; with its feet close
together, holding a spear
in its right hand, and
a distaff in its left, and
it remained in the
city should be safe.

London

HENRY FROWDE

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Clarendon Press Series

CHAUCER

THE PRIORESSES TALE, SIRE THOPAS,
THE MONKES TALE, THE CLERKES TALE
THE SQUIERES TALE

FROM

THE CANTERBURY TALES

EDITED BY THE

REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, Litt.D.

Erington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge,

Author of a 'Mæso-Gothic Glossary,'

Editor of 'Piers the Plowman,' 'Havelok the Dane,' 'The Romans of Parleyay,'
'Joseph of Arimathea,' &c.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	vii
LIST OF CHAUCER'S WORKS	lxxix
GROUP B. THE MAN-OF-LAW HEAD-LINK	1
" THE MAN OF LAW'S PROLOGUE	4
" THE SHIPMAN'S PROLOGUE	6
" THE SHIPMAN END-LINK	7
" THE PRIORESSES TALE	9
" THE PRIORESS END-LINK	17
" THE RIME OF SIR THOPAS	19
" SIR THOPAS END-LINK	27
" THE MONK'S PROLOGUE	29
" THE MONKES TALE	32
" THE NONNE PRESTES' PROLOGUE	56
GROUP E. THE CLERK'S PROLOGUE	59
" THE CLERKES TALE	61
" CLERK-MERCHANT LINK	100
" THE SQUIRE'S PROLOGUE	101
GROUP F. THE SQUIERES TALE	103
" THE SQUIRE END-LINK	125
Notes to Group B	129
Notes to Group E	195
Notes to Group F	206
Glossarial Index	225
Index of Proper Names	309
Index of Subjects Explained in the Notes	313

INTRODUCTION.

FOR an account of Chaucer's life, I must beg leave to refer the reader to the edition of Chaucer's Prologue, *Knights Tale*, &c., by Dr. Morris, in the Clarendon Press Series; a volume to which I have frequently had occasion to refer in the Notes and Glossary.

But it is worth while to remark that Mr. Furnivall, by diligent searching amongst old records, has lately succeeded in finding out some new facts concerning Chaucer, which have been published from time to time in *The Athenæum*, and since collected and published in his 'Originals and Analogues of some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales,' published for the Chaucer Society, and dated (in advance) 1875. We hence learn that the poet was the son of John Chaucer, Vintner, of Thames Street, London, and Agnes, his wife. Also, that John Chaucer had a half-brother, named Thomas Heroun or Heyroun, both being born of the same mother, named Maria, who must have been married to one of the Heroun family first, and then to Robert, John Chaucer's father. The will of Thomas Heyroun is dated April 7th, 1349, his executor being his half-brother John Chaucer, the poet's father. After Robert's death, Maria married a Richard Chaucer, Vintner, who in his will, dated Easter-day (April 12th), 1349, names Maria his wife, and Thomas Heyroun her son. Richard Chaucer and Thomas Heyroun must have died nearly at the same time, carried off probably by the memorable plague of 1349. Chaucer's mother, Agnes, had an uncle

named Hamo de Copton, a moneyer. The most interesting entries relating to the above matters are (1) that in which occur the words 'me Galfridum Chaucer, filium Johannis Chaucer, Vinetarii, Londonie' (City Hustings Roll, 110, 5 Ric. II, dated June 19, 1380), whereby the poet releases, to Henry Herbury, all his right to his father's house in Thames Street; and (2) that in which occur the words 'ego Johannes Chaucer, Ciuis et Vinetarius Ciuitatis Londonie, & Agnes Vxor mea, consanguinea & Heres Hamonis de Copton quondam Ciuis & Monetarii Civitatis predictæ' (Hustings Roll, 93, dated January 16, 1366), being a conveyance by John Chaucer and Agnes his wife, of a part of her land inherited from her uncle Hamo de Copton, moneyer¹. From the Clerk-of-the-Works' Accounts and the Foreign Accounts we learn that Chaucer was Clerk of the Works at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on July 12, 1390, and was succeeded in the appointment by John Gedney, on July 8, 1391. Whilst holding this appointment, viz. on September 3, 1390, Chaucer was robbed, near the 'foule Ok' (foul oak), of £20 of the King's money, his horse, and other moveables, by certain notorious thieves, as was fully confessed by the mouth of one of them when in gaol at Westminster. The King's writ, wherein he forgives Chaucer this sum of £20, is still extant. In connection with the author of *The Knightes Tale*, it is particularly interesting to find that there is a writ dated July 1, 1390, allowing him the costs of putting up scaffolds in Smithfield for the King and Queen to see the jousts which took place in May, 1390. See *Kn. Tale*, 1023.

Chaucer tells us, in his Prologue, ll. 791-795, that it was his intention to make each of the pilgrims tell four tales, two on the way to Canterbury and two on the return-journey. But so far from fulfilling his proposed plan, he did not even complete so much as a quarter of it, since the number of tales do not even suffice to go *once* round, much less four times. No pilgrim tells two stories, though the poet represents himself as being inter-

¹ For the quotations, see *The Athenæum*, Nov. 29 and Dec. 13, 1873.

rupted in his Rime of Sir Thopas, and telling the tale of Melibeus in its stead; and we have no story from the Yeoman, the Haberdasher, the Carpenter, the Weaver, the Dyer, the Tapiser, or the Ploughman¹. The series being thus incomplete, it only remains to investigate to what degree of completeness the author succeeded in attaining.

It is easy to see that Chaucer may have had a good deal of material in hand before the idea of writing a connected series of tales occurred to him. The Prologue, answering somewhat to a preface, is one of his very latest works, and in his best manner; and before writing it, he had in some measure arranged a part of his materials. His design was to make a collection of tales which he had previously written, to write more new tales to go with these, and to unite them all into a series by means of connecting links², which should account for the change from one narrator to the next in order. In doing this, he did not work continuously, but wrote in the connecting links as they occurred to him, being probably well aware that this was the best way of avoiding an appearance of artificiality. The result is that some links are perfectly supplied, and others not written at all, thus affording a series of fragments or *Groups*, complete in themselves, but having gaps between them. A full account of these Groups, showing which tales are inseparably linked together, and which are not joined at all, is given in Mr. Furnivall's Temporary Preface to the Six-text Edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, published for the Chaucer Society in 1868. The resulting Groups are *nine*. Between these are distinct gaps, and it is by no means clear that the order of the Groups relatively to each other was finally determined upon. This relative order is, however, settled to some extent by occasional references to places passed on the

¹ Warton wrongly adds, or the Host. But the Host was the umpire, not a tale-teller himself.

² The term 'link,' and such terms as 'head-link,' 'end-link,' and the like, are to be found in the Six-text edition published by the Chaucer Society, whence I have copied them. See further, on this subject, in my Introduction to The Man of Lawes Tale.

road, and to the time of day. We are also perfectly certain that the Knight was to tell the first tale, and the Parson the last of the only existing series, thus leaving us only seven Groups to arrange. Another question at once arises, however, which must be settled before we can proceed, viz. whether the pilgrimage was intended to be performed all in one day, or in two, or three, or more. Any one who knows what travelling was in the olden time must be well aware that the notion of performing the whole distance in one day is out of the question, especially as the pilgrims were out more for a holiday than for business, that some of them were but poorly mounted (Prol. 287, 541), and some of them but poor riders (Prol. 390, 469, 622)¹. In fact, such an idea is purely modern, adopted from thoughtlessness almost as a matter of course by every modern reader, but certainly not founded upon truth. Fortunately, too, the matter is put beyond argument by some incidental remarks. In the first Group, or Group A, occurs the line—

‘Lo Depeford, and it is *half-wey pryme*’—

i. e. it is now half-past seven o'clock (l. 3906). After which the Reve is made to tell a story, and the Cook also, bringing the time of day to about nine o'clock at the least. But in Group F, l. 73, the Squire remarks that ‘it is pryme,’ it is nine o'clock, which can only mean that hour of *another* day, not of the same one. Still clearer is the allusion, in the Canon's Yeoman's Prologue, to the pilgrims having passed the night in a hostelry, as I understand the passage. This once perceived, it is not of much consequence whether we allow the pilgrims two days, or three, or four; but the most convenient arrangement is that proposed by Mr. Furnivall, viz. to suppose four days to have been occupied; the more so, as this supposition disposes of another extremely awkward allusion to time, viz. the mention of ten o'clock

¹ In 1749, the coach from Edinburgh to Glasgow, forty-four miles, took two days for the journey. Twenty miles a day was fast. We may allow the pilgrims about fifteen miles a day. See Chambers' Book of Days, ii. 228.

in the morning in Group B, l. 14, which must refer to yet a *third* morning, in order not to clash with the two notes of time already alluded to; whilst the passage in the Canon's Yeoman's Prologue absolutely requires a *fourth* morning, because of the pilgrims having passed the night at a hostelry. The references to places on the road can cause no trouble; on the contrary, these allusions afford much help, for we cannot rest satisfied with the arrangement in Tyrwhitt's edition, which makes the pilgrims come to Sittingbourne before arriving at Rochester.

But the data are not yet all disposed of: for we can fix the very days of the month on which the pilgrims travelled. This is discussed in the note to B 5¹ in the present volume, where the day recognised by the Host is shown to have been the 18th of April, and not the 28th, as in some editions; which agrees with the expression in the Prologue, l. 8².

* Putting all the results together, we get the following convenient scheme of the Groups of tales. It is copied from Mr. Furnivall's Preface, with the mere addition of the dates.

April 16. The guests arrive at the Tabard, late in the evening (Prol. 20, 23).

April 17. GROUP A. General Prologue; Knight's Tale; Miller's Prologue and Tale; Reve's Prologue and Tale; Cook's Prologue and Tale (the last unfinished). *Gap.*

Notes of time and place. In the Miller's Prologue, he tells the company to lay the blame on the ale of Southwark if his tale is not to their liking; he had hardly yet recovered from its effects.

In the Reve's Prologue are the lines—

'Lo Depeford, and it is half-wey pryme;
Lo Grenewich, ther many a shrew is inne.'

A 3906, 3907.

¹ By 'B 5' I mean Group B, l. 5, as numbered in the Chaucer Society's Six-text edition; the arrangement of which I have adopted throughout.

² See note to l. 8 in Dr. Morris's edition of the Prologue, *third* edition, 1872. The note as it stood in the *first* edition was wrong. The fault was mine, and the correction also.

That is, they are in sight of Deptford and Greenwich at about half-past 7 o'clock in the morning.

This Group is incomplete; I shall give my reasons presently for supposing that the Yeoman's Tale was to have formed a part of it. Probably the pilgrims reached Dartford that night, and halted there, at a distance of fifteen miles from London.

April 18. GROUP B. Man-of-Law Head-link, his Prologue, and Tale (1-1162); Shipman's Prologue and Tale (1163-1624); Shipman End-link (1625-1642); Prioress's Tale (1643-1880); Prioress End-link (1881-1901); Sir Thopas (1902-2156); Tale of Melibeus (2157-3078); Monk's Prologue and Tale (3079-3956); Nuns' Priest's Prologue and Tale (3957-4636); End-link (4637-4652). *Gap.*

Notes of time and place. In the Man-of-Law Head-link, we learn that it was 10 o'clock (l. 14), and that it was the 18th of April (l. 5). In the Monk's Prologue, l. 3116, we find that the pilgrims were soon coming to Rochester. This Group is probably incomplete, rather at the beginning than at the end. Something is wanted to bring the time to 10 o'clock, whilst the travellers would hardly have cared to pass Rochester that night. Suppose them to have halted there, at thirty miles from London.

April 19. Group C. Doctor's Tale (1-286); Words of the Host to the Doctor and the Pardoner (287-328); Pardoner's Preamble, Prologue, and Tale (329-968). *Gap.*

GROUP D. Wife of Bath's Preamble (1-856); Wife's Tale (857-1264); Friar's Prologue and Tale (1265-1664); Sompnour's Prologue and Tale (1665-2294). *Gap.*

GROUP E. Clerk's Prologue and Tale (1-1212); Merchant's Prologue and Tale (1213-2418); Merchant End-link (2419-2440). *Gap; but the break is less marked than usual.*

Notes of places, &c. At the end of the Wife of Bath's Preamble is narrated a verbal quarrel between the Sompnour and the Friar, in which the former promises to tell some strange tales about friars before the company shall arrive at Sittingbourne. Again, at the end of his Tale, he says—

'My tale is doon, we ben almost at tounne.' D 2294.

After which, the company probably halted awhile at Sittingbourne, forty miles from London, but spent the night at Ospringe.

It must also be noted that there are at least two allusions to the Wife of Bath's Preamble in the course of Group E; namely, in the Clerk's Tale, l. 1170, and in the Merchant's Tale, E 1685; and probably a third allusion in the Merchant End-link, E 2438. These prove that Group D should precede Group E, and render it probable that it should precede it *immediately*.

April 20. Group F. Squire's Tale (1-672); Squire-Franklin Link (673-708); Franklin's Tale (709-1624). *Gap*.

GROUP G. Second Nun's Tale (1-553); Canon's Yeoman's Tale (554-1481). *Gap*.

GROUP H. Manciple's Prologue and Tale (1-362). *Gap*.

GROUP I. Parson's Prologue and Tale.

Notes of time and place. In the Squire's Tale, F 73, the narrator remarks that he will not delay the hearers, 'for it is prime,' i. e. 9 a.m.

In the Canon's Yeoman's Prologue is a most explicit statement, which is certainly most easily understood as having reference to a halt for the night on the road, at a place (probably Ospringe) five miles short of Boughton-under-Blee. The Canon's Yeoman says plainly that he had seen the pilgrims ride out of their hostelry in the morrow-tide. In the Manciple's Prologue there is mention of a little town called Bob-up-and-down, 'under the Blee, in Canterbury way'; and the Cook is taken to task for sleeping on the road at so early an hour in the morning, which cannot, in any case, be the morning of the day on which they started. In the Parson's Prologue there is mention of the hour of 4 p.m., and the Parson undertakes to tell the last tale before the end of the journey.

The above account is useful as shewing the exact extent to which Chaucer had carried out his intention; and at the same time shews what is, on the whole, the best arrangement of the Tales. This arrangement is not much affected by the question of the number of days occupied by the pilgrims on the journey. It possesses, moreover, the great advantage of stamping upon the

work its incomplete and fragmentary character. The arrangement of the Tales in the various MSS. varies considerably, and hence Tyrwhitt found it necessary in his edition to consider the question of order, and to do his best to make a satisfactory arrangement. The order which he finally adopted is easily expressed by using the names already given to the Groups, only Group B must be subdivided into two parts (*a*) and (*b*), the first of these containing the Man of Law's Prologue and Tale only, and the second all the rest of the Tales, &c. in the Group. This premised, his result is as follows: viz. Groups A, B (*a*), D, E, F, C, B (*b*), G, H, I. The only two variations between the two lists are easily explained. In the first place, Group C is entirely independent of all the rest, and contains no note of time or place, so that it may be placed anywhere between A and G; in this case therefore the variation is of no importance. In the other case, however, Tyrwhitt omitted to see that the parts of Group B are really bound together by the expressions which occur in them. For, whereas the Man of Law declares in l. 46, Group B—

'I can ryght now no *thrifty tale* seyn,

the Host, at the beginning of the Shipman's Prologue, l. 1165, is pleased to give his verdict thus—

'This was a *thrifty tale* for the nones'

and proceeds to ask the Parson for a tale, declaring that 'ye learned men in lore,' i. e. the Man of Law and the Parson, know much that is good: whence it is evident that B (*b*) must be advanced so as to follow B (*a*) immediately; and the more so, as there is authority for this in MS. Arch. Seld. B 14 in the Bodleian Library; while the Harleian MS. hints at a similar arrangement. The correctness of this emendation is proved by the fact that it is necessary for the mention of Rochester in B (*b*) to precede that of Sittingbourne in D.

It deserves to be mentioned further, that, of the four days supposed to be consumed on the way, some of them are inadequately provided for. This furnishes no real objection,

because the unwritten tales of the Yeoman, Haberdasher, Carpenter, Weaver, Dyer, Tapiser, and Ploughman, would have helped in some degree to fill up the gaps which have been noticed above.

The whole of Group A is so admirably fitted together, and its details so well worked out, that it may fairly be looked upon as having been finally revised, as far as it goes; and I am disposed accordingly to look upon the incomplete Cook's Tale as almost the last portion of his great work which the poet ever revised. There is, in this Group A, only one flaw, one that has often been noted, viz. the mention of *three* Priests in the Prologue (l. 164), whereas we know that there was but *one* Nun's Priest, his name being Sir John. At the same place there is a notable omission of the character of the Nun, and the two things together point to the possibility that Chaucer may have drawn her character in too strong strokes, and have then suddenly determined to withdraw it, and to substitute a new character at some future time. If we suppose him to have left the line 'That was hire chapelley' unfinished, it is easy to see how another hand would have put in the words 'and prestes thre' for the mere sake of the rime, without having regard to reason. We ought to reject those three words as spurious.

That Chaucer's work did receive, in some small degree, some touching-up, is rendered yet more probable by observing how Group A ends. For here, in several of the MSS., we come upon an additional fragment which, on the face of it, is not Chaucer's at all, but a work belonging to a slightly earlier period; I mean the Tale of Gamelyn. Some have supposed, with great reason, that this tale occurs among the rest because it is one which Chaucer intended to recast, although, as a fact, he did not live to re-write a single line of it. This is the more likely because the tale is a capital one in itself, well worthy of having been re-written even by so great a poet; indeed, the plot bears considerable resemblance to that of the favourite play known to us all by the title of *As You Like It*. But I cannot but protest against the stupidity of the botcher whose hand wrote above it

'The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.' That was done because it happened to be found *next after* the Cook's Tale, which, instead of being about Gamelyn, is about Perkin the reveller, an idle apprentice.

The fitness of things ought to shew at once that this Tale of Gamelyn, a tale of the woods, in the true Robin-Hood style, could only have been placed in the mouth of him 'who bare a mighty bow,' and who knew all the usage of woodcraft; in one word, of the Yeoman. (*Gandelyn* is the name of *an archer* in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, i. 82). And we get hence the additional hint, that the Yeoman's Tale was to have followed the Cook's Tale, a tale of fresh country-life succeeding one of the close back-streets of the city. No better place can be found for it.

There is yet one more Tale, found only in some of the earlier printed editions, but in none of the MSS., viz. the Ploughman's Tale. This is admittedly spurious, in the sense that it is not Chaucer's; but it is a remarkable poem in its way. The author never intended it for an imitation of Chaucer, nor pretended any disguise about it; on the contrary, he says plainly that he was the author of the well-known poem in alliterative verse commonly known as *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*. It can only have been inserted by inadvertence, but we need not blame Thynne for doing this, since otherwise the poem would not have been preserved at all, no MS. of it being now in existence.

The next question that presents itself is this—Have we any means of telling which of the Tales are of early, and which of late workmanship? In reply to this, we may note, in the first place, the following facts and probabilities.

The Knight's Tale was almost certainly re-written from beginning to end. In the first instance Chaucer took a good deal of it from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, and gave it in the name of *Palamon and Arcite*; see Prologue to *Legende of Good Women*, l. 420. This he would naturally do just after or just before writing his *Troilus*¹, in which he follows the same author, and

¹ Several lines are common to *Troilus* and to the Knight's Tale, shewing that the former and '*Palamon and Arcite*' were probably in hand together.

he would naturally employ the seven-line stanza. But this is not all, for it is obvious upon comparison (and I now find that Ten Brink said the same in 1870) that Chaucer also pressed into his service, when writing the *Knight's Tale*, a poem also in the seven-line stanza, which has been preserved under the title 'Of Queen Annelida and False Arcite.' In this poem, after three introductory stanzas, he quotes three lines from Statius, beginning—'Iamque domos patrias,' &c.; and it is not a little remarkable that the very same three lines reappear as a heading at the beginning of the *Knight's Tale* in many of the MSS. It is interesting to note the traces of resemblance between this poem and the *Knight's Tale*, but it must be admitted that they are very few, such as these:—

'With Emely her yonge suster schene'—

which reappears in the *Knight's Tale*, l. 114; with a few similar phrases. For example, the first three lines of the prologue run thus:—

'O thou fiers God of armes, Mars the rede,
That in thy frosty country called Thrace,
Within thy grisly temples full of drede'—

which may be compared with the *Knight's Tale*, 1111–1115. The general story is, however, widely different, and Chaucer used up the latter part of it, not in the *Knight's Tale*, but in the *Squire's Tale*. I draw attention to this poem chiefly in support of a suggestion, to which I shall have occasion to recur, that the early draught of Palamon and Arcite may have been in seven-line stanzas; as suggested (I find) by Ten Brink in 1870.

*It must next be noted that Mr. Furnivall, who has drawn up, tentatively, a list of Chaucer's works in their supposed order, puts down amongst the works of the 'Second Period,' i.e. prior to the *Canterbury Tales*, that Tale which is now known as the *Second Nun's*, though formerly called by Chaucer himself the *Life of Saint Cecile*. Of this result there has never been a doubt; Tyrwhitt says expressly, 'The Tale of the Nonne is almost literally translated from the *Life of St. Cecilia* in the

Legenda Aurea of Jacobus Januensis. It is mentioned by Chaucer as a separate work in his *Legende of Good Women*, l. 426, under the title of the Life of Saint Cecile, and it still retains evident marks that it was not originally composed in the form of a Tale to be spoken by the Nonne¹. It is, then, little more than a translation, and it is in seven-line stanzas.

Mr. Furnivall assigns to this Second Nun's Tale the conjectural date of 1373; now this is the very year when Chaucer met Petrarch at Padua (see note to E 27), and learnt from him the tale of Griseldis, now known as the Clerk's Tale. This tale is, for the most part, a translation, and it is in seven-line stanzas.

The Prioress's Tale has a Proem much better suited for a formal poem than for a Tale to be told, being much in the same strain as one of the author's other poems, known as Chaucer's A. B. C. Moreover, it is (by an oversight) still called a *song*; see B 1677. This poem is also in seven-line stanzas.

The Monk's Tale is in a very peculiar metre, which appears nowhere else in Chaucer, except in the above-mentioned poem called the A. B. C. (*perhaps* written before A.D. 1369), and in some of Chaucer's latest but very short poems, such as the Envoy to Bukton, and the Ballad of the Visage² without Painting; so that, considered with reference to metre, this Tale may be of any date. The main part of it shews no great originality, and seems to me rather early than late.

Having premised these considerations, I wish now boldly to state that we have, in fact, one test of earliness or lateness on which we may rely, I believe, with some confidence. It is a test so obvious that it is a wonder to me that no one, as far as I know, has pointed it out before; I mean the test of rhythm. The canon I propose is simply this. Nearly all of Chaucer's

¹ In the Proem, the Nun calls herself an 'unworthy son of Eve.'

² Oddly spelt *Vilage* in the MSS.; but the poem is imitated from Boethius, and has special reference to the passage—'This ilke Fortune hath departyd and vncoueryd to the bothe the certeyn *visages*, and eke the dowty *visages* of thy felawes'; Chaucer's Boethius, ed. Morris, p. 62.

tales that are in stanzas are early, and nearly all that are in the usual couplets are late. We have seen that this is known to be true in the case of the Second Nun's Tale, that it is highly probable in the case of the Clerk's Tale (of which more hereafter), and there is nothing against it in the case of the Monk's Tale, written in the same metre as a poem which is said to have been his very first, or nearly so, if there be any truth in the statement that it was written for the use of the Duchess Blanche, who died in 1369. At the same time, I suppose 'Palamon and Arcite' to have been written in stanzas, so that the present metre of the Knight's Tale presents no difficulty. Of course it will be understood that there is, in these stanza-tales, some of Chaucer's latest work, but I shall presently shew that this late work is easily picked out.

The above canon is due to no fancy, but to the simple fact, that Chaucer cannot be proved to have used his couplets till he was well advanced in composition. Indeed, it has always been remarked that no English poet before him ever dreamt of such a metre, and it has been a source of wonder, for hundreds of years, whence he derived it. To say that it was derived from the French ten-syllable verse is not a complete solution of the mystery; for nearly all such verse is commonly either *in stanzas*, or else a *great number* of successive lines are rimed together. What we desire is to find a specimen of French ten-syllable verse in which *only two* successive lines are rimed together; and these, I believe, are rather scarce. After some search I have, however, fortunately lighted upon a very interesting specimen, among the poems of Guillaume de Machault, a French writer whom Chaucer is known to have imitated¹, and who died in

¹ See Specimens from Chaucer's Book of the Duchess as compared with some from Machault's Remède de Fortune in Furnivall's Trial Forewords, p. 47, where he quotes from Étude sur G. Chaucer, by M. Sandras, p. 290. The obligations to the Remède de Fortune are somewhat doubtful (Trial Forewords, p. 115): but there are other instances which go to shew that Chaucer had read Machault; see Professor Ten Brink's note (at the same reference) and the last note in Tyrwhitt's notes to the Canterbury Tales.

1377. In the edition of Machault's poems edited by Tarbé, Reims and Paris, 1849, p. 89, there is a poem of exactly this character, of no great length, but fortunately dated; for its title is—'Complainte écrite après la bataille de Poitiers et avant le siège de Reims par les Anglais' (1356-1358). The first four lines run thus:—

'A toy, Henry, dous amis, me complain,
Pour ce que ne cuer ne mont ne plein¹;
Car a piet suy, sans cheval et sans selle,
Et si n'ay mais esmeraude, ne belle.'

The last couplet (the second line of which has two examples of the fully-sounded final *e*) is as follows:—

'Et que jamais ne feray chant ne lay,
Adieu te di: car toute joie lay.'

Now as Chaucer was taken prisoner in France in 1359, he had an excellent opportunity for making himself acquainted with this poem, and with others, possibly, in a similar metre which have not come down to us. It is also almost certain that the earliest attempt to use this metre in English was made by Chaucer, in his Legend of Good Women, commenced, according to Professor Ten Brink, in the year 1385 (Furnivall's Trial Forewords, p. 111). Surely this date is one of considerable importance; for we at once derive from it the probability that all of the Canterbury Tales written in this metre were written after 1385, whilst those not in this metre were probably earlier. With this to guide us, I can now proceed to discuss separately such of the Canterbury Tales as are printed in the present volume.

Man-of-Law Head-link. This is an important passage, as it gives the date (April 18) of one of the days of the pilgrimage, and a list of the Tales which Chaucer meant to include in his Legend of Good Women. These points are discussed in the

¹ Observe particularly this rime of *complain* with *plein*. This shews whence Chaucer derived such rimes as *seke, seke*; Prol. 17, 18. There is a poem of 92 lines called *Le Dit de la Harpe*, printed in Bartsch's *Crestomathie Française*, p. 408, in which *more than half* the rimes are of this character.

notes to ll. 3 and 61, which see. The metre, by the canon, shews late or new work, as the subject-matter proves.

Prologue to the Man of Law's Tale. The metre would, by the canon, indicate early work, yet it is not wholly such. The truth is that the Man of Law's Tale is, in itself, of early workmanship, but was revised for insertion amongst the Tales, the Prologue being made up of old work and new. Lines 131-133 may be taken to mean, in plain English, that 'I, the poet, should be in want of a Tale to insert here, and should have to write one, only fortunately I have one by me which will do very well.' The 'Merchant' who 'taught' Chaucer the Man of Law's Tale was his industrious younger self¹.

Shipman's Prologue, Tale, and End-link. All in the poet's latest and best manner.

Prioress's Tale. The real Prologue to this Tale is contained in the Shipman End-link, B 1637-1642. What is now called the Prologue is, more strictly, a Proem; and the Tale itself is, more strictly, a Legend, or (as the author calls it) a 'song'; B 1677. The Legend is more original than the Life of Saint Cecile, and probably belongs to a later period. The Proem closely resembles that to the Life, and contains a similar invocation to the Virgin Mary: it seems to have been partly adapted from an old Proem, now represented by ll. 1657-1677, though l. 1663 has been altered or re-written. The two first stanzas, ll. 1643-1656, belong to the new or revised work, as shewn by the introduction of the words 'quod she' (1644), and the line 'To tell a storie I wol doon my labour' (1653). At the end of l. 1656 I have inserted a short stroke, by way of marking off the new work from the old.

The Tale itself is taken from a source similar to that of the Legend of Alphonsus of Lincoln, a story reprinted by the Chaucer Society from the *Fortalitium Fidei*; Lugdun. 1500,

¹ For further notes, see *Specimens of English*, Part II, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 346, and my edition of the Man of Law's Tale. The French original by Nicholas Trivet has lately been published by the Chaucer Society.

fol. ccviii. In another edition, printed in 1485, the Legend of Alphonsus is said to have been composed in 1459, and it is stated to be the work of a Minorite friar, whose name, according to Hain and others, was Alphonsus a Spina. The story is, that a widow residing in Lincoln has a son named Alphonsus, ten years of age, who goes daily to school, singing 'Alma Redemptoris' as he passes through the street where the Jews dwell. One day the Jews seize him, cut out his tongue, tear out his heart, and throw his body into a filthy pit. But the Virgin appears to him, gives him a precious stone in place of a tongue, and enables him to sing 'Alma Redemptoris' for four days. His mother seeks and finds him, and he is borne to the cathedral, still singing. The bishop celebrates mass; the boy reveals the secret, resigns the precious stone to the bishop, gives up the ghost, and is buried in a marble tomb. A similar legend is narrated concerning Hugh of Lincoln; see note to B 1874.

In *Originals and Analogues of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, pt. iii. (Chaucer Society, 1876) is the story of The Paris Beggar-boy murdered by a Jew, printed from the Vernon MS., leaf 123, back. It is well told, and has some remarkable points of agreement with the Prioresses Tale. It clearly identifies the hymn *Alma Redemptoris Mater* as agreeing with the *second* anthem mentioned in the note to l. 1708 of Group B, which is translated by

'Godus Moder, mylde and clene,
Heuene ȝate and sterre of se,
Saue þi peple from synne and we [woe].'

The same work contains a similar story, in French verse, of a boy killed by a Jew for singing *Gaude Maria*; from MS. Harl. 4401.

Tyrwhitt's account of the Prioress's Tale is as follows: 'The transition from the Tale of the Shipman to that of the Prioress is happily managed. I have not been able to discover from what *Legende of the Miracles of Our Lady* the Prioress's Tale is taken. From the scene being laid in Asia, it should seem, that

this was one of the oldest of the many stories which have been propagated, at different times, to excite or justify several merciless persecutions of the Jews, upon the charge of murdering Christian children. The story of Hugh of Lincoln, which is mentioned in the last stanza, is placed by Matthew Paris under the year 1255. In the first four months of the *Acta Sanctorum* by Bollandus, I find the following names of children canonized, as having been murdered by Jews: xxv Mart. *Willielmus Norwicensis*, 1144; *Richardus, Parisiis*, 1179; xvii Apr. *Rudolphus, Bernæ*, 1287; *Wernerus, Wesaliæ*, anno eodem; *Albertus, Poloniæ*, 1598. I suppose the remaining eight months would furnish at least as many more. See a Scottish Ballad (Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, i. 32) upon one of these supposed murders. The editor [Percy] has very ingeniously conjectured that "Merryland" in verse 1 is a corruption of 'Milan.' Perhaps the real occasion of the Ballad may have been what is said to have happened at *Trent*, in 1475, to a boy called *Simon*. The Cardinal Hadrian, about fifty years after, mentioning the Rocks of Trent, adds—"quo Iudæi ob *Simonis* cædem ne aspirare quidem audent;" *Praef. ad librum de Serm. Lat.* The change of the name in the Song, from Simon to Hugh, is natural enough in *this* country, where similar stories of Hugh of Norwich and Hugh of Lincoln had been long current.'

The Ballad alluded to is called 'The Jew's Daughter' by Percy, and is to the effect that a boy named Hugh was enticed to play and then stabbed by a Jew's daughter, who threw him into a draw-well. His mother, Lady Helen, finds him by hearing his voice.

I may add that the story of Hugh of Lincoln, and a picture of the martyrdom of Simon at Trent, are given in an excellent chapter concerning the Jews in *Manners, Customs, and Dress during the Middle Ages*, by P. Lacroix, pp. 434-455.

A last word as to the metre. The question has been raised—Whence did Chaucer derive his seven-line stanza? M. Sandras (*Étude sur G. Chaucer*, pp. 76, 288) answers—From Guillaume de Machault, and quotes a stanza to shew this. The answer is

right, but the example ill-chosen, as it contains but two rimes instead of three. Unexceptionable examples will be found in Tarbé's edition of Machault, at pp. 56 and 131. 'This stanza was used, but with a restriction to two rhymes, by Jehan de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, more than a century before the birth of Boccaccio. In England it was afterwards called *rhyme royal*, from its use, not many years after the death of Chaucer, by the captive King of Scotland, James I, as the measure of "The King's Quair."—Morley's English Writers, ii. 169.

The Prioress End-link. This passage, like the other End-links and Prologues in rimed couplets, evidently belongs to the late period; we recognise here some of the author's best work.

Sir Thopas. Judging by the rhythm-test, this might be of early workmanship; but judging by the language, it is late. It is, apparently, the *only one* of all the Canterbury Tales which belongs to the late period, although not written in rimed couplets. Tyrwhitt's estimate of it is judicious and correct. He says,—'The Rime of Sir Thopas was clearly intended to ridicule the "palpable gross" fictions of the common Rimers of that age, and still more, perhaps, the meanness of their language and versification. It is full of phrases taken from *Isumbras*, *Li Beaus Desconus*, and other Romances in the same style, which are still extant. . . . For the more complete reprobation of this species of Riming, even *the Host*, who is not to be suspected of too refined a taste, is made to cry out against it, and to cut short *Sire Thopas* in the midst of his adventures. Chaucer has nothing to say for his Rime, but that "it is the best he can" (B 2118), and readily consents to tell another Tale; but having just laughed so freely at the bad poetry of his time, he might think it, perhaps, too invidious to exhibit a specimen of better in his own person, and therefore his other Tale is in prose, a mere translation from *Le Livre de Melibee et de dame Prudence*, of which several copies are still preserved in MS¹. It is in truth, as he calls it, "a moral

¹ The French version is also not original, but taken from the *Liber Consolationis et Consilii* of Albertano of Brescia, who died about

tale vertuous," and was probably much esteemed in its time; but in this age of levity, I doubt some readers will be apt to regret that he did not rather give us the remainder of Sire Thopas.'

Sir Thopas is admittedly a burlesque, and several of the passages imitated are quoted in the Notes; but I cannot quite resist the suspicion that Chaucer may himself, in his youth, have tried his hand at such romance-writing in all seriousness, but lived to have a good-humoured laugh even in some degree at his own expense; and he seems as if endeavouring to make his readers feel that they could wish there was somewhat more of it. Yet we cannot but allow that to

'Draise syr *Topas* for a noble tale.

And scorne the story that the Knight told'

is much the same as to

'say that Pan

Passeth Appollo in musike manifold,'

as Sir Thomas Wiat has remarked in his second satire. It may be added that the usual metrical laws are not quite strictly observed in this Tale.

The Monk's Tale. Judging by the rhythm, this belongs to the early period. The subject-matter shews, however, that it was probably written at different times, part of it at an early period, and part at the period of revision. It can hardly be called, in strictness, a tale at all, but consists of a whole series of them, and has all the appearance of having been originally an independent work, which Chaucer had at one time begun, but, in his accustomed manner, had left a little less than half finished. It is formed on the model of Boccaccio's book *de Casibus virorum illustrium*, the title of which is actually retained in the rubric printed at p. 32. The manner in which the poet contrives to assign this string of tragedies to the monk is highly ingenious. The Host expects to hear rather a merry and lively story from the jovial and corpulent Monk, and rallies him upon his sleek

appearance; but the Monk, taking all in patience, volunteers either the Life of Saint Edward the Confessor or else a few of his 'hundred' tragedies; and then, fearful of interruption, proceeds to define the word Tragedy, and to start off before any of the pilgrims have had time to offer any opinion upon the matter. He also offers an apology for not telling all his stories in strictly chronological order. This apology is the real key to the whole matter. We may well believe that, whilst the collection of tragedies was still an independent work, the arrangement was strictly chronological, or was intended to have been made such when the work was completed. Such was the usual formula; and accordingly the author begins, in the most approved fashion, with Lucifer, and then duly proceeds to Adam and all the rest. But as, in the course of composition, he would naturally first write such lives as most pleased him, and by no means succeeding in writing anything like a complete collection—for out of the 'hundred' that existed 'in his cell'¹ he produced only seventeen in all—it clearly became his simplest plan to give specimens only, and to abandon the chronological arrangement as no longer necessary. Yet it is worth remarking that the tragedies are more nearly in chronological order than may at first sight appear. If they be compared with such a book as Peter Comestor's *Historia Scholastica*, we shall see this the better. Peter Comestor takes the Bible as the foundation of his history, noticing secular history as he goes on. We thus find a mention of Hercules in the time of Jephthah, judge of Israel. Strictly, then, Hercules should precede Samson; but as they come so near together, the scriptural character takes precedence. Again, the tragedies of Antiochus and Alexander both belong, in this way, to the first book of Maccabees, and therefore come next after the tragedy of Holofernes, which belongs to the book of Judith. Here, again, Alexander should, in strictness, precede Antiochus, but this consideration is overridden by the fitness of coupling

¹ The Monk's cell is mentioned in the Prologue, l. 172; Chaucer's was his 'celle fantasyk'; Kn. Ta. 518.

Antiochus with Holofernes, and Alexander with Caesar. Allowing, then, that Samson may precede Hercules, and that Antiochus may precede Alexander, we may divide the whole series into six groups, as follows:—(a) Lucifer, Adam, Samson, Hercules, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar; (e)¹ Zenobia; (f)² Pedro of Spain, Pedro of Cyprus, Barnabo, Ugolino; (d) Nero; (c) Holofernes, Antiochus, Alexander, Caesar; and (b) Cræsus. This grouping is far more suggestive than might be expected, for it throws some additional light upon the matter, if duly considered. In the first place, group (f) consists wholly of what have been called 'modern instances,' as referring to matters that happened in Chaucer's own time, instead of containing examples from ancient history; three of the four are remarkably short, and all four only make up eleven stanzas. One of them, the tragedy of Barnabo, contains the latest allusion in the whole of the Canterbury Tales, as it has reference to the year 1385, the very year mentioned above as the probable date of the Prologue to the Legend of Good Women. The difference in style between the tragedy of Ugolino and such a tragedy as that of Samson or Hercules, must strike the most careless reader; and it is easy to see that this group (f) was an afterthought, being a piece added at the period of revision. So much we can tell from internal evidence, but the fact is curiously corroborated by evidence that is external. For of course, if the poet added a few tragedies as an afterthought, he would naturally add them *at the end*; and it is accordingly a fact that in several good MSS., including the Ellesmere, the Hengwrt, and the Cambridge MSS., this group is placed *at the end*, after the tragedy of Cræsus. But Chaucer's apology for want of order left him free to insert them where he pleased; and he was accordingly pleased to put them in the order in which they appear in the present edition, which follows the arrangement of the Harleian, Corpus, Petworth, and Lansdowne MSS. That

¹ I put (e) not (b), in order to show the *chronological* order, which is that of the letters a, b, c, d, e, f.

² The group (f) has nothing to do with (e); as will appear.

this removal of group (*f*) from the end to an earlier place is really *his own* doing is proved by observing that the tragedy of Cræsus *must* come last, (1) because it repeats, in the last stanza, the monk's previous definition of tragedy, a repetition of which the Knight does not approve, and takes occasion to say so; and (2) because the Host also quotes from this last stanza, and ridicules the expression about Fortune 'covering things with a cloud'; see B 3972.

But we may, with patience, learn a few things more from the grouping of the tragedies. Putting aside group (*f*) as an addition at the time of revision, we may note that group (*e*) follows (*a*), for the simple reason that the story of Zenobia is in Boccaccio, whom Chaucer was imitating. We then have only groups (*d*), (*c*), and (*b*) to consider, and we notice at once that Chaucer has purposely somewhat mixed up these; for, if we merely transpose (*d*) and (*c*), we bring the tragedy of Nero next that of Cræsus, and immediately preceding it. That is the original order of things, since the stories of Nero and Cræsus are both taken from the Romaunt of the Rose, where they appear together, and Nero preceded Cræsus in Chaucer's work as a matter of course, because his story preceded that of Cræsus in the original. We have thus the pleasure of seeing Chaucer actually at work; he begins with Boccaccio and the Vulgate version of the Bible, drawing upon his recollections¹ of Boethius for the story of Hercules; he next takes a leaf or two from the Romaunt of the Rose; the story of Alexander, suggested (see B 3845) by the book of Maccabees, leads him on to write the tragedy of Caesar; then he tires of his work, and breaks off. Returning to it for the purpose of filling up his great work, he adds a few 'modern instances,' mixes up the order of tales, writes an apology for their want of order, humorously assigns them to the Monk, from whom the Host had expected something widely different, and makes the Knight cut him short when the right moment comes.

¹ I say 'recollections' advisedly; see note to B 3293.

The great collection of tragedies which Chaucer may have originally contemplated, in imitation of Boccaccio, was fully carried out by his successor Lydgate, one of whose best works is the 'Falls of Princes.' This poem, written in Chaucer's favourite seven-line stanza, was not, however, taken from Boccaccio *directly*, but through the version of a Frenchman named Laurent de Premierfait, an ecclesiastic of the diocese of Troyes; see Morley's Eng. Writers, ii. 429. Lydgate's poem long continued in favour, and in its turn suggested the famous series of tragedies by Sackville, Baldwin, and others, known by the name of the 'Mirror for Magistrates; see Morley's First Sketch of Eng. Lit., pp. 335-337. The most interesting point in Lydgate's version is his recognition of Chaucer's Monk's Tale in the following stanza of his prologue:—

'My mayster Chaucer¹ with his fressh comedies
Is dede, allas, cheif poete of Bretayne,
That sumtyme made full pitous tragidies;
The 'fall of princes' he dide also compleyne,
As he that was of makynge souereyne;
Whom all this londe of right ought[e] preferre,
Sith of oure langage he was the lode-sterre.'

There is a poem entitled the Fall of Princis in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, iii. 168; but it is of no great merit.

The original sources of the various tragedies are sufficiently indicated in the Notes. I have only one word more to say, which has regard to the metre. The poet first used the eight-line stanza, as I suppose, in his poem called A. B. C., though the original French from which that poem is translated is in short lines. Whence then did he derive it? The answer is—from the French. A good example of it will be found in a ballad by Eustache Deschamps, written upon the Death of Guillaume de Machault in 1377; see Tarbé's edition of Deschamps, p. 30.

¹ Printed 'Chauncer' in the old edition which I here follow.

The Prologue to the Nuns' Priest's Tale needs no comment; like the tale itself, it is in Chaucer's best manner.

The Clerk's Tale. Of this tale, the main part is a rather close translation from Petrarch's *De obedientia et fide uxoris Mythologia*, as explained in the Notes; and it must be added that Petrarch had it from Boccaccio. It is the very last tale—the tenth tale of the tenth day—in the Decamerone, written shortly after the year 1348. Whether Boccaccio invented it or not can hardly be determined; for an expression of Petrarch's, to the effect that he had heard it 'many years' (*multos annos*) before 1373, is not at all decisive on this point, as he may easily have *heard* it twenty years before then, even though he had never before *read* the Decamerone, as he himself asserts. There has been some unnecessary mystification about the matter. Tyrwhitt wonders why Chaucer should have owned an obligation to Petrarch rather than to Boccaccio; but a very cursory examination shews the now undoubted fact, that Chaucer follows Petrarch almost word for word in many passages, though Petrarch by no means closely follows Boccaccio. In fact, ll. 41–55 settle the matter. The date of Petrarch's version, though a little uncertain, seems to have been 1373; and Chaucer himself tells us that he met Petrarch at Padua. We may therefore readily adopt Mr. Furnivall's suggestion, that 'during his Italian embassy in 1373, Chaucer may have met Petrarch.' Only let us suppose for a moment that Chaucer himself knew best, that he is not intentionally and unnecessarily inventing his statements, and all difficulty vanishes. We know that Chaucer was absent from England on the king's business, visiting Florence and Genoa, from December 1, 1372, till some time before November 22, 1373. We know that Petrarch's letter to Boccaccio, really forming a preface to the tale of Griselda, and therefore written shortly after he had made his version of it, is dated in some copies June 8, 1373, though in other copies no date appears. And we know that Petrarch, on his own shewing, was so pleased with the story of Griselda that he learnt it by heart as well as he could, for the express purpose of repeating it to friends, before the

idea of turning it into Latin occurred to him. Whence we may conclude that Chaucer and Petrarch met at Padua early in 1373; that Petrarch told Chaucer the story by word of mouth, either in Italian or French¹; and that Chaucer shortly after obtained a copy of Petrarch's Latin version, which he kept constantly before him whilst making his own translation². At this rate, the main part of the Clerk's Tale was probably written in 1373 or 1374, and required but little revision to make it suitable for one of the tales of the Canterbury series. The test of metre gives the same result, as it shews that it was one of his early works. The closeness of the translation also proves the same point. Chaucer, in his revised version, adds the Prologue, containing an allusion to Petrarch's death (which took place in 1374), and eulogizes the great Italian writer according to his desert. At the end of the translation, which terminates with l. 1162, he adds two new stanzas, and the Envoy. The lateness of this (undramatic) addition is proved at once by the whole tone of it, and, in particular, by the mention of the Wife of Bath in l. 1170. The Envoy is a marvel of rhythm, since, though it consists of thirty-six lines, it contains but three rime-endings, viz. *-ence*, *-aille*, and *-ynde*. Besides this addition, there is yet one more, in the middle of the tale, viz. the two stanzas in ll. 995-1008, as pointed out in the Notes; they are conspicuous for their excellence. The story of Griselda, as told by Boccaccio, together with Petrarch's Latin version of it, and the letter of Petrarch to Boccaccio concerning it, are all reprinted in the 'Originals and Analogues of some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Part II, published for the Chaucer Society, and dated (in advance) 1875. Were any additional proof needed that Chaucer had Petrarch's version before him, it is supplied by the fact that numerous quotations from that version are actually written in the margins of the pages of the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS., each in its proper place. All the

¹ See E 27, 40.

² See E 1147—'this Petrark *wryteth*.' And yet Warton could imagine that Chaucer did not use a copy of Petrarch's version, but only wrote from recollection of what he had heard! Besides, see ll. 42-55.

passages that are made clearer by a comparison with the Latin text are duly considered in the Notes.

Speaking of the story of Griselda, Warton remarks that it 'soon became so popular in France, that the comedians of Paris represented a mystery in French verse, entitled *Le mystere de Griselidis Marquis[e] de Saluces*, in the year 1393. Before, or in the same year, the French prose version in *Le Ménagier de Paris* was composed, and there is an entirely different version in the Imperial library. Lydgate, almost Chaucer's contemporary, in his poem entitled the Temple of Glass, among the celebrated lovers painted on the walls of the Temple, mentions Dido, Medea and Jason, Penelope, Alcestis, *Patient Griselda*, Belle Isoulde and Sir Tristram, Pyramus and Thisbe, Theseus, Lucretia, Canace, Palamon, and Emilia.' Elsewhere Warton remarks (*Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ed. Hazlitt, iv. 229, note 3) that 'the affecting story of *Patient Griseld* seems to have long kept up its celebrity. In the books of the Stationers, in 1565, Owen Rogers has a licence to print 'a Ballad entituled the Songe of Pacyent Gressell vnto hyr make' [husband]; Registr. A. fol. 132, b. Two ballads are entered in 1565, "to the tune of pacyente Gressell"; *ibid.* fol. 135, a. In the same year T. Colwell has licence to print *The History of meke and pacyent Gressell*; *ibid.* fol. 139, a. Instances occur much lower.' See also Hazlitt's *Handbook of Early English Literature*.

There is a ballad called 'Patient Grissell,' in Percy's *Folio MS.*, ed. Hales and Furnivall, iii. 421; and there is one by Thomas Deloney in Professor Child's *English and Scottish Ballads*, vol. iv. Professor Child remarks that 'two plays upon the subject are known to have been written, one of which (by Dekker, Chettle, and Haughton) has been printed by the Shakespeare Society, while the other, an older production of the close of Henry VIII's reign, is lost.'

In Italy the story is so common that it is still often acted in marionette theatres; it is to be had, moreover, in common chap-books, and a series of cheap pictures representing various scenes in it may often be seen decorating cottage-walls. (*Notes and Queries*, 5 S. i. 105, 253). The same thing was done in England.

'We in the country do not scorn
Our walls with ballads to adorn
Of patient Grissel and the Lord of Lorn.'

Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. xcvi.

Mr. Hales tells me that several scenes of the tale are well exhibited in an excellent picture by Pinturicchio, in the National Gallery.

For remarks upon the conduct of the tale and the character of the heroine, see Mr. Hales's criticisms in the Percy Folio MS., iii. 421, and in *Originals and Analogues of Chaucer*, Part II, pp. 173-176. There are also a few good remarks on it in *Canterbury Tales from Chaucer*, by J. Saunders, p. 308, where the author points out that, as the Marquis was Griselda's feudal lord, she could but say 'yes' when asked to marry him, the asking being a mere form; and that the spirit of chivalry appears in her devotion of herself to his every wish.

The Squire's Tale. This tale is conspicuous as being the one which has most resisted all attempts to discover an immediate original for it, and because of its connection with the characteristics of Arabian fiction. Tyrwhitt remarks that he had never been able to discover its probable original, and yet would be very hardly brought to believe that the whole, or even any considerable part of it, was of Chaucer's invention.

It is worth remarking that there is just one other case in which Chaucer is connected with an Arabian writer. I have shewn, in my edition of Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, that a large part of it is immediately derived from a Latin version of a treatise written by Messahala, an Arabian astronomer, by religion a Jew, who flourished towards the end of the eighth century. So also in the case of *The Squire's Tale*, we may suspect that it was through some Latin medium that Chaucer made acquaintance with Arabian fiction. But I am fortunate in having found a more direct clue to some part, at least, of the poem. I shall shew presently that one of his sources was the *Travels of Marco Polo*¹.

¹ Only a few hours after writing this sentence, I found that Mr.

Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, took much pains to gather together some information on the subject, and his remarks are therefore quoted here, nearly at length, for the reader's convenience.

'The *Canterbury Tales*,' says Warton, 'are unequal, and of various merit. Few perhaps, if any, of the stories are the invention of Chaucer. I have already spoken at large of the *Knight's Tale*, one of our author's noblest compositions. That of the *Canterbury Tales* which deserves the next place, as written in the higher strain of poetry, and the poem by which Milton describes and characterises Chaucer, is the *Squire's Tale*. The imagination of this story consists in Arabian fiction engrafted on Gothic chivalry. Nor is this Arabian fiction purely the sport of arbitrary fancy: it is in great measure founded on Arabian learning. Cambuscan, a King of Tartary, celebrates his birthday festival in the hall of his palace at Sarra with the most royal magnificence. In the midst of the solemnity, the guests are alarmed by a miraculous and unexpected spectacle: the minstrels cease on a sudden, and all the assembly is hushed in silence, surprise, and suspense; see ll. 77-88.

'These presents were sent by the King of Arabia and India to Cambuscan, in honour of his feast. The Horse of Brass, on the skilful movement and management of certain secret springs, transported his rider into the most distant region of the world in the space of twenty-four hours; for, as the rider chose, he could fly in the air with the swiftness of an eagle: and again, as occasion required, he could stand motionless in opposition to the strongest force, vanish on a sudden at command, and return at his master's call. The Mirror of Glass was endued with the power of shewing any future disasters which might happen to Cambuscan's kingdom, and discovered the most hidden machinations of treason. The Naked Sword could

Keightley, in his *Tales and Popular Fictions*, published in 1834, at p. 76, distinctly derives Chaucer's Tale from the travels of Marco Polo. I let the sentence stand, however, as an example of undesigned coincidence.

pierce armour deemed impenetrable, "were it as thikke as is a branched ook" (l. 159); and he who was wounded with it could never be healed, unless its possessor could be entreated to stroke the wound with its edge. The Ring was intended for Canace, Cambuscan's daughter, and while she bore it in her purse, or wore it on her thumb, enabled her to understand the language of every species of birds, and the virtues of every plant.

'I have mentioned in another place, the favourite philosophical studies of the Arabians. In this poem the nature of those studies is displayed, and their operations exemplified: and this consideration, added to the circumstances of Tartary being the scene of action, and Arabia the country from which these extraordinary presents are brought, induces me to believe this story to be identical with one which was current at a very ancient date among the Arabians¹. At least it is formed on their principles. Their sciences were tinctured with the warmth of their imaginations, and consisted in wonderful discoveries and mysterious inventions.

'This idea of a Horse of Brass took its rise from their chemical knowledge and experiments in metals. The treatise of Jeber, a famous Arab chemist of the middle ages, called *Lapis Philosophorum*, contains many curious and useful processes concerning the nature of metals, their fusion, purification, and malleability, which still maintain a place in modern systems of that science. The poets of romance, who deal in Arabian ideas, describe the Trojan horse as made of brass. These sages pretended the power of giving life or speech to some of their compositions in metal. Bishop Grossëtteste's speaking brazen head, sometimes attributed to Roger Bacon, has its foundation in Arabian philosophy. In the romance of Valentine and Orson, a brazen head fabricated by a necromancer in a magnificent chamber of the

¹ So in Mr. Hazlitt's edition; Warton originally wrote—"to believe this story to be one of the many fables which the Arabians imported into Europe."

castle of Clerimond, declares to those two princes their royal parentage. We are told by William of Malmesbury that Pope Sylvester II, a profound mathematician who lived in the eleventh century, made a brazen head, which would speak when spoken to, and oracularly resolved many difficult questions. Albertus Magnus, who was also a profound adept in those sciences which were taught by the Arabian schools, is said to have framed a man of brass, which not only answered questions readily and truly, but was so loquacious, that Thomas Aquinas, while a pupil of Albertus Magnus, and afterwards an Angelic doctor, knocked it in pieces as the disturber of his abstruse speculations. This was about the year 1240. Much in the same manner, the notion of our knight's horse being moved by means of a concealed engine corresponds with their pretences of producing preternatural effects, and their love of surprising by geometrical powers. Exactly in this notion, Rocail, a giant in some of the Arabian romances, is said to have built a palace, together with his own sepulchre, of most magnificent architecture and with singular artifice: in both of these he placed a great number of gigantic statues or images, figured of different metals by talismanic skill, which in consequence of some occult machinery, performed actions of real life, and looked like living men. We must add that astronomy, which the Arabian philosophers studied with a singular enthusiasm, had no small share in the composition of this miraculous steed. For, says the poet,

“He that it wroughte coude ful many a gin;
He wayted many a constellacion,
Er he had don this operacion.” (ll. 128-130.)

Thus the buckler of the Arabian giant Ben Gian, as famous among the Orientals as that of Achilles among the Greeks, was fabricated by the powers of astronomy, and Pope Sylvester's brazen head, just mentioned, was prepared under the influence of certain constellations.

Natural magic, improperly so called, was likewise a favourite pursuit of the Arabians, by which they imposed false appear-

ances on the spectator. . . . Chaucer, in the fiction before us, supposes that some of the guests in Cambuscan's hall believed the Trojan horse to be a temporary illusion, effected by the power of magic (l. 218). . . .

'Optics were likewise a branch of study which suited the natural genius of the Arabian philosophers, and which they pursued with incredible delight. This science was a part of the Aristotelic philosophy which, as I have before observed, they refined and filled with a thousand extravagances. Hence our strange knight's Mirror of Glass, prepared on the most profound principles of art, and endued with preternatural qualities (ll. 225-234, 132-141).

'Alcen, or Alhazen, mentioned in l. 232, an Arabic philosopher, wrote seven books of perspective, and flourished about the eleventh century. Vitellio, formed on the same school, was likewise an eminent mathematician of the middle ages, and wrote ten books on Perspective. The Roman Mirror here mentioned by Chaucer, as similar to this of the strange knight, is thus described by Gower:

"Whan Rome stood in noble plight,
Virgile, which was tho parfite,
A mirroure made of his clergie [by his skill],
And sette it in the townes ye [eye, sight]
Of marbre on a pillar withoute,
That they, by thritty mile aboute,
By day and eek also by nighte
In that mirroure beholde mighte
Her enemies, if any were;" *Conf. Amant*, bk. v.

'The Oriental writers relate that Giamschid, one of their kings, the Solomon of the Persians and their Alexander the Great, possessed among his inestimable treasures cups, globes, and mirrors, of metal, glass, and crystal, by means of which he and his people knew all natural as well as supernatural things. The title of an Arabian book translated from the Persian is—The Mirror which reflects the World. There is this passage in an ancient Turkish poet: "When I am purified by the light of

heaven, my soul will become the mirror of the world, in which I shall discern all abstruse secrets." Monsieur Herbelot is of opinion that the Orientals took these notions from the patriarch Joseph's cup of divination and Nestor's cup in Homer, on which all nature was symbolically represented. Our great countryman Roger Bacon, in his *Opus Majus*, a work entirely formed on the Aristotelic and Arabian philosophy, describes a variety of *Specula*, and explains their construction and uses. This is the most curious and extraordinary part of Bacon's book, which was written about the year 1270. Bacon's optic tube, with which he pretended to see future events, was famous in his age, and long afterwards, and chiefly contributed to give him the name of a magician. This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy; and there is much occult and chimerical speculation in the discoveries which Bacon affects to have made from optical experiments. He asserts (and I am obliged to cite the passage in his own mysterious expressions) '*omnia sciri per Perspectivam, quoniam omnes actiones rerum fiunt secundum specierum et virtutum multiplicationem ab agentibus hujus mundi in materias patientes, &c.*'¹ Spenser feigns that the magician Merlin made a glassy globe, and presented it to King Ryence, which showed the approach of enemies, and discovered treasons, (F. Q. iii. 2. 21). This fiction, which exactly corresponds with Chaucer's *Mirror*, Spenser borrowed from some romance, perhaps of King Arthur, fraught with Oriental fancy. From the same sources came a like fiction of Camoens in the *Lusiad* (canto x), where a globe is shown to Vasco de Gama, representing the universal fabric or system of the world, in which he sees future kingdoms and future events. The Spanish historians report an American tradition, but more probably invented by themselves, and built on the Saracen fables in which they were so conversant. They pretended* that some years before the

¹ All things can be known by Perspective, because all operations of things take place according to the multiplication of forms and forces, by means of this world's agents, upon yielding materials.'

Spaniards entered Mexico, the inhabitants caught a monstrous fowl of unusual magnitude and shape on the lake of Mexico. In the crown of the head of this wonderful bird there was a mirror or plate of glass, in which the Mexicans saw their future invaders the Spaniards, and all the disasters which afterwards happened to their kingdom. These superstitions remained, even in the doctrines of philosophers, long after the darker ages. Cornelius Agrippa, a learned physician of Cologne about the year 1520, and author of a famous book on the Vanity of the Sciences, mentions a species of mirror which exhibited the form of persons absent, at command. In one of these he is said to have shown to the poetical Earl of Surrey the image of his mistress, the beautiful Geraldine, sick and reposing on a couch. Nearly allied to this was the infatuation of seeing things in a beryl, which was very popular in the reign of James I, and is alluded to by Shakespeare (*Meas. for Meas.* ii. 2. 95.)

' . . . The Naked Sword, another of the gifts presented by the strange knight to Cambuscan, endued with medical virtues, and so hard as to pierce the most solid armour, is likewise an Arabian idea. It was suggested by their skill in medicine, by which they affected to communicate healing qualities to various substances, and by their knowledge of tempering iron and hardening all kinds of metal. It is the classical spear of Peleus, perhaps originally fabricated in the same regions of fancy; see ll. 236-246.

' The sword which Berni, in the *Orlando Innamorato*, gives to the hero Ruggiero, is tempered by much the same sort of magic :

"Il brando con tal arte fabbricato,
Che taglia incanto, ed ogni fatagione¹ ;"

Orl. Innamor. ii. 17, st. 5.

So also his continuator Ariosto :

"Non vale incanto, ov'ella mette il taglio² ;"

Orl. Fur. xli. 83.

¹ 'That sword, wrought with such art, that it cuts through enchantment and every charm.' I correct the errors in these quotations.

² Enchantment avails not, where it inflicts a cut.

And the notion that this weapon could resist all incantations is like the fiction above mentioned of the buckler of the Arabian giant Ben Gian, which baffled the force of charms and enchantments made by giants or demons. Spenser has a sword endued with the same efficacy, the metal of which the magician Merlin mixed with the juice of meadow-wort, that it might be proof against enchantment; and afterwards, having forged the blade in the flames of Etna, he gave it hidden virtue by dipping it seven times in the bitter waters of Styx; *F. Q.* ii. 8. 20. From the same origin is also the golden lance of Berni, which Galafron King of Cathaia, father of the beautiful Angelica and the invincible champion Argalia, procured for his son by the help of a magician. This lance was of such irresistible power, that it unhorsed a knight the instant he was touched with its point; *Orl. Innamor.* i. 1. 43. Britomart in Spenser is armed with the same enchanted spear, which was made by Bladud, an ancient British king skilled in magic; *F. Q.* iii. 3. 60; iv. 6. 6; iii. 1. 10.

“The Ring, a gift to the king’s daughter Canace, which taught the language of birds, is also quite in the style of some others of the occult sciences of these inventive philosophers; and it is the fashion of the Oriental fabulists to give language to brutes in general. But to understand the language of birds was peculiarly one of the boasted sciences of the Arabians, who pretend that many of their countrymen have been skilled in the knowledge of the language of birds ever since the time of King Solomon. Their writers relate that Balkis, the Queen of Sheba or Saba, had a bird called *Hudbud*, that is, a lapwing, which she dispatched to King Solomon on various occasions, and that this trusty bird was the messenger of their amours. We are told that Solomon having been secretly informed by this winged confidant that Balkis intended to honour him with a grand embassy, enclosed a spacious square with a wall of gold and silver bricks, in which he ranged his numerous troops and attendants in order to receive the ambassadors, who were astonished at the suddenness of these splendid and unexpected preparations. Herbelot tells a curious story of an Arab feeding his camels in a

solitary wilderness, who was accosted for a draught of water by Alhejaj, a famous Arabian commander, who had been separated from his retinue in hunting. While they were talking together, a bird flew over their heads, making at the same time an unusual sort of noise, which the camel-feeder hearing, looked steadfastly on Alhejaj, and demanded who he was. Alhejaj, not choosing to return him a direct answer, desired to know the reason of that question. "Because," replied the camel-feeder, "this bird assures me that a company of people is coming this way, and that you are the chief of them." While he was speaking, Alhejaj's attendants arrived.

'This wonderful Ring also imparted to the wearer a knowledge of the qualities of plants, which formed an important part of the Arabian philosophy.

'Every reader of taste and imagination must regret that, instead of our author's tedious detail of the quaint effects of Canace's ring, in which a falcon relates her amours, and talks familiarly of Troilus, Paris, and Jason, the notable achievements we may suppose to have been performed by the assistance of the horse of brass are either lost, or that this part of the story, by far the most interesting, was never written. After the strange knight has explained to Cambuscan the management of this magical courser, he vanishes on a sudden, and we hear no more of him; ll. 302-343.

'By such inventions we are willing to be deceived. These are the triumphs of deception over truth:

"Magnanima mensogna, hor quando è il vero
Si bello, che si possa à te preporre?¹"

This learned and curious discourse is well worth perusal; but the reader will probably be led to remark, that Warton does not after all tell us whence Chaucer drew his materials, but only proves that he drew them from some Arabian source.

¹ 'O splendid falsehood, when is truth so beautiful that one can prefer her to thee?' In Warton's book, the Italian quotations abound in misprints, not all of which are removed in Hazlitt's edition. I cannot construe '*al vero*,' as there printed.

That source may be indicated a little more distinctly; for, as will be shewn more fully below, nearly all the magical particulars are to be found in the collection now known as the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. For the rest, we may trace most of the descriptions to the travels of Marco Polo, with which Chaucer must have been acquainted to some extent, either immediately or through some channel not easily now pointed out. This suggestion occurred to me on reading a note by Colonel Yule on the name of Cambuscan; but in this I have been long anticipated by Mr. Keightley, as has been said above. The passage in Colonel Yule's edition of Marco Polo to which I refer, is as follows:—

'Before parting with Chingis [or Gengis Khan] let me point out what has not to my knowledge been suggested before, that the name of "*Cambuscan bold*" in Chaucer's tale is only a corruption of the name of Chinghiz. The name of the conqueror appears in Friar Ricold as *Camiuscan*, from which the transition to Cambuscan presents no difficulty. *Camius* was, I suppose, a clerical corruption out of *Canjus* or *Cianjus*.' Marco Polo, ed. Yule, i. 218.

On applying to Professor Palmer for information as to the *meaning* of the name, he kindly pointed out to me that, in the Dictionnaire Turk-Oriental by M. Pavet de Courteille (Paris, 1870), p. 289, the word *djenguiz* (as M. de Courteille spells it) is explained to mean simply *great*. Thus Chingis Khan is no more than *Great Khan*; and Cambuscan merely represents the same title of Great Khan, which appears so repeatedly in Marco Polo's travels. The succession of supreme or Great Khans was as follows:—(1) Chinghiz; (2) Okkadai; (3) Kuyuk; (4) Mangku; (5) Kublai, &c. The first of these is always known by the simple *title*, though his real name was Temugin; the second was his son; and the third, fourth, and fifth were all his grandsons. The descriptions in Marco Polo refer to Kublai Khan, who died in 1294. Marco describes his person with some minuteness:—

'The personal appearance of the Great Kaan, Lord of Lords, whose name is Cublay, is such as I shall now tell you. He is

of a good stature, neither tall nor short, but of a middle height. He has a becoming amount of flesh, and is very shapely in all his limbs. His complexion is white and red, the eyes black and fine, the nose well formed and well set on:’ ed. Yule, i. 318. A portrait of him, from a Chinese engraving, is given by Colonel Yule on the next page. Kublai was succeeded by his grandson Teimur, to the exclusion of his elder brothers *Kambala* (who squinted) and *Tarmah* (who was of a weak constitution). Here we might perhaps think to see the original of Chaucer’s *Camballo*, but I suspect the real interpretation to be very different. It is far more probable that the name *Camballo* was caught, not from this obscure *Kambala*, but from the famous word *Cambaluc*, really the name (not of a person, but) of the celebrated capital which Kublai built and where he resided; so that the name may easily have suggested itself from this connection¹. For example, in the splendid Bodleian MS. No. 264, generally known as the ‘Alexander MS.’ there is a copy of Marco Polo’s Travels, with the colophon—*Explicit le Livre nommé du Grant Caan de la Graunt Cité de Cambaluc; Dieux ayde; Amen.* In fact, *Cambaluc* is but the old name of the city which is still the capital of China, but better known as *Pekin*; the etymology of the word being merely *Kaan-baligh*, i.e. the city of the Khan. All this may seem a little uncertain at first sight; but if the reader can turn to the second book of Marco Polo, he will soon see clearly enough that Chaucer’s *Cambuscan* (though the name itself is formed from Chingis Khan) is practically identical with Marco’s Kublai Khan, and that it is to Marco’s description of him and his court that Chaucer is ultimately indebted for some of his details. This will be best illustrated by examples of correspondences.

‘Of a surety he [Kublai Khan] hath good right to such a title [that of *Kaan* or Emperor], for all men know for a certain truth that he is the most potent man, as regards forces and lands and treasure, that existeth in the world, or ever

¹ I find that Mr. Keightley has already suggested this.

hath existed from the time of our first father Adam until this day ;' Marco Polo, ed. Yule, i. 295. Cf. Sq. Ta. 14.

'The empire fell to him because of his ability and valour and great worth, as was right and reason ;' id. i. 296. Cf. Sq. Ta. 16.

'He had often been to the wars, and had shown himself a gallant soldier and an excellent captain ;' id. i. 296. Cf. Sq. Ta. 23.

In Book ii. ch. 4, is an account of his taking the field in person, and acting with astonishing vigour and rapidity, even at the age of seventy-three.

In Book ii. ch. 5, it is related that the enemy whom he then subdued had Christians in his army, some of whom bore standards on which the Cross was displayed. After the battle, the Christians were bitterly taunted with this, and were told that their Cross had not helped them. But Kublai reproved the scoffers, saying that the Cross had done its part well in not assisting the rebels. 'The Cross of your God did well in that it gave him [the rebel chief] no help against the right.' Cf. Sq. Ta. 16-21.

His rewards to his captains are described fully in chap. 7. He gave them silver plate, ornaments, 'fine jewels of gold and silver, and pearls and precious stones ; insomuch that the amount that fell to each of them was something astonishing.' Cf. Sq. Ta. 26.

His palace, 'the greatest palace that ever was,' is described in chap. 10. It was situate 'in the capital city of Cathay, which is called *Cambaluc*.' The *hall* of the palace 'could easily dine 6000 people.' The *parks* within its enclosure were full of fine trees and 'beasts of sundry kinds,' such as white stags and fallow deer, gazelles, and roebucks, &c. Cf. Sq. Ta. 60-62, 392.

'And when the great Kaan sits at table on any great court occasion, it is in this fashion. His table is elevated a good deal above the others, and he sits at the north end of the hall, looking towards the south, with his chief wife beside him on the left,' &c. ; i. 338. Near the table is a golden butt, at each

corner of which is one of smaller size holding a firkin, 'and from the former the wine or beverage flavoured with fine and costly spices is drawn off into the latter;' i. 339. 'And when the Emperor is going to drink, all the musical instruments, of which he has vast store of every kind, begin to play;' i. 340. 'I will say nought about the dishes, as you may easily conceive that there is a great plenty of every possible kind. And when all have dined and the tables have been removed, then come in a great number of players and jugglers, adepts at all sorts of wonderful feats,' &c.; i. 340. Cf. Sq. Ta. 59-68, 77-79, 266-271, 218, 219.

'You must know that the Tartars keep high festival yearly on their birthdays. . . . Now on his birthday, the Great Kaan dresses in the best of his robes, all wrought with beaten gold;' i. 343. 'On his birthday also, all the Tartars in the world, and all the countries and governments that owe allegiance to the Kaan, offer him great presents according to their several ability, and according as prescription or orders have fixed the amount;' i. 344. Cf. Sq. Ta. 44-47, 110-114.

The Kaan also holds a feast called the 'White Feast' on New-year's day. 'On that day, I can assure you, among the customary presents there shall be offered to the Kaan from various quarters more than 100,000 white horses, beautiful animals, and richly caparisoned;' i. 346.

When he goes on a hunting expedition, 'he takes with him full 10,000 falconers, and some 500 gerfalcons besides *peregrines*, sakers, and other hawks in great number;' i. 358. He also has another 'grand park' at Chandu¹, 'where he keeps his gerfalcons in mew;' i. 365. At p. 260 he is described again as 'very fond of hawking.' At p. 237 the peregrine falcons are described particularly. At p. 220 we are told that the Tartars 'eat all kinds of flesh, including that of horses and dogs, and Pharaoh's rats.' Cf. Sq. Ta. 424-429, 69-71. *

¹ Evidently Shangtu, Coleridge's Xanadu. See his well-known lines—
'In Xanadu did Kubla Khan,' &c.

In the great city of Kinsay 'there is an eminence on which stands a tower.' This was used as an alarm-tower in case of fire; see vol. ii. p. 148. This may serve to illustrate Chaucer's 'maister tour.' Still more curious is the account of the city of Mien, with its two towers covered with plates of gold and silver, which 'form one of the finest sights in the world;' ii. 73. These towers were, however, part of a mausoleum. Cf. Sq. Ta. 176, 226.

The following note about the Tartar invasion of Russia is also worthy of attention.

'Rosia [*Russia*] is a very great province, lying towards the north. . . . There are many strong defiles and passes in the country; and they pay tribute to nobody except to a certain Tartar king of the Ponent [i.e. *West*], whose name is Toctai; to him indeed they pay tribute, but only a trifle.' Marco Polo, ed. Yule, ii. 417. On this passage Col. Yule has the note—'Russia was overrun with fire and sword as far as Tver and Torshok by Batu Khan (1237-38), some years before his invasion of Poland and Silesia. Tartar tax-gatherers were established in the Russian cities as far north as Rostov and Jaroslawl, and for many years Russian princes as far as Novgorod paid homage to the Mongol Khans in their court at *Sarai*¹. Their subjection to the Khans was not such a trifle as Polo seems to imply; and at least a dozen princes met their death at the hands of the Mongol executioner.'

Some of the Mongolian Tartars, known as the 'Golden Horde,' conquered a part of S.E. Russia in 1223; in 1242 they established the Empire of the Khan of Kaptshak (S.E. Russia), and exercised great influence there. In 1380 was another Tartar war; and in 1383 Moscow was burnt. The Tartar power in Russia was crushed by the general of Ivan III in 1481. See Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, under *Golden Horde* and *Russia*.

The whole subject of magic is so vast that it is not easy to deal with it within a reasonable space. I must therefore content

¹ This is Chaucer's 'Sarrai'; see note to F 9.

myself with pointing out a few references, &c., that seem most worthy of being here noted.

The Magic Horse appears in the tale of Cleomades and Claremond; see Keightley's *Tales and Popular Fictions*. Cervantes has put him to memorable use in his *Don Quixote*, where he describes him as 'that very wooden horse upon which the valiant Peter of Provence carried off the fair Magalona¹. This horse is governed by a pin he has in his forehead, which serves for a bridle,' &c.; see Jarvis's translation, vol. ii. chap. xl., ed. 1809. But the best story of the Enchanted Horse is in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, where he is said to have been presented by an Indian to the king of Persia on the New Day, i.e. on the first day of the solar year, at the vernal equinox. This horse is governed by a peg in his neck, which was turned round when it was necessary for him to fly: see the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, published by Nimmo, 1865, p. 483; or the excellent edition by Lane, vol. ii. p. 463, which varies considerably from the more popular editions. Consult also the *Story of the City of Brass*, in Lane's *Arabian Nights*, iii. 128; and the *Legend of the Arabian Astrologer*, in the *Tales of the Alhambra* by Washington Irving.

The tale of Cleomades is alluded to, says Mr. Keightley, in Caxton's edition of *Reynart the Foxe*, printed in 1481, in the 32nd chapter². He also cites a note by Sir F. Madden that a copy of the poem of Cleomades was purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps at Mr. Lang's sale in 1828; that an undated edition of the *Histoire Plaisante et Récréative du noble et excellent chevalier Clamades et de la belle Clermonde* was printed at Troyes; and that *Les Aventures de Clamades et Clarmonde* appeared in Paris in 1733. Mr. Lane agrees with Mr. Keightley in considering the Tale of Cleomades identical with that of the Enchanted Horse in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, and in supposing that it was

¹ Mr. Keightley shews, in his *Tales and Popular Fictions*, p. 75, that Cervantes has confused two stories, (1) that of a prince carrying off a princess on a wooden horse; and (2) that of Peter of Provence running away with the fair Magalona.

² See Arber's reprint, p. 85. Reynard, &c.

originally a Persian story. Mr. Lane thinks it derived from the 'Mezâr Afsâneh'; see his edition, ii. 491.

It is not out of place to observe that the town of Seville is frequently mentioned in Cleomades, and we have seen that Cervantes had heard of the story. Perhaps, then, we may suppose that the story, originally Persian, found its way into Arabic, and thence into Spain; it would then soon be written down in Latin, and thence be translated into French, and become generally known. This must have happened, too, at an early period; for the French romance of Cleomades, extending to some 19,000 octosyllabic lines, was written by a poet named Adenès surnamed le Roi, a native of Brabant, between the years 1275 and 1283; see Keightley's Tales, p. 40.

The Magic Mirror is much the same as the magic ivory tube, furnished with glass, which enabled the user of it to see whatever object he might wish to behold. This fancy occurs in the tale of the Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Pari Banou, as told in Arabian Nights' Entertainments (Nimmo, 1865), p. 501. It is hardly worth while to pursue the subject further, as Warton's comments have already been cited.

The Magic Ring is to be referred to the story of the seal-ring made partly of brass and partly of iron, by which Solomon obtained power over the evil Jinn; see Lane's Arabian Nights, i. 31, and consult the article on Finger-rings in the British Quarterly Review, July, 1874, pp. 195, 204. The notion of its conferring upon the wearer the power of understanding the language of birds is connected with it, because this was one of the faculties which Solomon possessed; for we read in the Koran, as translated by Sale, that 'Solomon was David's heir; and he said, "O men, we have been taught the speech of birds"'; ch. xxvii. A clever Arabic epigram of the thirteenth century, ascribing to King Solomon a knowledge of the language of birds and beasts, is cited in Professor Palmer's History of the Jewish Nation, at p. 93. Even Hudibras understood the language of birds; Hudib. pt. i. c. i. l. 547.

With regard to *the Falcon*, Leigh Hunt has well observed, in

his Essay on Wit and Humour, that this bird is evidently 'a human being, in a temporary state of metempsychosis, a circumstance very common in tales of the East.' This is certainly true, as otherwise the circumstances of the story become poor and meaningless; it is something more than a mere fable like that of the Cock and Fox. If the story had been completed, shewing how the Falcon 'gat her love again,' we should have seen how she was restored to her first shape, by means, as Chaucer hints, of the magic ring; see ll. 559, 652. A talking bird appears in the Story of the Sisters who envied their Younger Sister, the last in some editions of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, but it is not transformed. On the other hand, in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the same collection—which, by the way, mentions a magic ring—we find Prince Beder transformed into a white bird, and recovering his shape on being sprinkled with magic water; but he does not speak while so metamorphosed. The story of a boy who understands the language of birds occurs in the Seven Sages, ed. Wright, p. 106; and Mr. Wright shews, in his Introduction, that such oriental tales are of great antiquity, and known in Europe in the thirteenth century. He refers the reader to an *Essai sur les Fables Indiennes, et sur leur Introduction en Europe*, by M. Deslongchamps, published in 1838.

The reader should not forget the hint at p. xvii above, that some expressions in the Squire's Tale are taken from the poem of Queen Annelida.

With respect to the ending of the Squire's Tale, two attempts at least have been made to complete it. Spenser, in his Faerie Queene, accounts for the fighting for Canacee, but he omits all about Cambuscan and the Falcon. Another ending was written by John Lane¹ in 1630, and is contained in MS. Ashmole 6937, in the Bodleian Library. It is, according to Warton, a very weak performance; see his Observations on the Faerie Queene, p. 214.

¹ A friend of Milton's father; see Masson, Life of Milton, i. 42.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

For an account of the Grammatical Forms occurring in Chaucer's English, I may refer the reader to the Introduction to Dr. Morris's edition of the Prologue, &c.; pp. xxxi-xlii (3rd ed. 1872). The remarks there made of course apply equally well to the extracts printed in the present volume. A few of the most remarkable features of the grammar are, for convenience, cited here, with examples and references.

(I may here state, by the way, that some account of the *pronunciation* of English in Chaucer's time will be found in the Introduction to my edition of The Man of Lawes Tale, in the Clarendon Press Series.)

Nouns. The nominative plural in *-ēs* is mostly used where the *stem* is monosyllabic. (By the *stem* is meant the form of the substantive when divested of inflection; thus, taking the words *man*, *dayes*, *nyghte*, the stems are *man*, *day-*, *nyght-*, since in the two last words the suffixes *-es* and *-e* are inflectional. Also, the two dots over the *e* in *-ēs* signify that the suffix *-es* forms a distinct syllable.) Ex. *awyūēs*, B 59; *woundēs*, 62; *terēs*, 70; *musēs*, 92. Here the monosyllabic stem gives rise to a dissyllabic form, the plural-ending *-es* constituting a separate syllable.

When the stem has two or more syllables, the plural-ending is sometimes written *-s* (or *-z*) and sometimes *-es*, but the ending does not increase the number of syllables. Ex. *degrees*, B 12; *lordinges*, 16; *metres*, 48; *loueres*, 53; *sermouns*, 87; *marchauntz*, 122. The neuter plural *bors* is worth notice; see B 1823.

The gen. case singular commonly ends in *-ēs*, as *goddēs*, B 1166, 1169, 1175; *mannēs*, 1630; *awyūēs*, 1631. An example of a feminine genitive in *-e* is seen in *sonnē stremēs*, 3944. A still more curious example, of a masculine genitive in *-e*, is seen in *monē lyght*, 2070; this is explained by remembering that the A.S. *mōna*, the moon, does not become *mōnes* in the genitive, but *mōnan*. These examples have a peculiar interest as explaining the present forms of the names of the days of the

week. The A.S. names are *Sunnan dæg*, *Mónan dæg*, *Tīwes dæg*, *Wōdnes dæg*, *Thunres dæg*, *Frīge dæg*, *Sæter dæg*¹; so that the modern English has the letter *s* only in those names where the *-es* formerly appeared, and in no others.

Adjectives. The definite form of the adjective (the stem being monosyllabic) is well marked by the addition of the final *ē*. Ex. *whytē*, B 1651; *gretē*, 1672; *newē*, 1817. We even have *excellentē*, F 145.

The vocative is also similarly denoted. Ex. *O gretē*, 1797; *O derē*, 1835; *O yongē*, 1874.

So also the plural number. Ex. *waysē*, B 128; *smalē*, 1691; *oldē*, 3164. But not when the stem is of more than one syllable, and the accent is thrown back; see *prudent*, 123; *lernerd*, 1168.

An instance of an adjective of Romance origin forming the plural in *-es* is afforded by the word *roialēs*, B 2038. The words *innocentz*, B 1798, *gentils*, E 480, *subgetz*, E 482, and others, are used as substantives.

Pronouns. We may note the joining of the pronoun to the verb, as in *artow*, B 1885; *maystow*, 3267; *wostow*, E 325. See these forms explained in the Glossary.

Which that=who, E 205; *which that*=whom, B 3938; *what that*=whatsoever, E 165; *the whiche*=who, E 269; *whiche*=what sort of, E 2421; *what*=why, B 56, E 1221; *that . . his*=whose, 1694; *what man so*=whatsoever man, F 157; *what man that*=whoever, F 160. See also the Glossary.

Verbs. There are several examples of the contracted form of the present tense singular, 3rd person, from stems ending in *d* or *t*. Ex. *stant* for *standeth*, B 3116; *sit* for *sitteth*, 3358; *writ* for *wryteth*, 3516; *bit* for *bideth*, F 512; *last* for *lasteth*, E 266; *sent* for *sendeth*, E 1151; *bit* for *biddesth*, F 291. In the past tense of such verbs as are entitled to take the full ending in *-ede*, answering to the A.S. *-ode*, I cannot but suspect that the actual

¹ The form *Sæteres dæg* also occurs, in the Blickling Homilies, p. 71. We also find *Sæternes* at a later period.

suffix used was considerably influenced by the form of the stem. In some cases this awkward ending (awkward for verse especially because consisting of two unaccented syllables) would most easily pass into the form *-ed*, and in others into the form *-de* in *pronunciation*, whilst at the same time the most careful scribes would often *write* the ending in full. In a word like *louede*, for example, the easier way is to turn it into *lov'de*, and such I consider to have been Chaucer's usage, as seems hinted by the following lines in the *Knights Tale* (ll. 338, 339, 340, 344)—

'For in this world he lov'dē no man so,
And he lov'd' him as tendrely agayn;
So wel they lov'd', as oldē bookēs sayn . . .
Duk Pérotheüs lov'dē wel Arcite.'

So too we find '*I lov'd*' alwey' in B 1847. In some cases we actually find *-de* written, as in *answérde*, B 1170, E 299, F 599, from A.S. *andsawarode*; and again *preyde* clearly stands for *preyede*, and rimes with *deyde* and *leyde*, E 548, although, in E 680, it takes rather the form *preyēd*.

Verbs of this character do not seem to be numerous, and the more usual method was to omit the final *e* instead of the medial one; as shewn in words like *savoured*, F 443, *cyled*, F 501, &c., which are sufficiently common. But it is somewhat remarkable that the poet seems to have had some aversion for the suppression of this *e*, if we may judge by the numerous cases in which he contrives to make the following word begin with a vowel, which rendered the elision of the final *-e* more tolerable and regular. See, for example, *peyntede*, F 560, *demedē*, 563, *obeyede*, 569, *couvered(e)*, 644. The full forms, unabridged and unelided, occur occasionally, e.g. *seruede*, E 640; and, in the plural, *hatede*, E 731; *refuseden*, 128. This is an interesting point, and deserving one day of being fully worked out.

Particular attention should be paid to the forms of the past tenses of weak and strong verbs. The stem being monosyllabic, the past tense singular of a weak verb is of *more* than one syllable; but the past tense singular of a strong verb must necessarily remain monosyllabic. This is the more noteworthy,

bécause the final *-e* in Chaucer is pronounced so frequently, and for so many reasons, that the student is apt to lose sight of those grammatical principles which are the best guide to the spelling and metre. Amidst the crowd of inflections, clear cases of *non-inflection* become both instructive and valuable, and recal the reader to a sense of the underlying regularity that governs the harmonious whole. Note then the monosyllabic nature of words like *sey*, B 1, *took*, 10, *shoon*, 11, *stood*, 1163, *bar*, 1652, and a large number of others. Even in the *second* person, where a final *-e* appears in the Oldest English, I find but few in Chaucer; see, e.g. *thou drank*, B 3416; *thou yaf*, 3641, though these cases are not decisive, because a vowel follows in both instances. In E 1068 we find *Thou bare*, but here again the word *him* follows, and perhaps the form *bar* may be preferred. However, *bigonne* (Group G, l. 442) is a clear instance of inflection.

Another class of words essentially monosyllabic is seen in the 2nd person singular of the imperative mood, though there are a few exceptions. Ex. *tel*, B 1167, *help*, 1663, *ryd*, 3117, *eet*, 3640, *tak*, 3641. The word *berknë*, 113, is no real exception, because the stem is *berkn-*, not *berk-*; it belongs to that interesting class of verbs which is best illustrated by the Mæso-Gothic verbs in *-nan*, all of which have a passive or neuter signification. The plural imperative in *-th* or *-eth* occurs frequently. Ex. *gooth*, *bringeth*, B 3384, *beth*, E 7, *precbeth*, E 12. But as, in addressing persons, the words *thou* and *ye* are sometimes confused (though in general well distinguished, as pointed out in the Notes), it is not uncommon to find the final *-th* omitted. For example, in the Host's address to the Clerk at the beginning of the Clerk's Tale, he endeavours to use the respectful terms *ye* and *your*, but once raps out the familiar *thy* (l. 14); and accordingly, we find *telle*, not *telleth*, in ll. 9, 15, and *keepe* in l. 17. Similarly, after *draaweth* in B 1632, we have in the next line *passe* and *lat us*. Cf. *accepteth*, E 127, with *chese*, 130. In the past participles of weak verbs, the final *-ed* is usually a distinct syllable, as in *par-fourned*, B 1646, 1648; but just as we saw above an occasional tendency to turn *-ede* of the past tense into *-de*, so here we find

the *-ed* turned into *-d*; as in *apayd*, 1897, *fulfild*, 3713, *kembd*, E 379; and even when it is written as *-ed*, it is sometimes sounded as *-d*, or nearly so, especially when a vowel (or *b*) begins the next word, as in *garied hem*, B 3240, *awered it*, 3315, *awered al*, 3320, &c. Sometimes the ending is written *t*, as in *abayst*, E 1011.

METRE AND VERSIFICATION.

Nota

Stanzas. The stanzas employed by Chaucer have already been mentioned. The seven-line stanza, derived from the French, is employed in the Man of Law's Prologue, in the Prioress's Prologue and Tale, in the Clerk's Tale, and in other Tales and Poems not here printed. The rime-formula is *a b a b b c c*; by which is meant (see B 99-105) that the first and third lines rime together, as denoted by *a a* (*povériȝ, heriȝ*); the second, fourth, and fifth lines rime together, as denoted by *b b b* (*confounded, wounded, wounde bid*); and the last two, *c c*, rime together (*indigence, despence*). This is Chaucer's favourite stanza.

At the end of the Clerk's Tale is an Envoy, in a six-line stanza. The rime-formula is *a b a b c b*, all the six stanzas having the *same* rimes. The Monk's Tale is in an eight-line stanza, also from the French. The rime-formula is *a b a b b c b c*. Spenser's stanza, in the Faerie Queene, is deduced from this by the addition of a ninth line of *twelve* syllables (commonly called an Alexandrine) riming with the eighth line; according to the formula *a b a b b c b c c*.

The Rime of Sir Thopas is in imitation of a favourite ballad-metre of the period. The rime-formula is *a a b c c b*; but *c* often coincides with *a*, giving the formula *a a b a a b*, which is, indeed, the commoner form of the two. Some stanzas are lengthened out by adding a tag beginning with a very short line, which introduces an additional half-stanza. The free swing of these stanzas introduces a somewhat looser rhythm than in other poems. Chaucer takes much care to elide the final *-e* in many

places, and in other places disregards it, so as considerably to reduce the number of faint additional syllables. On this account instances where the final *-e* is preserved are the more interesting, and a list of them is here added, neglecting those which occur at the ends of lines. I include also the instances where the final *-es*, *-en*, and *-ed* form distinct syllables.

Final -es. The final *-es* is sounded in the genitive singular; as, *goddess*, 1913, *bores*, 2060, *sawerdes*, 2066. In the plural; as *lippes*, 1916, *herbes*, 1950, 2103; *briddes*, 1956; *sydes*, 1967, 2026; *stones*, 2018; *lordes*, 2078; *romances*, 2038, 2087; *popes*, *cardinales*, 2039. Note also the proper names *Flaundes*, 1909, *Brugges*, 1923.

It marks an adverbial ending in *nedes*, 2031.

Final -ed. The final *-ed* occurs in the past tense of a weak verb, viz. *dremed*, 1977.

Final -en. The final *-en* marks the infinitive mood in *abyen*, 2012, *percen*, 2014, *slepen*, 2100; *liggen*, 2101; *tellen*, 2036, is a gerund. In one case it marks the plural of a substantive; viz. in *bosen*, 1923.

Final -e. In the following substantives (of A. S. origin), it represents the vowels *a* or *e*; *stede* (A. S. *stéda*), 1941, 1972, 2074; *sonne* (A. S. *sunne*, Mæso-Goth. *sunna* or *sunno*), 2069; *spere* (A. S. *spere*, Old Friesic *spiri*, *spere*, *sper*), 2071; also *name* (A. S. *nama*) 1998; but in l. 1907 it is monosyllabic, or nearly so. The word *lake* answers to the Dutch *laken*, cloth, 2048. The genitive *mone* for A. S. *mónan* in l. 2070 has already been commented on; p. 1, last line but one. The final *-e* in a word of French origin appears in *robe*, 1924, answering to the Provençal and Low Latin *rauba*.

In the following adjectives we note the definite form used in *his faire*, 1965; *the softe*, 1969; *the sweete*, 2041; *his wbyte*, 2047; *his goode*, 2093; *his bryghte*, 2102. The plural forms are *wilde*, 1926, *bothe*, 1946, 2030, 2082. In l. 1974 the word *benedicite* becomes *ben'cite*, as in many other passages, shewing that the final *-e* in *O seinte* marks the vocative case; unless indeed we pronounce the word *seint* as two syllables, as Mr. Ellis pronounces it in l. 120 of the Prologue. The latter treatment is hardly required here.

In verbs we have *-e* in the infinitive mood, as in *telle*, 1903, 1939; *meete*, 2008; and in the gerundial infinitive *to bynde*, 1976. Also in the past tense singular of weak verbs; as *coste*, 1925, 1926, *sawatte*, 1966, *dorste*, 1995, *seyde*, 2000, 2035, *dide* (in the sense of *put on*), 2047, *molde*, 2100. Also, in the subjunctive mood, as *bityde*, 2064. And lastly, we even find it in the first person singular of the present tense in the word *hope*, 2010: in which case we may observe that the A. S. verb is *hopian*, not *bopan*, and the A. S. first person singular present is *hopige*, not *hope*; which accounts more easily for the result.

An *e* appears in the middle of the following words, and constitutes a syllable; *launcegay*, 1942, 2011; *notemuge*, 1953; *wode-douue*, 1960; *softely*, 2076.

All the above results should be compared with the rules in Dr. Morris's Introduction to the Prologue. They exemplify most of the more important rules, and may serve to prepare us for the consideration of Chaucer's metre as employed in his rimed couplets. The whole of the rules for scansion, as regards the poems printed in the present volume, may be roughly compressed into the following practical directions:—

1. Always pronounce the final *-es*, *-ed*, *-en* or *-e*, as a distinct and separate syllable, whether at the end of a line or in the middle of one, with the exceptions noted below, and a few others.

2. The final *-e* is almost invariably elided, and other light syllables (especially *-ed*, *-en*, *-er*, *-es*) are constantly slurred over and nearly absorbed, whenever the *next* word following begins with a vowel or is one of the words (beginning with *b*) in the following list, viz. *be*, *bis*, *him*, *ber*, *bir*, *bem*, *bath*, *hadde*, *haue*, *bow*, *beer*. Ex. *open*, B 1684; *ycomen*, 1687.

3. The final *-e* is sometimes elided or ignored in the words *haue*, *hadde* (when used as an auxiliary), *were*, *nere*, *wolde*, *molde* (used as auxiliaries), *thise*, *othere*, and in a very few other cases, best learnt by practice and observation. Ex. *volume*, B 60; *richesse*, 107; both due to the position of the accent.

These three rules will go a very long way, and when thoroughly understood, practised, and tested by the requirements

of grammar, will only require to be supplemented by a few other considerations to render the scansion of Chaucer's lines a very easy matter.

As this question of the scansion of Chaucer has attracted a good deal of attention, a few general considerations affecting the whole subject may not be out of place here.

Feminine Rimes. We have seen that Chaucer derived the forms of his metre from the French. It has been a subject of discussion, whether in his rimes he followed the French habit of riming, where masculine rimes are the rule, or the Italian habit, where feminine rimes are the rule; it being understood that by masculine rimes are meant *monosyllabic* ones, as in *day, lay*, and by feminine rimes such as are dissyllabic, as in *asunder, thunder*. Undoubted instances of both kinds occur frequently; but as regards the above question, the right answer is that Chaucer had no need to follow either the French or the Italian in this particular; we had, long before his time, a well established *English* habit, and it is the Old English of an earlier period that we may most reasonably consult for our guidance here. Examination of earlier poems shews that he was at perfect liberty to use either masculine or feminine rimes at pleasure, and this is just what he has done. The English feminine rimes are a stumbling-block to some, no doubt because *modern* English is, from the nature of the case, very sparing in their use, but in *old* English they were all-abundant. Dr. Guest, in his History of English Rhythms, instances rimes like *widē, sidē, frodne, godne, lēnne, sēnne*, as occurring in early alliterative poems; and whoever will turn to a curious poem in the Codex Exoniensis known as the Riming Poem (p. 353 in Thorpe's edition) will find that the masculine and feminine rimes are freely intermixed, the number of lines with monosyllabic rime-endings being only 47 out of 172, or a little more than a quarter of the whole. In the remarkable poem called A Moral Ode (printed in Old English Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st Series, p. 159) consisting of 396 lines, there is *not one* undoubted instance of masculine rime from beginning to end; and again, in a poem entitled a Good Orison of

Our Lady (id. p. 191), consisting of 171 lines, the masculine lines are in a small minority, though we find just a few, as *biset, let, was, þes, me, ðe, beo, iþeo, þin, min, charite, me, dai, lai, leafdi, marie*. So again, in such a poem as Havelok the Dane, the number of feminine rimes is really very large, though a number of them are due to a final *-e*, and therefore less striking to a reader acquainted with modern English only. Yet even here, the frequent appearance of rimes like *i-maked, naked, sellen, dwellen, kesten, festen, maked, quaked, berden, ferden, sungen, dungen*, &c., is quite enough to show even the beginner that feminine rimes were distinctly sought after; especially when he observes such lines as ll. 240-245, where the rimes *laten, graten, ringen, singen, reden, leden*, occur in an unbroken succession.

If again, leaving these early examples, we turn to Spenser's Mother Hubbard's Tale, written in the same metre as the greater part of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, we find that the fifth and sixth lines are as follows:—

‘And the hot-Syrian dog on him awayting,
After the chafed Lyons cruell bayting,’

where the effect of the feminine rime is well exemplified. There are several more of them in the same poem, as *geason, reason*, ll. 11, 12; *betided, misguided*, ll. 37, 38; *ciwill, evill*, ll. 45, 46, and the like; and it is clear that Spenser recognised them as a beauty, and would no doubt have employed them more freely, if the language of his day had permitted of their frequent use. Chaucer was more fortunate, and has accordingly used them in abundance.

A good deal of misconception, and much needless mystification of what is really very simple when rightly explained, have arisen from the absurdity of confusing different dialects of English. It has been argued that we need not expect to find many examples of the final *-e* in Chaucer, because there are few to be found in Robert of Brunne, or in Hampole, or in Minot! The expectation of finding examples of the final *-e* in poems of the *Northen* dialect can only have arisen from not recognising that it is precisely in

this respect that the Northern and Southern dialects are most opposed; on which account the non-occurrence of the final *-e* in Northern poems is a phenomenon of no importance whatever to the right scansion of Chaucer: and if any one should expect to learn something further about Chaucer's metre from a consideration of the system of scansion employed in Barbour's Bruce, for example, he would certainly meet with disappointment. Yet even in a Midland poem with Northern tendencies, like Havelok the Dane, we find plenty of examples of feminine rimes and of the final *-e*; much more than may we claim feminine rimes and frequent examples of the use of final *-e* for poems like Chaucer's, in which the Midland dialect has tendencies decidedly *Southern*. In one word, if the student who compares one poem with another neglects the consideration of the dialects employed, he will hardly obtain other than confused and contradictory ideas upon the subject.

There is yet another difficulty that has been raised. It has been argued that the metre of Occleve's and Lydgate's poems is rather rough, halting, and irregular; and that therefore we ought not to expect perfect smoothness in Chaucer. Even if we grant one of the premises, the conclusion does not follow. Chaucer seems to have had a perfect ear for melody, such as his successors did not attain to; and again, Chaucer lived just at the very end of the inflected period of English, when the traditions of the usages of Anglo-Saxon grammar were only just preserved in the Southern dialect, and in the Midland dialect where it bordered on the Southern, but had wellnigh disappeared in the North as far as the inflections in *-e* are concerned. In confirmation of this we may point to Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, written as late as 1393, but with an abundance of inflectional endings; whilst another excellent example is presented by a translation of *Palladius* on Husbandry, written perhaps after 1400, and lately published by the Early English Text Society. In this work, the author sometimes copies Chaucer's phrases, and has throughout adopted Chaucer's seven-line stanza; and many of the peculiarities of Chaucer's diction and metre can be found in it.

Here, for example, we may find the plural in *-es* constituting a distinct syllable, as in

'The chenës, holës, polës, mende;' i. 442.

'Set rakës, crookës, adsës, and bycornës;' i. 1161.

Here too is the plural adjective in *-e*, as in

'Oute of the kynde of wildë gees cam thay;' i. 705.

Here is the adverbial ending in *-es*;

'Wol onës sitte on eyron [eggs] twiës ten;' i. 672.

So too we find the adverbial *-e* in *ilichë*, i. 167; the *-e* in a nominative case of substantive, due to an A. S. *-a*, as in *balkë*, ii. 16, from the A. S. *balca*; the *-e* sounded in the middle of a word, as in *moldeuarp*, i. 924; the imperative plural in *-eth*, as in *ennointeth*, i. 191; the coalescence of the definitive article with the substantive, as *thende* for *the ende*, iii. 1106, and of the word *to* with a gerund, as *to escheu = tescheu*, i. 776; and many other things worthy of note, as being common in the poems of Chaucer. Feminine rimes occur frequently, as shewn by such rimes as *redes*, *drede is*, i. 743; *season*, *reason*, i. 258; *meues*, *necessarie*, *eschéu is*, *adversarie*, *wárie*, all in succession, i. 526; and a whole host of rimes involving the final *-e*.

If then we do not permit our familiarity with modern English to stand in our way; if we will but recognise the fact that the Middle-English poets delighted in feminine rimes, such as the grammatical usage of the period often furnished in abundance; if we can but remember that the rimes of the Northern dialect are, on account of the grammatical difference, more likely to differ from than to resemble those of the Southern dialect, and must therefore be kept distinct from them; if we can remember that Chaucer's metre is to be compared with Gower's *Confessio Amantis* and such a poem as that of the translation of Palladius on Husbandry; and if we observe that even Pope did not consider it 'incorrect' to rime *cowards* with *Howards*, we shall be enabled to steer clear of the worst error which the student of Chaucer's metre can commit, viz. the ignoring of final *-e* as a

Nota

distinct syllable *at the end of a line*. Instead of this, we shall be prepared to *expect* the frequent occurrence of feminine rimes, and to be best satisfied when they come most often. And on the other hand, we shall by no means always expect that, after ending a line (F 675) with *youthē*, the poet will take the trouble to end the next line with *allow the*, merely to impress upon our dulness that *youthē* is dissyllabic. Rather should we be prepared to be fully awake to this peculiarity of his, and at once recognise whole stanzas equipped with feminine rimes, as in B 99-105, 113-119, 1713-1719, 1755-1761, 1783-1789, 3317-3324, 3389-3396, and a number of others, the discovery of which may now be left to the reader's sagacity, noting only, by way of conclusion, the wonderful Envoy to the Clerk's Tale, E 1177-1212, with its thirty-six consecutive rimes of this character.

Cæsura. The above question, of the frequent occurrence of feminine rimes, has been discussed rather fully, because it tends to throw some light upon the use made by Chaucer of the *cæsura* or *middle pause*. Let us ask ourselves *why* feminine rimes are permissible, and we shall reflect that it is because, at the *end* of a line, the poet is *FREE*; because the pause that naturally occurs there enables him to insert an additional syllable with ease, or even two additional syllables, as is so constantly the case, for example, in Shakespeare, who thinks nothing of lengthening out a line into such a form as—

'Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberty;' Rich. III. iii. 6. 9.

Now, just as this pause at the end of the line leaves the poet free, so, in a lesser degree, does the medial pause or *cæsura* which occurs near the middle of every line, leave him free likewise. We might from this naturally expect to find that, at this point also, an additional syllable is occasionally inserted. And this is precisely what we sometimes *do* find, the following being examples:—

'And stéleth fróm us—what priuely slepingē;' B 21.

'Or élles, certēs—ye bēn to daúngeróus;' 2129.

'Which thát my fáder—in hís prospéritée;' 3385.

- 'That gód of héuen—hath dómínacíoun;' 3409.
- 'And hím, restóréd—his régne and his figúre;' 3412.
- 'To Médēs ánd to Pérses yíuen—quod hé;' 3425.
- 'Why shé conquéréd—and whát titl' hád thertó;' 3512.
- 'Out óf his dórēs—anón he háth him dýght;' 3719.

In the same way, we may expect to find in such a position a final *-e* which ought to be preserved, as in these examples.

- 'Was ás in lénghē—the sámē quántitée;' B 8.
- 'If thóu noon áskē—with néd' artow so wóunded;' 102.
- 'Nay! bý my fáder soulé—that shál he nát;' 1178.
- 'For tó declarē—thy grétē wóorthynessē;' 1672.
- 'So louðē—that ál the plácē gán to ringē;' 1803.
- 'Me thoughtē—she léyd' a gréyn vpon my tongē;' 1852.
- 'That shál he fyndē—that hír misdoóth or seith;' 3112.
- 'He slów and ráftē—the skín of thé leoún;' 3288.
- 'A lémman háddē—this nóble chámپیoun;' 3309.
- 'And hím biráftē—the régnē thát he háddē;' 3404.
- 'Eek thóu, that árt his sónē—art próud alsó;' 3413.
- 'Withín the féldē—that dórstē with hír fýghtē;' 3530.
- 'Thy bróther sónē—that wás thy doúbl' allýē;' 3593.
- 'The gáyler shéttē—the dórēs óf the touír;' 3615.
- 'His children wéndē—that it for húngr wás;' 3637.
- 'That híghtē Dántē—for hé can ál deuyés;' 3651.

Of course this middle pause often preserves from elision a syllable that would otherwise be elided. Examples are:—

- 'Fro thé sentencē—óf this trétis lýtē;' 2153.
- 'Beth wár by this ensámplē—óld and pláyn;' 3281.
- 'Than hád your tálē—ál be tóld in váyn;' 3989.

In some cases it makes little difference whether we look upon a final syllable as preserved from elision by the cæsura, which at the same time permits its full sound to be given to it, or to be regularly elided according to the usual rule. Either way the line scans. Examples are:—

'And thérfor bý the shádwe—he tóok his wit;' B 10.

'To téll' a stórie—I wól doon my labour;' 1653.

'This póvrē wídwē—awáiteth ál that nýght;' 1776.

'Intó misérie—and éndeth wrécchedlý;' 3167.

'Out óf misérie—in which that thón art fállē;' 3196.

'In which his glórie—and his delýt he hádde;' 3340.

'Towárd Cenóbie—and shórtly fór to séyē;' 3545.

'And thé contrárie—is iofe and grét solás;' 3964.

I will merely add that the introduction of an extra syllable at the place of the cæsura is not peculiar to Chaucer, but a common habit of English verse¹. Indeed, as Mr. Abbott points out (Shak. Gram. 3rd ed. p. 398), Shakespeare did not hesitate to insert here *two* additional syllables if he was so minded, as for example:—

'To mé invéterate—heárkens my bróther's suit;'

Tempest, i. 2. 122.

Trisyllabic Feet. The use of feet containing three syllables is still common in English verse, as in this line from Pope—

'Or laugh and shake in *Rabelais* easy chair'—

where the fifth foot, printed in italics, is trisyllabic. Examples in Chaucer are:—

'That rauysedest down fro the deitee;' B 1659.

'A perilous man of dedē;' 1999 (Sir Thopas).

'And therin striked a líffe flour;' 2097 (id.).

'Comprehended in this litel tretis heer;' 2147.

'Or elles *I am* but lost, but-if that I;' 3105.

'That hadde the king Nabúgodónósór;' 3335.

'He twyēs wan Jerusalem the citee;' 3337.

'And yaf him wit; and than, with many a terē;' 3368.

'Caught with the lymrod, coloured as the gledē;' 3574.

'And cover' hir bryghtē fac' as with a cloudē;' 3956.

¹ 'If there be no *Cesure* at all, and the verse long, the lesse is the makers skill and hearers delight;' Puttenham, *Arte of English Poesie*, ed. Arber, p. 88.

Accent. The position of the accent in a given word greatly affects the preservation or suppression of the final syllable, especially in substantives of French origin. Thus in the word *fortune*, if the accent is on the first syllable, the final *e* is troublesome to pronounce, and is dropped, so that it becomes *fórtun'*, much the same as in modern English; see B 3185. But if the accent be on the second syllable, the final *e* is easily retained, so that we then have the trisyllabic word *fortúnë*, as in B 3191. For other examples, observe the silent *-e* in *vólume*, B 60, and in *richesse*, B 107, as compared with *richéssë*, E 795. The same remark is equally true for words ending in *-es*, sometimes written *s*; so that we find *bátails*, B 3509; but *batáillë*, E 1198; *colours*, F 39, but *colóurës*, F 511. Farther examples may be found.

Licenses. When all allowances have been made for the effect of the cæsure and the occasional use of the trisyllabic foot, all the apparent irregularities in Chaucer's metre are very nearly disposed of. If, besides this, the reader is acquainted with some scheme that approximately represents the old pronunciation—and even the mere pronunciation of all the vowels according to some continental system is better than nothing—he will soon enter into the beauty of the melody of the versification of a poet who not only naturally possessed an exquisite delicacy of ear, but had the advantage of using a flexible yet energetic dialect, that combined the softness of the Romance with the strength of the Teutonic. Yet we need not suppose him to have been a slave to rules, but rather a master of language; and if he anywhere chooses to ignore a final *-e* that grammatically ought to be sounded, it need not cause us any great surprise. As Mr. Ellis has well pointed out (Early Eng. Pronunciation, pt. i. p. 322), poets like Goethe, Schiller, and Heine constantly do the same thing; as when, for example, Goethe writes *heut'* for *heute* in the line (Tasso, Act i.)—

'Ich sah ihn *heut'* von fern; er hielt ein Buch.'

There is, accordingly, one instance in particular where

Chaucer seems to have really done this, viz. in the first person singular indicative of verbs. Ex. *warn'*, B 16; *bet'*, 3087; *prey*, E 154. There are numerous instances, too, where a few *very common* words, such as *baue*, *badde*, *were*, *nere*, *wolde*, *molde*, are mere monosyllables; but it is remarkable that this is seldom the case with *skoldē*; see B 1848, 3753. And if, on the other hand, the poet wished to use *wolde* as a dissyllable, of course he could do so; see F 577, where *woldē* and *mostē* occur in the same line. Then, again, owing to the more equable accent upon certain words in the olden time, he often chose to vary the accent, laying the stress at one time upon one syllable, and at another time upon another; so that *bonour*, for example, in B 1654, is followed by *hónour* in the very next line; and again, *fórtun'* in l. 3185, with the *-e* suppressed, becomes *fortúnē* only six lines lower (l. 3191) with the *-e* sounded. In order to obtain a rime more easily, he at one time makes *bees* the plural of *bee*, E 2422, and at another time uses *been*, F 294; cf. Nuns' Pr. Ta. 571. In the Clerk's Tale, he uses the various forms *Grisild*, *Grisilde*, *Grisildis*, with a variable accent, evidently for mere convenience of rhythm. At one time he uses *deyē* (pronounced something like *dai-ye*¹) to rime with *preyē*, B 3232, and at another has *dyē* (pronounced something like *dee-ye*) to rime with *cryē*, *tirannyē*, 3631, 3700. Perhaps there may have been a similar uncertainty with respect to the old word for *bigb*; for though Chaucer uses *byē* (riming with *folyē*, C. T. ed. Wright, 12436), the scribes constantly write *heighe* or *heye*, and both pronunciations are indicated in the House of Fame (iii. 43, 72).

The license that, to us moderns, is the least pleasing, is that of making the first foot to consist of a single accented syllable, as first pointed out by me in 1866²; the following instances may serve to illustrate my meaning:—

¹ By *ai* I mean the sound in *fail*, *tail*, *sail*; by *ee* that in *meet*, *feet*; by *-ye* I mean German *-je*, i.e. a *y*-sound followed by a German final *-e*.

² In Lowell's article on Chaucer in 'My Study Windows,' it is asserted that 'his ear would never have tolerated the verses of nine

'By / a maydë, lyk to hir staturë;' E 257.

'Til / wel ny the day bigan to springë;' F 346.

'Lygh / ly, for to pley' and walk' on fotë;' F 390.

'Ia / son? certës, ne non other man;' F 549.

In some cases, where the stress is thus thrown on to syllables that are ill-suited for bearing so heavy a stress, the effect is simply bad. Examples are—

'But / a gôuernour wylý and wýs;' B 3130.

'And / Hermanno and Thymalaö;' 3535.

Here an editor is strongly tempted to suggest a correction; but the MSS. afford little help. Perhaps the true reading may be, in the former case, 'But *lyk* [or, *art*] a governour,' &c.; but this lacks authority. In the latter case, Boccaccio writes *Heremianus* in one of his books, and *Herennianus* in the other; if we might invent either the form *Hermiano* or *Herëmanno*, it would certainly make the line scan better, and at the same time come nearer to the original. After all, collation with more MSS. may explain some of these apparently imperfect lines.

There is another license worth a passing mention. Owing to the confusion in the declension of substantives due to the gradual advance in the language, the tendency was to decline substantives according to a formula which made the nominative and accusative alike, and assigned *-es* to the genitive and *-e* to the dative. Many nominatives also came to end in *-e*, representing A. S. *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, so that in such substantives the formula was reduced to *-es* for the genitive, and *-e* for all other cases; a plan which was recommended by its superior simplicity. Hence some substantives came to claim an *-e* in the nominative to

syllables, with a strong accent on the first, attributed to him by Mr. Skeate (*sic*) and Dr. Morris.' But we must go by the evidence; and, as for nine-syllable lines, they certainly occur in *The Vision of Sin*, by a poet whose ear no one blames—

'Thén / methought I heard a hollow sound,
Gúth / ering up from all the lower ground.'

which they had no right; so that we need not be surprised at such forms as *childē* (A. S. *cild*), B 1996; *quenē* (A. S. *cwén*), 3538. There are a considerable number of similar forms in Dr. Strattmann's Old-English Dictionary. Out of the abundance of the final *e*'s as both written and sounded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries came the abundance of the same, still written but seldom sounded, of the fifteenth century, and the well-known final *-e*, never sounded, of modern times, preserved only because it served at last to indicate that the preceding vowel was a long one.

PRONUNCIATION.

For an account of the pronunciation of English in the time of Chaucer, I must refer the reader to the Introduction to my edition of Chaucer's Man of Lawes Tale, &c., in the Clarendon Press Series.

METRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SQUIRE'S TALE, PART I.

Perhaps the following analysis of the first Part of the Squire's Tale will best shew which of the rules are of most frequent use. The order of them follows that in Dr. Morris's Introduction, 3rd ed. pp. xliii-xlviii.

1. *Lines of eleven syllables.* These abound, owing to the free use of final *-e* at the end of a line, as above explained; e.g. F 5, 6, 9, 10, 19, 20, &c. But the beginner will most easily recognise such cases as ll. 149, 150, ending with *beuene, steuene*, and ll. 257, 258 (*wonder, thonder*). Also with final *-ē*, 67, 68, 117, 118, 205, 206, 233, 234, 283, 284, 285, 286; and with final *-ēd*, 181, 182, 201, 202.

2. *Lines with only one syllable in the first foot.* At least three; viz. 346, 390, 549. Probably, 251.

3. I insert here a note of rimes formed by *repeating* a syllable; *diademë, demë*, 43; *affeccions, proteccions*, 55; *deuyse, seruyse*, 65, 279; *seawes, heronsewes*, 67; *recours, cours*, 75; *deliciously, sodeynly*, 79; *style, style* (words thus repeated must be used in *different* senses), 105; *constellacion, operacion*, 129; *see, Canacee*, 143; *bere*, adv., *bere*, verb, 145; *been*, verb, *been*, sb. pl. 203; *comunly, subtilly*, 221; *fern*, sb., *fern*, adv. 255; *parementz, instrumentz*, 269. And perhaps, 49, 50; 229, 230.

4. *Two words run into one.* *Tharray (the array)*, 63; *the air = thair*, 122; *the effect = theffect*, 322. Also *nas = ne was*, 14; *nis = ne is*, 72, 255; *nin = ne in*, 35; *noot = ne woot or ne wot*, 342.

In l. 30 *whiche* is plural; read it thus—

‘Of whichë th’eldest’ hightë—Algarsyf’—

the *e* in *highte* being preserved by *cæsura*.

5. *Trisyllabic measures.* The most striking instance is in *as I can*, 4. In other instances the syllable rapidly pronounced or slurred over may be indicated by italics. We find then—*answerd* and *seyd*, 228 (where there is a *cæsura* after *answerde*): after the thriddë *cours*, 76. And the following cases, where certain final syllables are very lightly pronounced, viz. final *-y*, e.g. *many*, 11; *any*, 134: final *-es*, e.g. *sones* (*cæsura*), 29; *foules* (*cæsura*), 53: final *-er*, e.g. *euer*, 108; *gossomer*, 259: final *-ie*, e.g. *Arabie*, 110; *contrarie*, 325: final *-en*, e.g. *wondreden* (*cæsura*), 307: final *-ed*, e.g. *vanisshed* (*cæsura*), 342: final *-e*, e.g. *vndertake*, 36, *seme*, 102, *bere*, 124, *coude*, 128, *ydrawe n’yborë*, 326; *ye gete na more*, 343. Also, the following cases occur where the middle *e* is slurred over, viz. *euery part*, 40; *colerik hotë*, 51; *someres day*, 64; *someres tydë*, 142; *euery place*, 119; *logelours*, 219; *lewednes*, 223; and, in one case, the vowel *i* is similarly treated, viz. *vanishe anon*, 328. In illustration of the last-mentioned word, it may be remarked that it is sometimes spelt without the *i*; e.g. *vansbede*, *Piers Plowman*, C. xv. 217.

6. *French words accented in a different manner to that now in use.* (N.B. the apostrophe in the following words denotes elision;

the printing of a final *-e* in italics means that it is slurred over, or else suppressed by poetic license). We find corág', 22, dé-si-roús, 23, persón', 25, citée, 46, Idús, 47, paléys, 60, miróur, 82, óbeisáncé, 93, messáge, 99, langáge, 100, engýn, 184, natúre, 197, apparénc', 218, magýk, 218, vanísshed, 342, &c., &c. For the *variableness* of accent, cf. sólempn', 61, solémpne, 111; miróur, 132, miróur, 175; rofal, 59, roiál, 264; léon, 265, leóun, 491, &c. And for variableness of accent in *English* words, note conning, 35, hanging, 84, as compared with wrything, 127. Some words in *-le* and *-re* may have been pronounced much as in modern French; perhaps *sillable*, 101, *table*, 179, *fable*, 180, *angle*, 263, *ordre*, 66, may have sounded nearly as *sillabl'*, *tabl'*, *fabl'*, *angl'*, *ordr'*. Yet we find *eglé*, 123, *angles*, 230; both followed by a *cæsura*.

7. *Genitives in -ës*. Martes, 50, someres, 64, Grekes, 209, Canaceës, 247.

8. *Plurals in -ës*. Armes, 23, soner, 29, foules, 53, sewes, 67, heropsewes, 68, swannes, 68, minstralles, 78, thinges, 78, lordes, 91, wordes, 103, houres, 117, shoures, 118, woundes, 155, heedes, 203, witter, 203, skiles, 205, fantasyës, 205, poetryës, 206, winges, 208, gestes, 211, armes, 213, festes, 219, doutes, 220, thinges, 222, 227, &c. Note on the other hand, the French plurals *présentes* = *présents*, 174, *Iógelours*, 219, *refléxions*, 230, &c.; also *parentz*, 269, *instrumentz*, 270.

9. *Adverbs in -ës*. Certes, 2, 196, elles, 118, elles, 209, algates, 246, thennes, 326.

10. *Past participles in -éd*. Excused, 7, cleped, 12, 31, armed, 90, braunched, 159, wounded, 160, remewed, 181, yglewed, 182, proportioned, 192, &c. Probably *ordeyned*, 177, is to be read *ordeyn'd*; otherwise, the last measure in the verse is to be regarded as trisyllabic.

11. *Past tense of weak verbs in -de-te, or -ed*. Ex. (a) deyde, 11, hadde (not an auxiliary verb), 29, hadde, 32, coud', 39, shold', 40, wold', 64, sholde, 102, wende, 198, seyde, 231, &c.; (b) dwelt', 10, kept', 18, 26, highte, 30, 33, moste, 38, wroughte, 128, lyghte, 169, broughte, 210, &c.; (c) werreyed, 10, lakked, 16,

seemed, 56, demed, 202, rowned, 216. Note also the plurals murmured', 204, wondred', 225, as compared with the full forms maden, 205, seyden, 207, wondreden, 307. We also find such forms as preyede, 311.

12. *Infinitives in -ën.* Discryuen, 40, tellen, 63, 67, tarien, 73, stroken, 165. *Also the gerundial forms:* to voyden, 188, to gauren, 190.

13. *Past participles in -ën (strong verbs).* Geten, 56. The final -n is generally dropped.

14. *Present plural in -ën.* Tellen, 69, wayten, 88, shapen, 214, pleyen, 219, wondren, 258; 2 p. pl. subj. slepen, 126. *Past plural.* Seten, 92, maden, 205, seyden, 207, wondreden, 307.

15. *Preposition in -ën.* Withouten (A.S. wið-utan), 101, 121, 125. The various uses of the final -e follow here, and are numbered separately.

1. *Nouns of A.S. origin and of dissyllabic form.* Wille, 1, from A.S. *willa*; sted', 115, 193, stede, 124, stede, 170, from A.S. *stéda*; tale, 6, 102, 168, from A.S. *talú*; herte, 120, hert', 138, from A.S. *heorte*, gen. *heortan*; bote, 154, from A.S. *bót* (gen. and dat. *bóte*); sonne, 170, from the A.S. *sunne*, gen. *sunnan*. All these are in the nominative or accusative case; for other cases, see below. We should probably add sone (A.S. *sunu*) 31; and mete (A.S. *mete*) 70; both before a cæsure.

2. *Nouns of French origin; (a) substantives, (b) adjectives.* We find (a) centre (Lat. *centrum*) 22; diademe (Lat. *diadema*) 43; signe (Lat. *signum*) 51; seruyse (*seruitium*) 66, nobleye, 77, obeisance (*obedientiam*) 93, &c., &c. The final -e is occasionally slurred over, as in diademe, 60, which is fully pronounced in l. 43; place, 186, which is fully pronounced in ll. 119, 162; feste (with cæsure) 61, fully pronounced in l. 113; nature, 197; and it is often elided, as in corag', 22, person', 25, form', 100, vic', 101, &c. The clearest cases of the full sound are given by:—cause, 185, Troye, 210. It is by no means easy to find instances of its suppression; the most likely-looking cases are—nature, 197, beste, 264; but they may merely be instances of the use of trisyllable measures.

We find also (*b*) noble, 12, 28, riche, 19, 61, benigne, 52, solémpn', 61, pryme, 73, commun', 107, lige, 111, solémpne, 111, platt', 162, platte, 164, &c. The most remarkable instances are in l. 111,

'My lige lord, on this solémpne day;'

and (in the definite form) platte, 164. The final *e* in *Ialouse*, 286, is merely a mark of the plural number, *in writing*, and not really pronounced.

With respect to these French words, it is remarkable that Chaucer is very fond of using them at the end of a line, for the sake of the feminine rime; see 9, 10, 19, 43, 51, 52, 61, &c. It may be as well, too, to append the following caution. Tyrwhitt, in his edition of Chaucer, was led to a partially correct estimate of Chaucer's metre by his observation of the final *-e* in French words, and by noting the frequent use of the same in French poetry; whence he inferred that the final *-e* may have been pronounced in English words also. Though his result was partly right, it has yet misled many of his readers, because he did, in fact, seize the right idea by the wrong end. The final *-e* in French words seems to have been of a somewhat weaker and fainter character than in English ones, the fact being that the habit of sounding the inflexional final *-e* was essentially *English*, due to the traditions of Anglo-Saxon grammar, and the imported French words (many of which possessed a final *-e* in their own right) had, at any rate, to conform to the use of the period as a matter of course. It is, accordingly, of no very great consequence to investigate the habits of the French poetry of the period. The Englishmen who adopted French words into their language did at first very nearly what they pleased with them; and, in the conflict between two systems of grammar, the English had at first its own way; yet the continually increasing influx of French did at last begin to tell, and the final result was a confusion in which such inflexions as *-ës* and *-ë*, at first all important, have at last sunk into disuse. We see, for instance, in Chaucer, the use of the French plural (as in *instrumentz*, F 270) side by side with

the true English plural (as in *lordes*, F 91); and, in the end, the French form prevailed. But it must be carefully remembered—for it is a most essential point—that French *alone* would never have produced any so great effect. A far more powerful influence was at work at the same time, aiding it most fully and efficiently; and this was the ever-increasing importance of the Northern and North-Midland dialects, which had simplified their grammatical forms long before Chaucer's time, and at last completely set aside the numerous inflexions of the flexible and harmonious Southern-English. Having regard to the mere outward *form* of English verse, it cannot be denied that Chaucer's sweetness of melody is a thing of the past, and that nothing is now left to us but an approach to the less adorned simplicity of Robert of Brunne. This note must be regarded as a mere rough sketch of a very important subject, which the student may with advantage work out for himself in his own way.

3. *Dative Cases.* The prepositions *for*, *at*, *on* (or *up-on*), *by*, *in*, *of*,¹ *to* (or *un-to*), most often govern a dative in Anglo-Saxon, and may be considered as always governing a dative in Chaucer. The following are examples; lond', 9, tyme, 13, tonge, 35, grene, 54, tyme, 74, dor', 80, thomb', 83, 148, syd', 84, halle, 86, halle, 92, speche (*cæsura*), 94, speche (or *spech'*), 104, mynde, 109, heste, 114, drought', 118, rote, 153, wound', 165, met', 173, ere, 196, drede, 212, ende, 224. The French words conform to the same usage; e.g. *courte*, 171. The prep. *ageyn* may govern either dative or accusative, but *tyde* (142) is properly a dative form; so also, then, is *shene*, 53 (A. S. *scénum* from nom. *scéne*). *Style* (106) is probably a dative, governed by *ouer*.

4. *Genitive Cases.* We must not omit to notice the genitive cases, answering to the A. S. genitives *-e* or *-an*. Instances are: *sonne* (A. S. *sunnan*), 53; *halle* (A. S. *healle*), 80.

5. *Adjectives; definite form.* The definite form is used when

¹ *Of* is now regarded as a sign of a possessive or genitive case; but in Old English it invariably governs the dative.

the adjective is preceded by *the, this, that*, or a possessive pronoun. Examples: the hotē, 51, the yonge, 54, the thriddle, 76, the hye, 85, this strange, 89, his olde, 95, the hye, 98, 176, this same, 124, his newe, 140, her moste, 199, his queynte, 239, the loude, 268, the grete, 306. So even with French adjectives; e. g. your excellentē, 145. Note also thilke, 162.

6. *Adjectives; plural forms.* Ex. strange, 67, olde, 69, yong', 88, olde, 88, 206, 211, alle, 91, dep', 155, wyde, 155, diverse, 202, grete, 219, somm', 225, slye, 230, alle, 248, fresshe, 284. So also: whiche, 30, swiche, 227.

7. *Adjectives; vocative case.* No example; see B 1874.

8. *Adjectives; inflexion of case.* Some adjectives occur in Chaucer which take final *-e* even in the nominative. Thus A.S. *pic* is in the definite form *se picca*; by confusion, Chaucer uses *thikke* even when indefinite; see 'a thikkē knarrē,' Prol. 549; in the Sq. Ta. we have: *thikk'*, 159. Note also *liche*, 62. The word *blythe* = A.S. *blīðe*; Chaucer has *blythe (with cæsura)*, 338. The notion of expressing a dative case by the inflexional *-e* extended even to adjectives; e. g. *alle*, 15.

9. *Verbs; infinitive mood.* Sey', 4, rebelle, 5, telle, 6, vnder-take, 36, spek', 41, occupy', 64, deuyse, 65, pleye, 78, amende, 97, 197, seine, 102, soun', 105, bere, 124, turn', 127, hyde, 141, here, 146, know', 151, answer', 152, knowe, (*cæsura*), 154, kerv', 158, byte, 158, close, 165, here, 188, rede, 211, comprehende, 223, &c.

10. *Verbs; gerundial infinitive.* To telle, 34, to biholde, 87, to pace, 120, to sore, 123, to were, 147, to winne, 214, to here, 271, to hye, 291, to seyne, 314, to done, 334. It is very significant that there is no case of elision amongst all these examples.

11. *Strong verbs; past participles.* Holde, 70, spok', 86, com', 96, bore, 178, knowe, 215, yswore, 325, ydrawe, 326, ybore, 326. Only two of these are cases of elision.

12. *Weak verbs; past tense.* Examples have been already given; see art. 11 above, p. lxix.

13. *Verbs; subjunctive mood.* First person singular: *spek'*, 7. Third person singular: *leste*, 125, *were*, 195, *liste*, 327. Plural: *reste*, 126.

14. *Verbs: various other inflexions*; (a) 1 p. pr. indicative: deme, 44, trowe, 213, seye, 289, let', 290; (b) pr. pl. indicative, recche, 71, lere, 104, smyte, 157, mote, 164, 318, iangl', 220, trete, 220, iangle, 261, deuyse, 261, gete, 343; (c) subj. pl. used as imper. plural: bidd', 321, trill', 321, trille, 328, ryde (?), 334. N.B. I believe it will be found that the inflexion of the first pers. sing. present tense indicative is very weak, and often dropped or neglected; cf. p. lxxv. Also, that the imperative plural is liable to confusion with the imperative singular; cf. p. liii.

15. *Adverbs*. Whether the final *-e* in an adverb represents (a) an older vowel-ending, or is used (b) merely to form adverbs from adjectives, or represents (c) the A. S. ending *-an*, the result is much the same, viz. that the final *-e* is especially preserved in them. Examples: much', 3, yliche, 20, loude, 55, euer-more, 124, bryghte, 170, still', 171, lowe, 216, bothe, 240, sore, 258, hye, 267, sone, 276, 333, namore, 314, namor', 343. This rule being so general, we even find the *-e* wrongly added, by license, where we should not expect it; e.g. herë (A.S. *hér*), 145; ther-forë (A.S. *þær* and *for* compounded), 177. There is an example of a *preposition* in *-e*, viz. bitwixe, 333. We may note also *adverbs* in *-ely*, where *e* is a syllable; viz. richely, 90, solempnely, 179, diversely, 202.

The whole matter is much simplified by remembering that every case of the final *-e* can be characterised as either (1) *essential*, (2) *superfluous*, or (3) *grammatical*. To the two first of these classes the guide is etymology, to the last the guide is a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon grammar. For example, the final *-e* is *essential* where it represents an A.S. or Latin termination, as in *stede* from A.S. *stéda*, or *diademe* from Lat. *diadema*. It is *superfluous* or *licentious*, if used in a word like *quene*, B 3538, from A.S. *cwén*, or in a word like *bitwixe*, F 333, where the A.S. form is *betwux* or *betweox*; all such cases being rare. It is *grammatical*, if due to the usage of A.S. grammar. When *grammatical*, it must be either *oblique* (see classes 3, 4), *adjectival* (classes 5, 6, 7, 8), *verbal* (classes 9-14), or *adverbial* (class 15).

The text of the present selection of the Canterbury Tales is founded upon that of the Ellesmere MS. as printed in Mr. Furnivall's Six-text Edition for the Chaucer Society. As the scribe of this MS. almost invariably writes *th* instead of *þ*, and *y* instead of *ȝ*, I have been able to dispense with the use of those characters without much varying from his practice. The text has been collated throughout with six other MSS., five of which are in the Six-text edition, and the sixth is the Harleian MS. 7334. The Ellesmere MS. (belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere) is denoted in the footnotes by E.; the others are the Hengwrt (belonging to Mr. Wm. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth), the Cambridge (marked Gg. 4. 27 in the Cambridge University Library), the Corpus (in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford), the Petworth (belonging to Lord Leconfield), and the Lansdowne (known as MS. Lansdowne 851, in the British Museum). These are denoted by the abbreviations Hn., Cm., Cp., Pt., and Ln. The Harleian MS. (in the Harleian collection in the British Museum) is denoted by Hl. The text may be best understood by remembering that it invariably follows that of the Ellesmere MS., except where notice is expressly given to the contrary by means of a footnote at the bottom of the page, which explains what other MS. has, in such a case, been preferred. Thus, at p. 1, l. 4, occurs the first variation; where the reading *ȝstert*, of E. Hn. (i.e. of the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS.) has been rejected in favour of *expert*, the reading of Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl.; the Cambridge MS. having a lacuna here. Thus the reader can judge for himself in every case whether the alteration made recommends itself to him or not. The numbering of the lines follows that of the Six-text Edition throughout, the Groups being denoted by the letters B, E, and F. Between each section will be found a short statement of whatever part has been omitted; see pp. 6, 7, 28, 58, 101, 127.

Collation of the text with the other MSS. has enabled me also to improve the orthography in some instances; it was found impracticable to give an account of this, and such alterations are, for the most part, slight. The reasons for them are sufficiently

obvious to any one who possesses the Six-text Edition, and will, besides consulting the other MSS., take the further trouble of comparing one part of the Ellesmere MS. with another. Speaking generally, the orthography represents, on the whole, that of the scribe of the Ellesmere MS., whose system was a very good one, and tolerably uniform. It may be observed that *y* is constantly used to represent the A.S. *ī*, or *i*, in other words, the long vowel corresponding to that represented by *i*. The scribe also affects the use of *oo* to denote a long *o*-sound, as in *looth*, B 91. In a few cases where a final *e* seems to have been added by accident, it has been suppressed, where there was sufficient authority for doing so. Also, in the following words, though generally written, it has been omitted in order to prevent confusion, viz. in *euere*, *neuere*, *here*, *hire*, *hise*, which are printed *euer*, *neuer*, *her*, *hir*, *his*. The reason why *euere*, *neuere*, are common in MSS. is that they represent the A.S. *æfre*, *næfre*, but in Chaucer they are frequently equivalent in time to a mere monosyllable, like our modern *e'er*, *ne'er*. *Here* (A.S. *hira*, of them) is generally monosyllabic, and the same is true of *hire* (= A.S. *hire*, Mod. E. *her*), though a remarkable exception occurs in the Man of Law's Tale, B 460; see p. 12 of my edition, or Specimens of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 260. It may be added that *here* and *hire* are constantly confused in MSS.; I mostly keep the form *her* for *of them*, and *hir* for Mod. E. *her*. *Hise* is written in the Ellesmere MS. in the sense of *his*, before plural nouns; but there seems no reason for supposing this *-e* to have been sounded by Chaucer, though it appears to have been so in the earlier poem of Havelok. *Thise* has been retained as the plural of *this*, for mere distinction; but it is always a monosyllable. In further illustration of the method adopted, I here note *every* variation from the Ellesmere text in the first stanza of the Monk's Tale, p. 32.

L. 3181. E. Hn. *biuaille*; text, *biwayle*, suggested by Cm. Cp. *beawayle*, Pt. Hl. *bywaile*, Ln. *beuweile*. E. Hn. Cm. Pt. *manere*; text, *maner*, as in Cp. Ln. Hl.; the accent being on the *a*.

L. 3182. E. Hn. *stoode*; text, *stode*, suggested by observing that the scribes seldom write *oo* except in the singular member.

L. 3184. E. Hn. Cm. *brynge*; text, *bringe*, as in the rest, because *y* generally denotes the long vowel *i*. E. Hn. *bir*; Cm. Cp. *bere*; text, *ber*, as in Pt. Ln. Hl.

L. 3185. E. *pat*; text, *that*. E. *Fortune*; text, *fortune*.

L. 3186. E. *hire*; text, *bir*, as in Pt. Hl.

L. 3188. E. Pt. *of*; text, *by*, as in all the rest. This, being a real variation of text, is duly accounted for in a footnote.

It will thus be seen that the variations of the text from the Ellesmere MS. are but very slight, that they can be justified by collation, and that pains have been taken to make a good useful text, on the principle of disturbing that of the Ellesmere MS. as little as possible. The text of the Man of Law's Tale in the Specimens of English was formed in precisely the same way; and similar remarks apply to my other volume of Chaucer Selections.

The books most useful for explaining Chaucer are much the same as those which help to explain 'Piers the Plowman'; see the list of them given in the preface to Piers the Plowman (Clarendon Press), 3rd ed. p. xlvii. Such as are cited in the Notes are there sufficiently indicated. An excellent article on Chaucer, in Lowell's My Study Windows, a delightful book, should by all means be consulted. The spelling of the words cited in the Glossarial Index has been carefully verified by reference to the usual Dictionaries; for foreign languages, small pocket-dictionaries have been used, that the student may easily, if he pleases, look out such words for himself, which he is strongly recommended to do. The etymologies are merely suggested, in the very briefest manner; in French words, for example, the Latin root is often given without any account of the mode of derivation. The Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic words cited should be looked out, and their various meanings ascertained; and some idea of the grammatical rules of those languages should be attained to. The mere 'cramming up' of such root-words (to be reproduced, as is sometimes done, with some slight change in the

spelling which at once reveals a most discreditable ignorance), is worse than useless. The books actually used were the following. Pocket-dictionaries of German (Flügel's edited by Feiling), of Dutch (the Tauchnitz edition), of Danish (by Ferrall and Repp), of Welsh (by Spurrell), and of Italian and Spanish (both by Meadows); Wedgwood's English Etymology; Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; Skeat's *Mæso-Gothic Glossary*; Stratmann's Old English Dictionary; Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary; Wackernagel's *Altdeutsches Handwörterbuch*. For French words, Brachet's *Etymological French Dictionary* (Clarendon Press) is very useful; and the Dictionary by Randle Cotgrave (ed. 1660) is often quoted. The Old French words are taken from Burguy, except when Roquefort is expressly cited. The Low-Latin words are from the *Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, compiled from Ducange's great work by Maigne d'Arnis, and published at Paris by Migne in 1866; price, 12 francs. *Prompt. Parv.* is an abbreviation for *Promptorium Parvulorum*, ed. Way (Camden Society).

With respect to the subject of Chaucer's metre, a brief explanation is necessary. In an essay by myself, printed at pp. 172-196 of vol. i. of the Aldine edition of Chaucer (Bell and Daldy, 1866), the results there given were due to an independent investigation, before I had met with the work by Professor Child. Nearly all of them agree with his, though they were obtained with less care, and are deficient in some of the details. But with respect to many minuter points, I have no doubt I must have since learnt much from him; and it ought never to be forgotten that the only full and almost complete solution of the question as to the right scansion of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is due to what Mr. Ellis¹ rightly terms 'the wonderful industry, acuteness, and accuracy' of Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. U.S. I wish also to express my obligations to Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, with

¹ The account of Chaucer's metre by Mr. Ellis (*Early English Pronunciation*, pp. 318-342) is much fuller than that in my slight essay, and contains the results of independent work. In the main, the results obtained thus independently agree very well together.

its learned and scholarly notes; to Mr. A. J. Ellis's great work on Early English Pronunciation; to Mr. Furnivall's Six-text Edition of the Canterbury Tales, and his numerous useful contributions to our knowledge concerning both the poet and his works; to Mr. H. Bradshaw, Cambridge University Librarian, for much help of various kinds; to Mr. Hales, for a few hints for the second edition; and especially to the Rev. Dr. Morris, who kindly assisted me in revising the proof-sheets of the first edition. ✓

LIST OF CHAUCER'S WORKS.

The following list, in which the Works are arranged (approximately) in chronological order, is mainly taken from Mr. Furnivall's 'Trial Fore-words to my Parallel-text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems,' Chaucer Society, 1871. I append some observations upon it.

- Chaucer's A.B.C., or, La Priere de Nostre Dame.
 Complaynte to Pite. [The Complaynte of the Dethe of Pite.—Bell, Morris.]
 1369. Deth of Blaunche. [The Booke of the Duchesse.]
 (Lyf of Sainte Cecile; *afterwards inserted in the Tales.*)
 Parlement of Foules. [The Assembly of Foules.]
 The Complaint of Mars. [The Complaint of Mars and Venus.] *But the Venus is a separate poem; see below.*
 (e) *A Complaynt to his Lady.
 Anelida and Arcite.*
 (a) *Translation of Boethius 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ.'
 (b) *The Former Age; or, Ætas Prima.
 Troilus and Criseyde.

- Chaucer's Words to his Scrivener Adam¹.
 ab. 1384? The House of Fame.
 The Legend of Good Women.
 ab. 1386. The Canterbury Tales.
 Good Counseil; or, Truth; or, 'Fle from the pres.'
 (f) *A Balade to Rosemounde.
 (c) * Three Roundels (forming *one* poem).
 Two Proverbs. [*Eight lines; with 16 spurious and un-*
 connected lines sometimes appended.]
 1391 (d) *A Treatise on the Astrelabie.
 Complaint of Venus. (*See* Complaint of Mars, *above*.)
 Lenvoy to Scogan.
 Lenvoy to Bukton.
 Gentilesse. [*A Ballade teaching what is gentilnesse.*]
 ab. 1397? Lack of Stedfastnesse. [*A Balade sent to King*
 Richard.]
 Balade de Visage saunz Peinture. [*A Ballade of the*
 Village (sic) without Painting.] Or, Fortune.
 1399. Complaint to his Purse. [*To his empty Purse.*]

All the above poems, except those marked with an asterisk, are to be found in the common editions. Where the title stands somewhat differently in the editions, a note has been made of it. The other six pieces may be thus accounted for. (a) Edited by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society. (b) Printed in the Aldine edition, ed. Morris, vol. vi. p. 300. Undoubtedly genuine; and closely connected with the preceding. (c) Printed in the Aldine edition, vi. 304. First printed, from a Pepys MS., by Percy, in his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. (d) Edited by me for the E. E. Text Society. (e) See my edition of the 'Minor Poems.' (f) Discovered by me, Apr. 2, 1891.

LOST WORKS. The Book of the Lion; mentioned at the end of the *Persones Tale*.

¹ Genuine: but the third line 'Under thy *longè* lokkes maist thou haue the skalle' is too long; omit *longè*, inserted when *lokkes* had become a monosyllable.

Origenes upon the Maudeleyne; mentioned in the prologue to the Legend of Good Women¹.

A translation of Pope Innocent's treatise de Miseria Conditionis Humanæ; mentioned in the Cambridge MS. of the Legend of Good Women (MS. Gg. 4. 27).

DOUBTFUL WORKS. A Ballad which Chaucer made against women unconstant². An Amorous Compleint; and a Balade of Compleint; see my edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems.

SPURIOUS WORKS. The following poems are included in modern editions. Complaint of the Black Knight (*or*, Complaint of a Lover's Life); now known to be Lydgate's. The Cuckow and the Nightingale; first two lines quoted from the Knightes Tale; of early date, and less unlike Chaucer than many of the rest. The Flower and the Leaf; written by a woman, and clearly belonging to the fifteenth century. Chaucer's Dream; first printed in 1598. The Court of Love; written about 1500, and first printed in 1561³. Virelai (no final *e*).

The following are to be found in the Aldine edition, vol. vi., and elsewhere. A Goodly Ballad, vi. 275. A Praise of Women, p. 278. Prosperity (8 lines) p. 296. Leulte vaut richesse (8 lines), p. 302. 'Moder of God'; by Hoccleve; p. 308. Chaucer's Prophecy (13 lines), p. 307.

Of works printed in the editions, the principal one is The Testament of Love, written by one who greatly praises Chaucer, and an obvious imitation of his translation of Boethius.

Lastly, I must mention the translation (well-known *by name*) of the Romaunt of the Rose, which appears in all the editions, and of which only fragments have come down to us. Only a small portion of it is Chaucer's; but, as the whole is frequently and commonly attributed to him, I append a discussion of this question below; see p. lxxxiii.

¹ Hence we find a poem called The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene assigned to Chaucer in the old editions. But this is a different poem, by an anonymous author.

² As it consists of only three stanzas, I print it below; see p. lxxxii.

³ The proof that it is not genuine was given by me in The Academy, Aug. 3, 1878.

The following is the Ballad which I suppose to be Chaucer's, though not found in modern editions of Chaucer's works:—

A BALADE WHICH CHAUCER MADE AGAYNST WOMEN
UNCONSTAUNT.

[I take this from Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccxl.; but make a few corrections in the spelling to preserve the metre. The dotted *e* is to be fully pronounced.]

Madamē, for your newēfangelnessē,
Many a seruaunt haue ye put out of gracē¹,
I take my léue² of your vnstedfastnessē,
For wel I wot, whyl ye to liue haue spacē,
Ye can not loue ful half yeer in a placē;
To newē thingēs, your lust is euer kenē;
In stede of blew, thus may ye were al grenē. 5

Right as a mirour, that nothing may enpressē,
But, lightly as it comth³, so moot it pacē,
So fareth³ your loue, your werkēs bereth³ witnessē 10
Ther is no feithē may your herte embracē;
But, as a wedercok, that turneth³ his facē
With euery wind, ye fare, and that is senē⁴;
In stede of blew, thus may ye were al grenē.

Ye might be shrined, for your brotelnessē⁵, 15
Bet⁶ than Dalida⁷, Criseide, or Candacē;
For euer in chaunging stant⁸ your sikernessē,

¹ The old edition has *your grace*; omit *your*.

² Old ed. *cometh*; but see Group B, 407, 603 (Man of Lawes Tale).

³ Pronounce *far'th*, *ber'th*, *turn'th*, as usual in Chaucer; see note 2 above.

⁴ *Sene*, evident, visible; an adj., not a pp.; see the Glossary. Cf. A. S. *gesýne*, which also appears as *ysene* in Chaucer, Prol. 592.

⁵ Fickleness; 'On *brotel* ground they bilde, and *brotelnesse* They finden, when they wenen *sikernes*;' with precisely the same rime; Merch. Tale, 35.

⁶ Old ed. *Better*; wrongly.

⁷ Dalilah; as in B. 3253.

⁸ Old ed. *stondeth*; but see the Glossary.

That tache¹ may no wight from your herte aracc²;
 If ye lose oon, ye³ can wel tweyn purchacē;
 Al light for somer, ye wot wel what I menē, 20
 In stede of blew thus may ye were al grenē.

There is much in favour of the genuineness of this ballad; the metre is that of the common ballad-stanza, which is distinguished by having *only three* rime-endings to the three stanzas. We may note the peculiar words *newefangelnesse*, *enbrace*, *sene*, *brotelnesse*, *Dalida*, *Criseide*, *Candace*⁴, *sikernes*, *arace*, *purchace*, all of them Chaucerian; the occurrence of *brotelnesse* and *sikernes* in two consecutive lines of the Marchantes Tale; and see the note to F. 644 in the present volume. The allusion to the weathercock reminds us of 'chaunging as a vane,' E. 996. Line 20 may be compared with F. 389, 390, and B. 93⁵.

NOTE ON 'THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE.'

* We know that Chaucer made a translation of the Romaunt of the Rose; but of the three fragments now extant, two are not his. This point has been obscured by the fact that all the editions contain this anonymous translation, and it has always been associated with his name. But the internal evidence against this hasty conclusion is overwhelming and irrefragable, though the poem will long continue to be considered as genuine by readers unacquainted with Chaucer's metre and grammar. But as the *careful* perusal of even so small a portion of Chaucer as is contained in the present volume will enable a student to exercise his own judgment on this point, a few of the arguments are here appended.

It must be observed at the outset that there may have been, for all we know, five or six translations of the Romaunt of the

¹ Fault, bad habit; cf. P. Plowman, B. ix. 146.

² See the Glossary.

³ The old ed. omits *ye*, though fequired both for sense and metre.

⁴ *Candace* is mentioned in the Parlement of Foules, l. 288.

⁵ The suggestion that this Ballad is really Chaucer's came to me from Mr. Furnivall, who, however, has since changed his opinion.

Rose by different authors. Of other similar works there still exist several translations, and they are almost all anonymous. Thus, of the Troy-book, we not only have a version by Lydgate, and another (unpublished and imperfect) by Barbour, but a third (also unpublished) in the Bodleian Library, and a fourth, in alliterative verse, published by the Early English Text Society. 'These versions are *independent* translations from Guido de Colonna, belong to the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, and must have been made within a period of fifty years. Probably the earliest was that by Barbour, then the Alliterative, then Lydgate's, and last of all the Bodleian;' Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 129, footnote. So again, of the Story of Alexander, we have the version in Weber's *Metrical Romances*, the alliterative Romance printed by Stevenson, the Alexander fragment printed by myself as an appendix to William of Palerne, Alexander and Dindimus (E.E.T.S.), and so on. We find, in fact, that numerous translations, mostly anonymous, were made at the end of the fourteenth century; and it is extremely unlikely that Chaucer's translation of the Romaunt should have been the only one. Moreover, Chaucer either intentionally suppressed some of his translations, or took no care to preserve them; so that we have now only his own word for his translations of the Book of the Lion, of Origenes upon the Maudeleyne, and of Pope Innocent's treatise De Miseria. Hence there is actually, at the very outset of the enquiry, a presumption in favour of the fact that the existing translation is anonymous, and not his. Its presence in the editions proves nothing; it was inserted merely on the strength of the title, just as the early editions contain The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, inserted to supply the place of Chaucer's Maudeleyne. We have to bear in mind (for it is an important point), that we first meet with the Romaunt in the edition of 1532, a collection of Chaucer's (supposed) works made *a hundred and thirty* years after his death. Most critics calmly ignore this, and speak as if it had been associated with Chaucer from the first. A very little reflection will shew that the external evidence is simply worthless, and we are

driven to examine the poem itself. We then stand on firm ground, and the results are interesting and decisive.

To save trouble, I shall call each of the authors 'the translator,' and his work 'the translation,' and proceed to give a brief sketch of the nature of the arguments. The translation consists of *three* Fragments: A (ll. 1-1705), which is genuine; B (ll. 1706-5810), in a Northern dialect; C (5811-end). I only argue against the genuineness of fragments B and C¹.

TEST I. *The Riming of -y with -yē*. This is explained in the note to B. 2092, p. 169. Chaucer *never* rimes such a word as *trewely*, ending in -y, with French substantives ending in -yē, such as *folýē*, *Jelousyē*. In the translation, examples abound, e.g. *generaly*, *vilanyē*, 2179²; *worthy*, *curtesyē*, 2209; *folýē*, *by*, 2493, 2521; *curtesyē*, *glady*, 2985; *flatelyē*, *utterly*, 3387; *Jelousyē*, I, 3909; *multiplyē*, *by*, 5600. There are plenty more, which the curious may discover for themselves. The MS. of the translation often has the absurd spellings *bye* for *by*, and the like, to keep up a rime to the eye; but the truth lies the other way, that the final -ē was dropped by the translator, just as it always was by Barbour, who rimes *folý* with *wykkytly*, Bruce, i. 221; &c., &c. To meet the argument drawn from this test, the puerile plea has been set up, that Chaucer's practice of riming differed at different periods of his life! This is purely gratuitous, and contrary to all the evidence. See, for example, his Book of the Duchesse.

TEST II. *The use of assonant rimes*. In the poem of Havelok the Dane, we find rimes that are not true rimes, but mere assonances, such as *jeme*, *quene*, 182; *maked*, *shaped*, 1646; &c., &c.³ I need hardly say that no such rimes occur in Chaucer⁴. But, in

¹ Several of the points mentioned below will be found in my letter to The Academy on this subject, Aug. 10, 1878, p. 143.

² I give the Chaucerian spelling to shew the impossibility of the rimes being due to Chaucer. The numbers refer to the lines of the poem, as printed in Morris's Aldine edition of Chaucer, vol. vi.

³ A list is given in my preface to Havelok, p. xlv.

⁴ Mr. Bradshaw kindly points out the riming of *terme*, *yerne*, Book of the Duchess, ll. 79, 80. This is a most instructive instance; for *yerne* is a mistake of the scribes for *erme*, the true Chaucerian form, as I shew in the note to Group C, l. 312; see Man of Law's Tale, 2nd ed., p. 142.

the translation, there are numerous examples, which are quite decisive. Some are: *kepe, eke*, 2126; *shape, make*, 2260; *escape, make*, 2753; *take, scape*, 3165; *laste, to barste*, 3185. In the last case, we might read *to braste*. This secures a rime indeed, but it brings us no nearer to Chaucer; he rimes *laste* (to last) with words such as *faste, caste*, &c.; whereas 'to burst' is, with him, *to breste*, riming with *leste*, it pleased, *reste*; &c. He has, indeed, *brast* as a *past tense*, but that is quite a different matter.

TEST III. *The riming of here and there*. It has been maintained by Dr. Weymouth, in the Transactions of the Philological Society, that Chaucer rimes a certain set of words with the word *here*, and another set of words with the word *there*; and no word in one set ever rimes with a word in the other set. Whether this be true or not, it can be maintained and defended, and cannot be easily and formally disproved. But when we turn to the translation, we have a short and simple way of shewing that the translator cared nothing whatever about any such distinction. In l. 663, he rimes *there* with *were* (verb); in l. 2977, he rimes *were* with *fere* (fear); and in l. 3843, he rimes *fere* with *here*. And there is an end of this test.

TEST IV. *Strange rimes*. We find in the translation all sorts of rimes such as Chaucer, judging by the evidence, would never have dreamt of. Examples: *joynt, queynt*, 2037; *aboute, swote*, 1705; *desire, nere*, 1785, 2441; *desire, manere*, 2779; *storme, corne*, 4343; *more, ar*, 2215; *annoy, away*, 2675; *ioye, conveye*, 2915; *crowne, persone*, 3201; *doun, tourne*, 5472. In this case, I leave the spelling as in the MS. Plenty more such rimes may be found.

TEST V. *The grammatical use of final -e*. In the translation, we find *to tel*, a gerund, riming with *bifel*, 3083; *set*, pp., riming with the gerund *to et* (to eat), 2755. I have written the preface to this book in vain if even the beginner cannot see that Chaucer would have written *tellē* in one place, and *etē* in the other, and would not have tolerated such rimes as these. See p. lxxiii. § 10. I adducē no more such instances, but there are, in the translation, *hundreds* of them.

TEST VI. *The test of dialect.* This test alone is decisive, and deserves great attention. Many have noticed that the translation bears obvious marks of a *more Northern* dialect than that of Chaucer. Mr. Arnold, in a letter to the Academy, July 20, 1878, p. 67, says—'that the language of the only existing MS. of the *Romaunt* is of a somewhat more Northern cast than that of Chaucer's works generally, is indisputable. It seems to me tinged by the dialect of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. . . *Lepand* (leaping) occurs—a distinctly Northern form. But the divergence from the language of London is not greater than can be reasonably set down to the account of an East-Anglian transcriber, as distinguished from the original author. In connection with this point, it may be noted that a memorandum inside the Hunterian volume¹ states that the MS. was given in 1720 by Mr. Sturgeon, surgeon, of Bury St. Edmunds, to one Thomas Martin².' My answer is, that this is a misleading statement; it implies that the Northern participles in *-and* are due to the transcriber. But they are due *to the author*, and cannot be explained away. As this is an important point, I cite four lines, in full, properly spelt, omitting *be* in l. 2263.

'Poyntis and slevis wel *sittand*,
 Righte and streighte on the *hand*;' 2263.
 'They shal hir tel how they thee *fand*,
 Curteys and wys, and wel *doand*;' 2707.

Change these into Chaucerian spelling, and we have *sittinge* riming with *hand*; and *fond* (not *fand*, see *fond* in Glossary) riming with *doing*; which is absurd³. The word *fand* is just as clear an indication of Northern dialect (to those who can see) as the use of the present participle in *-and*. I will indicate one more Northern form, too important to be passed over, viz. the use of the Scandinavian preposition *til* in place of the Southern English

¹ The MS. of the translation is in the Hunterian collection at Glasgow.

² Meaning Thomas Martin of Palgrave.

³ Several years ago, I happened to remark to a friend that the suffix *-and* is a sure mark of Northern influence. He observed, that he had just found some instances of the use of this suffix in Chaucer. I replied—'then it was in the *Romaunt of the Rose*.' Answer—'Yes, it was.'

to. *Til* occurs as a rime to *wil* and *fil* thrice; see lines 4593, 4854, 5816. Now, although *til* is found in the MSS. of Chaucer, A. 1478, it is of doubtful authenticity; if correct, it seems to have been used instead of *to* before a vowel, to avoid the hiatus. But in Northern works it is very common; and the use of it, as in the translation, *after its case*, is notable.

But the transcript really is often at fault; being more southern in character than the translator's real language. The scribe has set down rimes that are no rimes, but which become so when turned into the Northern dialect. Thus, he rimes *thore* (there) with *more*, 1853, Chaucer's form being *there*; and also *more* with *are*, l. 2215, which is no rime at all. Barbour would have written, *thar*, *mar*, and *ar*; which makes the rimes perfect¹. So also *bate* (hot) riming with *state*, 2398, is Northern; Chaucer's form is *boot*. Cf. also *avenaunt* or *avenand* (as in Barbour's Bruce), riming with *plesaunt* or *plesand*, 4621; *paramouris* (Bruce), riming with *shouris*, 4657; *ado* (for *at do*=to do, a well-known Northern idiom), riming with *go*, 5082; *certis* (a Northern form for Chaucer's *certes*), riming with *is*, 5544; *faue* (fain, a Northern form), riming with *saue*, a saying, 6477. Chaucer has *taughte*, taught; but the translator has *teched*, riming with *preched*, 6681. The continual dropping of the final *-e*, so common in the translation, is a well-known mark of Northern idiom; see p. lviii. above. For examples, take *flitte*, *it*, 5362; *gete*, *set*, 4828; *lye*, *erly*, 2645; *feet*, *lete*, 1981. They may be found in large numbers.

TEST VII. *The test of vocabulary*. This is a test I have never yet seen mentioned, except in the most hap-hazard way; thus Mr. Arnold observes that *smale foules* occurs in the translation, l. 106, and also in Chaucer's prologue, l. 9.² But *smale foules* is merely Middle-English for 'little birds,' and might have been used by any one. I attach very small importance to this test of

¹ Again, *I wote* rimes with *estate*, 5402^e; read *I wat*, *estat*, the Northumbrian forms. To give many such examples is surely needless; and it becomes tedious.

² And even here we may remark that, if we find *smale foules* in l. 106, the phrase is *smale briddes* (not *foules*) just above, l. 88; cf. l. 101.

vocabulary, as I believe it to be frequently misleading, and it is often misapplied. Its value as a proof is very slight, as compared with the tests furnished by metre and grammar. Still, as it carries weight with some readers, I will not omit to consider it.

Whoever will really *read* the translation, must be struck with the extraordinary number of unusual words in it, especially of words which never occur in Chaucer. Many of these words have been *attributed* to Chaucer over and over again, but solely on the strength of the translation, and quite erroneously. By way of illustration, observe *knoppe*, a rose-bud, in l. 1691 (Chaucer), but *botum*, or *botoun*, a bud, elsewhere, l. 1721, &c.

We may particularly notice three facts.

A. The other translators and Chaucer use different forms of the same word.

B. The other translators and Chaucer use similar forms in different senses.

C. Words occur in the translation which do not occur in Chaucer.

A. The mod. E. *abroad* is, in Chaucer, *abrood*¹; but in the translation *abrede* (miswritten *abrode*), riming with *forwered* (written *forweried*), 2563.

For *found*, we find *fand*, 2707. Chaucer, *fond*.

For *cowardice*, we find *cowardise* (2490), riming with *dispise*. Chaucer has *cowardyë*, C. T. 2732 (Tyrwhitt), riming with *vilanyë*.

For *fain*, we find *faawe*, r. w. ² *sawwe*, 6477. Ch. has *fayn*.

For *fairness*, we find *fairebede*, 2484. Ch. has *fairnesse*, E. 334. So also *youthede*, 4934.

For *fared*, i.e. gone, we find *fore*, r. w. *more*, 2709. Ch. has *fare*, E. 896.

¹ I must refer the reader to the Glossaries in Moxon's reprint of The Poetical Works of Chaucer, 1855; and in Morris's Aldine edition; also to the glossaries appended to the three volumes of Chaucer Selections in the Clarendon Press Series. Most words can thus be traced. I give the references to the 'translation,' as edited by Morris; remarking that in Moxon's edition the numbering of the lines *slightly* differs, but never by more than seven lines.

² I. e. riming with.

For *to go one's way*, we find *wente her gate* (common in the North), 3332. Ch. would have said *wente her away*; see *to take our way*, Prol. 33.

For *obedience*, we find *obeysshyng*, 3380. Ch. says *obeysance*, E. 24.

For *piercing*, we find *persaunt*, 2809; as in the Court of Love, 849. Surely Ch. would have said *percing*.

At l. 3186, we find *barste*, to burst, riming with *laste*. Very likely this is an error for *braste*. But Chaucer's form of the infin. mood is neither *barste* nor *braste*, but *breste*; see Kn. Tale, 1122.

The carelessness of the translator appears in his using *fier* (fire), to rime with *desire*, 2467; whilst, only four lines below, the form is *fere*, to rime with *nere* (nigher). Ch. has *fyr* ($y = \text{long } i$).

For *sojourn*, we find *sojour*, r. w. *tour*, 4281; but Ch. has *soiorne* or *soiourne*, r. w. *tourne*, D. 988.

For *I wot*, we find *I wote*, 2402; but, as it rimes to *estate* (read *estat*), it is meant for the Northern *I wat*. Ch. has *I wot* or *I woot* only.

For *garden*, we find *verger*, 3831. Ch. has *gardin*.

For 'masterly workmanship,' we find *maistrise*, r. w. *purprise*, 4171. Ch. has *maistrie*. A very remarkable example occurs in the following. For *a female scold*, we find *chideresse*, 4266; but Chaucer has *chidester* (C. T. 9409, Tyrwhitt)¹. Note also *bonden*, hands, 6667.

B. Different senses of one form. *Auaunt* means *forward*, 3958; 4793. In Ch., it means *a boast*.

Baillie means *custody*, *government*, 4302, 7574. In Ch., it means *a bailiff*.

Baude means *joyous*, 5677. In Ch., it means *a baawd*².

Bourdon means *a staff*, 3401, 4092. In Ch., it is *the burden of a song*; Prol. 675.

¹ We may also note different words for the same thing; thus *swire* for neck, 325; Chaucer's word is *hals*.

² Morris gives *only* the sense *joyous*; but this sense will not suit his reference to the Freres Tale, l. 56.

Joine is used with the sense of 'I enjoin' or 'command'; 2355. In Ch. it has its usual meaning; or else it means 'to adjoin,' as in Kn. Tale, 202.

To *conjecte* means to *plan*, 6930. In Ch., it means to *conjecture* or *suppose*; Troil. iv. 998 (Morris).

To *elde* is a verb, to *make old*, 391, 396. But in Ch., it is only a sb., signifying *old age*. (This slight change is admissible.)

Quene in Chaucer means a *queen*; in the translation, it is used in the worst sense, 7034.

Solein means *sullen*, 3896. In Ch., it is merely *sole* or *single*.

C. The translation abounds with remarkable words; all three translators (for three they were) had considerable command of language; but many of the words are to be found in Barbour, Wyclif, the Promptorium Parvulorum, Havelok, and Piers Plowman, rather than in Chaucer¹. I note a few of these².

Accusith, reveals, 1591; *accie*, to quiet (as in Will. of Palerne), 3564; *agree*, adv. in good part, 4349; *aguiler*, needle-case, 98; *alege*, alleviate (as in the Prick of Conscience), 6628; *aleys* (French *alise*), lote-trees, 1377²; *almandres*, almond-trees, 1363; *alpes*, bulfinches (Prompt. Parv.), 658; *among* (in the sense *now and then*, as in Barbour), 3771; *anker*, anchorite (P. Plowman), 6351; *anoie*, sb. (Barbour), 4404; *aqueintable*, 2213; *arblasters*, crossbow-men (*awblasteris* in Barbour), 4196; *archangel*, not a dead nettle (Prompt. Parv.), but a bird, 915; *assise*, situation, 1237; *attour*, head-dress, 3718; *avaunt*, forward, 3958, 4793; *avenant*, becoming (Barbour), 1263; *aumener*, purse, 2087.

Baggingly, squintingly, 292; *baillie*, custody, 4302, 7574; *to her bandon* (Bruce), 1163; *basting*, sewing slightly, 104; *batailed*, embattled, 4162; *baude*, joyous, 5677; *beau sire*, sir, 6056; *beborve*, behoof (Havelok), 1092; *benomen*, taken away, 1509; *bigine*,

¹ In saying that these words seldom occur in Chaucer, I may make a few mistakes. I only say that I have overlooked them. The list must be taken as tentative only, for what it is worth.

² In this case, I give examples from all three fragments, including A, which is Chaucer's.

beguine, 6863, 7368; *bimene*, bemoan (Hav.), 2667; *bleine*, blain (Wyc.), 553; *bolas*, bullace, 1377; *bordellers* (*bordel* in Wyc.), 7036; *boserd*, buzzard, 4033; *bothum*, bud, 1721; *bourdon*, staff (P. Pl.), 3401; *burnette*, brown cloth, 226.

Caleweis, sweet pears (P. Pl.), 7045; *cameline*, camlet, 7367; *canelle*, cinnamon, 1370; *chelaundre*, goldfinch, 81; *cherisaunce*, comfort, 3337; *chevisaille*, necklace, 1082; *chideresse*, 4266; *cierges*, wax-tapers (Hav.), 6251; *clapers*, rabbitburrows, 1405; *clipsy*, eclipsed, 5352; *closer*, inclosure, 4069; *coine*, quince, 1374; *condise*, conduits, 1414; *conect*, to plan, 6930; *conisaunce*, understanding, 5468; *constablerie*, ward of a castle, 4218; *cotidien*, daily, 2401; *coure*, to squat, 465¹; *cowardise*, 2490; *customer*, accustomed, 4939.

Decoped, cut down, 843; *disrulily*, irregularly, 4903; *dissoned*, dissonant, 4248; *distinct*, to distinguish, 6202; *dole*, deal, part², 2364; *dole*, grief (Wyc.), 2956; *dawined*, wasted (Wyc.), 360.

Eisel, vinegar (Wyc.), 217; *elde*, to make old (Wyc.), 391; *endoute*, to fear, 1664; *engreve*, to hurt, 3444; *entailed*, carved, 140, 162; *equipolences*, equivalents, 7078; *erke*, weary, 4870; *espirituel*, spiritual, 650; *expleite*, to perform, 6177.

Fairbede, beauty, 2484; *farce*, to paint, 2285; *fardel*, burden (Wyc.), 5686; *felden*, fell, 911; *fiaunce*, trust, 5484; *flourette*, floweret, 891; *fordawined*, wasted away, 366; *forfare*, to fare ill (Barbour), 5391; *forsongen*, 664; *forwandred* (P. Pl.), 3336; *forwelked*, 360; *forwered*, 235; *foxerie*, 6797; *freshe*, to refresh, 1513.

Gadling (Hav., P. Pl.), 938; *gate*, way, 3332; *girdlestede*, waist, 826; *gisarme*, 5981; *glombe*, to be gloomy, 4356; *gonfanon*, 1201, 2018; *gospellere*³, evangelist, 6889; *grete*, to weep (Barbour), 4116; *groine*, to pout, 7051.⁴

Habite, to dwell, 660; *haie*, 54; *havoir*, wealth, 4723; *horriblete*, 7189; *hulstred*, hidden, 6149.

¹ Chaucer also has *couche*; see Glossary.

² So in Court of Love, 1098; but Chaucer has *del*.

³ Chaucer has *euangelist*, B. 2133.

⁴ We find *groynynge*, Knightes Tale, 1602, which Morris explains by 'stabbing.' But it would be better to explain it by 'pouting'; in which cause *groine* is a Chaucerian word.

Joyne, to enjoin, 2355.

Kernels, battlements (*kyrnail*, Barbour), 4195; *knoppe*, a button (P. Pl.), also a bud, 1080, 1702; *knopped*, 7260.

Lakke, to blame, 284; *lawerock*, 662; *lettred*, learned (P. Pl.), 7691.

Maisondewe (P. Pl.), 5622; *maistrise*, 4172; *maltalent*, ill will (cf. *talent*, Barbour), 274, 330; *maris*¹, thrush, 619; *merke*, dark (Barbour), 5342; *metely*, proportionable (Ormulum), 822; *miche*, thief, 6543; *minoresse*, 149; *mitche*, loaf, 5588; *moison*, growth, 1677; *monest*², to admonish, 3579; *mordaunt*, buckle-tongue, 1094; *musard*, dreamer, 3256, 4034.

Nokked, notched, 942.

Obeysing, 3380; *onde*, malice, 148; *orfrays*, embroidery, 562, 869.

Paire, to impair (P. Pl.), 6106; *papelard*, hypocrite, 7283; *popeboly*, 415; *persaunt*, 2809; *pesible* (Barb.), 7413; *portecolise*, 4168; *posté*, power (*pousté*, Barb.), 6486, 6535; *preterit*, 5011; *primetemps*, 4750; *pullaile* (Barb.), 7045; *purprise*, 4171.

Quarel, crossbow-bolt, 1823; *quene* (in bad sense, as in P. Pl.), 7034; *querrou*, quarry-man, 4149.

Racine, root, 4884; *ramage*³, wild, 5387; *ravisable*, 7018; *refte*, rift, 2661; *ribaninges*, 1077; *rimpled*, 4495; *rive*, 5396; *riveling*, 7262; *roigne*, roignous, 553, 988, 6193; *roket*, 1240, 4757; *roking*, 1906.

Saille, to assail, 7338; *sailours*, dancers (cf. *saille* in P. Pl.), 770; *sarsinishe*, 1188; *savourous*, 84; *scantilone*, a pattern (Prompt. Parv., Cursor Mundi), 7066; *seignorie* (*senzory*, Barb.), 3213; *semlybede*, comeliness, 777, 1130; *sere*, dry (Prompt. Parv.), 4752; *sloawe*, moth (?), 4754; *soigne*, care, 3882; *solein*, sullen (Rom. of Partenay), 3896; *sojour*, stay; *spannishing*, blooming, 3633; *springold*, 4191; *suckiny*, loose frock, 1232; *sawire*, neck, 325.

Tapinage, sculking, 7363; *tatarwagges*, rags, 7259; *timbre*,

¹ And in Court of Love, 1388.

² Observe that Chaucer has only the comp. *amoneste*; the form *monest*, without initial *a*, is Northern, and occurs in Barbour.

³ Morris refers us also to Ch. C. T., Group G, 887; the word there is *rammish*, ram-like; quite a different word, and of E. origin.

timbrel, *timbestere*, timbrel-player, 772, 769; *tourette*, turret, 4164; *trashed*, betrayed (*betreys*, Barb.), 3231; *trechour*, cheat, 197; *trepeget*, 6282; *truandise*, *truanding*, 6666, 6723.

Vngodely, uncivil (*ungod*, Ormulum), 3741; *unhide*, 2168; *urchon*, hedgehog, 3135; *wecke*, old woman, 4286, 4495; *vendable*, 5807; *verger*, garden, 3618, 3831; *vermeile*, 3645; *voluntee*, 5279.

Welmeth, wells up, 1561; *wirry*, to worry, 6267; *wodewale*, 658; *wyndre*, 1020.

Youthede, youth, 4934.

The above list is certainly a remarkable one; and if any critic should succeed in discovering more than five per cent of the above words elsewhere in Chaucer, I shall be much surprised.

When regard is had to all the tests above, when we find that, each and all, they establish a difference between the language of fragments B, C, and that of Chaucer, it is surely time to consider the question as settled. Henceforward, to attribute the whole text to Chaucer may be left to those who have no sense of the force and significance of such arguments as philology readily supplies. I have no doubt whatever that the discovery of still greater discrepancies would reward more careful search.

It remains to state what the translation really is. It scarcely belongs to the fourteenth century, as it contains many words supposed to be of later date; the date of the MS. is about 1440-50. It consists of *three* fragments, certainly *by three different authors*. The original dialect of fragment B was not Northumbrian, but a Midland dialect exhibiting Northumbrian tendencies; I hesitate to make a more explicit statement. The authors, like so many other authors of the fourteenth century, are anonymous, except in the case of fragment A (ll. 1-1705), which alone is Chaucer's.

LIST OF EDITIONS OF CHAUCER'S WORKS.

The Canterbury Tales were printed by Caxton (1475, 1481), Wynken de Worde (1495, 1498), and Pynson (1493, 1526); but no collection of his Works was made till 1532.

1. Edited by Wm. Thynne, London, 1532. Folio.

2. Reprinted with additional matter, London, 1542. Folio.
(Here the Plowman's Tale first appears.)
3. Reprinted, with the matter re-arranged, London, no date,
about 1551. Folio.
4. Reprinted, with large additions by John Stowe. London,
1561. Folio. (Here the Court of Love first appears; Lydgate's
Siege of Thebes is also included.)
5. Reprinted, with additions and alterations by Thomas Speght,
London, 1598. Folio.
6. Reprinted, with further additions and alterations by Thomas
Speght, London, 1602. Folio.
7. Reprinted with slight additions, London, 1687. Folio.
8. Reprinted, with additions and great alterations in spelling,
&c., by John Urry, 1721. Folio.

Later editions only contain the poems. Tyrwhitt's edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, with notes and a glossary, first appeared in 5 vols., 8vo., in 1775-8. There is a convenient reprint of Chaucer's *Poetical Works* in a single volume by Moxon, 1843, said to be edited by Tyrwhitt; but the statement only applies to the *Canterbury Tales*, the notes, and the glossary. The editions by Morris and Bell are well known. Wright's edition of the *Canterbury Tales* follows the Harleian MS., and is the best authority for the readings of that MS.

POSTSCRIPT (1888). For later information regarding Chaucer's Works, see my Introduction to Chaucer's *Minor Poems*.

The first edition of the present work appeared in 1874. I regret to find that Prof. Ten Brink supposes that I took hints from a book of his published in 1870 without acknowledgment, but I never saw his book till 1886, nor read it till 1887. By all means let his be all the credit. His works on Chaucer are of great value, and I am not so presumptuous as to pretend to compete with them.

GROUP B. MAN OF LAW HEAD-LINK.

[*Introduction to the Man of Law's Prologue.*]

The wordes of the Hoost to the campaignye.

Our hoste sey wel that the bryghte sonne
The ark of his artificial day hath ronne
The fourthe part, and half an houre, and more;
And though he were not depe expert¹ in lore,
He wiste it was the eightetethe² day 5
Of April, that is messenger to May;
And sey wel that the shadwe of euery tree
Was as in lengthe the same quantitee
That was the body erect that caused it.
And therfor by the shadwe he took his wit 10
That Phebus, which that shoon so clere and bryghte,
Degrees was fyue and fourty clombe on hyghte;
And for that day, as in that latitude,
It was ten of the³ klokke, he gan conclude,
And sodeynly he plyghte his hors aboute. 15
'Lordinges,' quod he, 'I warne yow, al this route,

¹ Cm. *wanting*; Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. expert; E. Hn. ystert.

² Hn. xviiithe; Cp. xviiije; Cm. Pt. Ln. xviii; E. eighte and twentithe;
Hl. threttenthe.

³ Cm. Pt. Hl. of the; E. Hn. at the; Cp. atte; Ln. att.

The fourthe party of this day is goon;
 Now, for the loue of god and of seint Iohn,
 Leseth no tyme, as ferforth as ye may;
 Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day, 20
 And steleth from vs, what priuely slepinge,
 And what thurgh negligence in our wakinge,
 As dooth the streem, that turneth neuer agayn,
 Descending fro the montaigne in-to playn.
 Wel can Senec, and many a philosophe 25
 Biwailen tyme, more than gold in cofre.
 "For los of catel may recouered be,
 But los of tyme shendeth vs," quod he.

.
 Sir man of lawe,¹ quod he, 'so haue ye blis, 33
 Tel vs a tale anon, as forward is;
 Ye ben submitted thurgh your free assent 35
 To stonde in this cas at my Iugement.
 Acquiteth yow, and holdeth¹ your biheste,
 Than haue ye doon your deuoir atte leste².
 'Hoste,' quod he, '*depardieux* ich assente,
 To breke forward is not myn entente. 40
 Biheste is dette, and I wol holde fayn
 Al my biheste; I can no better seyn.
 For swich lawe as man² yeueth another wyghte,
 He sholde him-seluen vsen it by ryghte;
 Thus wol our text, but natheles certeyn 45
 I can ryght now no thrifty tale seyn,
 But³ Chaucer, though he can but lewedly
 On metres and on ryming craftily,

¹ Hl. and holdeth; *the rest* now of (*badly*).

² Cm. man; *the rest* a man.

³ MS. Camb. Dd. 4. 24 has But; *the rest* That; see note.

Hath seyð hem in swich english as he can
 Of olde tyme, as knoweth many a man. 50
 And if he haue not seyð hem, leue brother,
 In o boke, he hath seyð hem in another.
 For he hath told of loueres vp and doun
 Moo than Ovide made of mencioun
 In his *Epistolis*, that ben ful olde. 55
 What sholde I tellen hem, sin they ben tolde?
 In youthe he made of Ceys and Alcion,
 And sithen hath he spoke of euerichon,
 Thise noble wyues and thise loueres eke.
 Who so that wol his large volume seke 60
 Cleped the seintes legende of Cupyde,
 Ther may he seen the large woundes wyde
 Of Lucesse, and of Babiloin Tisbee;
 The swerd¹ of Dido for the false Enee;
 The tree of Phillis for hir Demophon; 65
 The pleinte of Dianire² and Hermion,
 Of Adriane and of Isiphilee;
 The bareyne yle stonding in the see;
 The dreynte Leander for his³ Erro;
 The teres of Eleyne, and eek⁴ the wo 70
 Of Brixseide, and of⁵ thee, Ladomëa;
 The cruelte of thee, queen Medëa,
 Thy litel children hanging by the hals
 For thy Iason, that was of⁶ loue so fals!
 O Ypermistra, Penelope, Alceste, 75
 Your wyfhood he comendeth with the beste!

¹ Hl. sorwe; *but the rest swerd.*

² E. Cm. Hl. Diane; *but* Hn. Cp. Pt. Ln. Dianire, or Dyanyre.

³ Hl. his fayre Erro.

⁴ E. omits eek, *which is in the rest.*

⁵ E. omits of, *but it is in the rest.*

⁶ E. Cm. in; *the rest of.*

But certainly no word ne wryteth he
Of thilke wikke ensample of Canacee;

And therfor he, of ful auysement, 86
Nolde neuer wryte in none of his sermons
Of swiche vnkynde abhominaciouns,
Ne I wol noon reherse, if that I may.
But of my tale how shal I doon this day? 90
Me were looth be lykned douteles
To Muses that men clepen Pierides—
Metamorphoseos wot what I mene—
But natheles, I recche noght a bene
Though I come after him with hawe bake¹; 95
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.
And with that word he, with a sobre chere,
Bigan his tale, as ye shal after here.

The prologe of the mannes tale of lawe.

O hateful harm! condicion of pouerte!
With thurst, with cold, with hunger so confounded! 100
To asken help thee shameth in thyn herte;
If thou noon aske, with nede artow so wounded²,
That verray need vnwrappeth al thy wounde hid!
Maugre thyn heed, thou most for indigence
Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy despence! 105

Thou blamest Crist, and seyst ful bitterly,
He misdeparteth richesse temporal;

¹ Hn. Cp. Pt. Hl. hawe bake; E. hawebake; Cm. aw bake; Ln. halve bake.

² So Hn.; Cm. Cp. with nede art þou so wounded; Ln. with nede þou art so wounded; Hl. with neede so art thou woundyd; *but* E. so soore artow ywoundid.

Thy neighebor thou wytest sinfully,
 And seist thou hast to lite¹, and he hath al.
 'Parfay,' seistow, 'somytyme he rekne shal,
 Whan that his [cors] shal brennen in the glede,
 For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.'

110

Herkne what is the sentence of the wyse :—
 'Bet is to dyen than haue indigence ;'
 Thy selue neighebor wol thee despyse ;
 If thou be poure, farwel thy reuerence !
 Yet of the wyse man tak this sentence :—
 'Alle the² dayes of poure men ben wikke ;'
 Be war therfor, er thou come in³ that prikke !

115

If thou be poure, thy brother hateth thee,
 And alle thy frendes fleen fro thee, alas !
 O riche marchauntz, ful of wele ben ye,
 O noble, o prudent folk, as in this cas !
 Your bagges ben nat filled with *ambes as*,
 But with *sis cink*, that renneth for your chaunce ;
 At Cristemasse merie may ye daunce !

120

125

Ye seken lond and see for your winniges,
 As wyse folk ye knowen al thestaat
 Of regnes ; ye ben fadres of tydinges
 And tales, both of pees and of debat.
 I were ryght now of tales desolat,
 Nere that a marchaunt, goon is many a yere,
 Me taughte a tale, which that ye shal here.

130

¹ E. Hn. lite ; *the rest* litel.² E. Cm. omit the ; *the rest* have it.³ E. Hn. Hl. to ; Cm. Cp. Pt. Ln. in.

[Here follows the Man of Lawes Tale, ll. 134-1162. See pp. 1-37 of The Man of Law's Tale, and other extracts from Chaucer, ed. Skeat (Clarendon Press Series).]

Here endith the man of lawe his tale. And next folwith
the Shipman his prolog¹.

Our hoste vpon his stiropes stood anon,	1163
And seyde, 'good men, herkeneth euerich on;	
This was a thrifty tale for the nones!	1165
Sir parish prest,' quod he, 'for goddes bones,	
Tel vs a tale, as was thy forward yore.	
I se wel that ye lerned men in lore	
Can moche good, by goddes dignitee!	
The persone him answerde, ' <i>benedicite</i> !	1170
What eyleth the man so sinfully to swere?'	
Our hoste answerde, 'O Iankyn, be ye there?	
I smelle a loller in the wynd,' quod he.	
'Hoo! good men,' quod our hoste, 'herkneth me,	
Abydeth, for goddes digne passioun,	1175
For we shal han a predicacioun;	
This loller heer wil prechen vs som-what.'	
'Nay, by my fader soule! that shal he nat,'	
Seyde the Shipman ² , 'heer shal he nat preche,	
He shal no gospel glosen heer ne teche.	1180
We leue ³ alle in the grete god,' quod ⁴ he,	
'He wolde sowen som difficultee,	

¹ This rubric is from MS. Arch. Seld. B. 14. In some MSS. it is called The prolog of the squyers tale. The text of the prologue itself is founded on the Corpus MS. E. Hn. Cm. omit this Prologue; see note.

² MS. Arch. Seld. has Shipman; Cp. Pt. Ln. þe squier.

³ MS. Arch. Seld. We leuen; Cp. Pt. Ln. He leueþ.

⁴ MS. Arch. Seld. inserts quod, which Cp. Pt. Ln. omit.

Or springen cokkel in our clene corn,
 And therfor, hoste, I warne thee biforn,
 My Ioly body shal a tale telle, 1185
 And I shal clinken yow so mery a belle,
 That I shal waken al this companye,
 But it shal not ben of philosophye,
 Ne of phisyk¹, ne termes queinte of lawe;
 Ther is but litel latin in my mayve. 1190

Here endeth the Shipman his prolog. And next
 folwyng he bigynneth his tale, &c.²

[Here follows The Shipman's Tale, ll. 1191-1624. After
 which—]

Bihoold the murie wordes of the Hoost to the
 Shipman and to the lady Prioressse³.
 'Wel seyd, by *corpus dominus*,' quod our hoste, 1625
 'Now longe mot thou sayle by the coste,
 Sir gentil maister, gentil marineer,
 God yeue this monk a thousand last quad yeer!
 A ha! felawes! beth war of swich a lape,
 The monk putte in the mannes hode an ape, 1630
 And in his wyues eek, by seint Austin;
 Draweth no monkes more in-to your in.
 But now passe ouer, and lat vs seke aboute,
 Who shal now telle first of al this route
 Another tale?' and with that word he sayde, 1635
 As curteisly as it had been a mayde,

¹ *Tyrwhitt* reads of phisike; the MSS. have the unmeaning word phislyas; Sloane MS. phillyas.

² Rubric from MS. Arch. Seld.

³ From E.; here again made the basis of the text.

'My lady Prioress, by your leue,
So that I wiste I shulde you nat greue,
I wolde demen that ye tellen sholde
A tale next, if so were that ye wolde.
Now wol ye vouche sauf, my lady dere?'
'Gladly,' quod she, and seyde as ye shal here.

1640

Explicit.

GROUP B. THE PRIORESSES TALE.

The prologe of the Prioresses tale.

Domine, dominus noster.

O lord our lord, thy name how merueillous
Is in this large worlde ysprad—quod she:—
For noght oonly thy laude precious 1645
Parfourned is by men of dignitee,
But by the mouth of children thy bountee
Parfourned is, for on the brest souking
Som tyme shewen they thyn herying.

Wherfor in laude, as I best can or may, 1650
Of thee, and of the whyte¹ lily flour
Which that thee bar, and is a mayde alway,
To telle a storie I wol doon my labour;
Not that I may encresen hir honour;
For she hir-self is honour, and the rote 1655
Of bountee, next hir sone, and soules bote.—

O mooder mayde! o mayde mooder free!
O bush vnbrent, brenning in Moyses syghte,
That rauysedest down fro the deitee,
Thurgh thyn humblesse, the goost that in thalyghte, 1660
Of whos vertu, whan he thyn herte lyghte,
Conceyued was the fadres sapience,
Help me to telle it in thy reuerence!

¹ E. omits whyte, found in the rest.

Lady! thy bountee, thy magnificence,
 Thy vertu, and thy grete humilitee 1665
 Ther may no tonge expresse in no science;
 For som tyme, lady, er men praye to thee,
 Thou goost biforn of thy benignitee,
 And getest vs the¹ lyght, thurgh² thy preyere,
 To gyden vs vn-to thy sone so dere. 1670

My conning is so wayk, o blisful quene,
 For to declare thy grete worthynesse,
 That I ne may the weighte nat sustene,
 But as a child of twelf monthe old, or lesse,
 That can vnnethes any word expresse, 1675
 Ryght so fare I, and therfor I yow preye,
 Gydeth my song that I shal of yow seye.

Explicit.

Heere bigynneth the Prioresses tale.

Ther was in Asie, in a gret citee,
 Amonges cristen folk a Iewerye,
 Sustened by a lord of that contree 1680
 For foule vsure and lucre of vilanye,
 Hateful to Crist and to his companye;
 And thurgh the strete men myght ryde or wende,
 For it was free, and open at eyther ende.

A litel scole of Cristen folk ther stood 1685
 Doun at the ferther ende, in which ther were
 Children an heep, ycomen of Cristen blood,
 That lerned in that scole yeer by yeer
 Swich maner doctrine as men vsed there,

¹ Hn. Cm. Ln. Hl. the; E. thurgh; Cp. Pt. to.² E. Hn. of; *but the rest* thurgh.

This is to seyn, to singen and to rede, 1690
As smale children doon in hir childhede.

Among thise children was a widwes sone,
A litel clergeon, seuen yeer of age,
That day by day to scole was his wone,
And eek also, wher as he sey thimage 1695
Of Cristes mooder, hadde he in vsage,
As him was taught, to knele adoun and seye
His *Aue Marie* as he goth by the weye.

Thus hath this widwe hir litel sone ytaught
Our blisful lady, Cristes mooder dere, 1700
To worshiþe ay, and he forgat it naught,
For sely child wol alday sone lere;
But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant euer in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reuerence. 1705

This litel child his litel book lerninge,
As he sat in the scole at his prymer,
He *Alma redemptoris* herde singe,
As children lerned hir antiphoner;
And, as he dorste, he drough hym ner and ner, 1710
And herkned ay the wordes and the note,
Til he the firste vers coude al by rote.

Noght wiste he what this latin was to seye,
For he so yong and tendre was of age;
But on a day his felaw gan he preye 1715
Texpounden him this song in his langage,
Or telle him why this song was in vsage;
This preyde he him to construe and declare
Ful ofte tyme vpon his knowes bare.

His felaw, which that elder was than he, 1720
 Answerde him thus: 'this song, I haue herd seye,
 Was maked of our blisful lady free,
 Hir to salue, and eek hir for to preye
 To been our help and socour whan we deye.
 I can no more expounde in this matere; 1725
 I lerne song, I can but smal grammere.'

'And is this song maked in reuerence
 Of Cristes mooder?' seyde this Innocent;
 'Now certes, I wol do my diligence
 To conne it al, er Cristemasse is went; 1730
 Though that I for my prymer shal be shent,
 And shal be beten thryës in an houre,
 I wol it conne, our lady for¹ to honoure.'

His felaw taughte him homward priuely,
 Fro day to day, til he coude it by rote, 1735
 And than he song it wel and boldely
 Fro word to word, acording with the note;
 Twyës a day it passed thurgh his throte,
 To scoleward and homward whan he wente;
 On Cristes mooder set was his entente. 1740

As I haue seyde, thurgh-out the Iewerye
 This litel child, as he cam to and fro,
 Ful merily than² wolde he singe, and crye
O Alma redemptoris euer-mo.
 The swetnes hath³ his herte perced so 1745
 Of Cristes mooder, that, to hir to preye,
 He can nat stinte of singing⁶ by the weye.

¹ Cm. Cp. Pt. Hl. omit for; it seems best retained.

² Cm. Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. than; E. Hn. omit it.

³ Cm. Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. hath; E. Hn. omit it.

Our firste foo, the serpent Sathanas,
 That hath in Iewes herte his waspes nest,
 Vp swal, and seide, 'o Hebraik peple, alas!
 Is this to yow a thing that is honest,
 That swich a boy shal walken as him lest
 In your despyt, and singe of swich sentence,
 Which is agayn your¹ lawes reuerence?' 1750

Fro thennes forth the Iewes han conspyred 1755
 This innocent out of this world to chace;
 An homicyde ther-to han they hyred,
 That in an aley hadde a priuee place;
 And as the child gan forby for to pace,
 This cursed Iew him hente and heeld him faste, 1760
 And kitte his throte, and in a pit him caste.

.
 This poure widwe awaiteth al that nyght 1776
 After hir litel child, but he cam noght;
 For which, as sone as it was dayes lyght,
 With face pale of drede and bisy thoght,
 She hath at scole and elles-wher him soght, 1780
 Til finally she gan so fer espye
 That he last seyn was in the Iewerye.

With moodres pitee in hir brest enclosed,
 She gooth, as she were half out of hir mynde,
 To euery place wher she hath supposed 1785
 By lyklihedde hir litel child to fynde;
 And euer on Cristes mooder meke and kynde
 She cryde, and atte laste thus she wroughte,
 Among the cursed Iewes she him soughte.

¹ Hl. your; Pt. Ln. 3oure; E. Hn. Cm. Cp. oure.

She frayneth and she preyeth pitously 1790
 To euery lew that dwelte in thilke place,
 To telle hir, if hir child wente ought forby.
 They seyde, 'nay'; but Iesu, of his grace,
 Yaf in hir thought, inwith a litel space
 That in that place after hir sone she cryde, 1795
 Wher he was casten in a pit bisyde.

O grete god, that parfournest thy laude
 By mouth of Innocentz, lo heer thy myght!
 This gemme of chastitee, this Emeraude,
 And eek of martirdom the Ruby bryght, 1800
 Ther he with throte ykoruen lay vpryght,
 He '*Alma redemptoris*' gan to singe
 So loude, that al the place gan to ringe.

The Cristen folk, that thurgh the strete wente,
 In coomen, for to wondre vp-on¹ this thing, 1805
 And hastily they for the Prouost sente;
 He cam anon with-uten taryng,
 And herieth Crist that is of heuen king,
 And eek his mooder, honour of mankynde,
 And after that, the Iewes leet he bynde. 1810

This child with pitous lamentacioun
 Vp-taken was, singing his song alway;
 And with honour of gret processioun
 They carien him vn-to the nexte abbay.
 His mooder swowning by the² bere lay; 1815
 Vnnethe myght the peple that was there
 This newe Rachel bringe fro his³ bere.

¹ Cp. Pt. wondren on; Ln. wonderne of; E. Hn. wondre vpon; Hl. wonder vpon; Cm. wonderyn vp-on. ² E. Hn. his; *the rest the*; see l. 1817.
³ Cm. Hl. the; *the rest his*.

With torment and with shamful deth echon
 This Prouost dooth the Iewes for to sterue
 That of this mordre wiste, and that anon; 1820
 He nolde no swich cursednes obserue.
 Euel shal¹ haue, that euel wol deserue.
 Therfor with wilde hors he dide hem drawe,
 And after that he heng hem by the lawe.

Vp-on his² bere ay lyth this innocent 1825
 Biform the chief auter, whil masse³ laste,
 And after that, the abbot⁴ with his couent
 Han sped hem for to burien him ful faste;
 And whan they holy water on him caste,
 Yet spak this child, whan spreynd was holy water, 1830
 And song—' *O Alma redemptoris mater* !'

This abbot, which that was an holy man
 As monkes been, or elles oughten be,
 This yonge child to coniure he bigan,
 And seyde, 'o dere child, I halse thee, 1835
 In vertu of the holy Trinitee,
 Tel me what is thy cause for to singe,
 Sith that thy throte is cut, to my seminge?'

' My throte is cut vn-to my nekke-boon,'
 Seyde this child, ' and, as 'by wey of kynde, 1840
 I sholde haue deyed, ye, long tyme agoon,
 But Iesu Crist, as ye in bokes fynde,
 Wil that his glorie laste and be in mynde,
 And, for the worship of his mooder dere,
 Yet may I singe "*O Alma*" loude and clere. 1845

¹ E. Cm. shal he; Pt. he shal; *the rest omit* he. ² Hn. Hl. his; *the rest* this.

³ E. Hn. Cm. Hl. the masse; Cp. Pt. Ln. *omit* the. ⁴ Hl. thabbot.

This welles of mercy, Cristes mooder swete,
 I louede alwey, as after my conninge;
 And whan that I my lyf sholde forlete,
 To me she cam, and bad me for to singe
 This antem¹ verrailly in my deyinge, 1850
 As ye han herd, and, whan that I had songe,
 Me thoughte she leyde a greyn vp-on my tonge.

Wherfor I singe, and singe I mot certeyn
 In honour of that blisful mayden free,
 Til fro my tonge of-taken is the greyn; 1855
 And afterward thus seyde she to me,
 "My litel child, now wol I fecche thee
 Whan that the greyn is fro thy tonge ytake;
 Be nat agast, I wol thee nat forsake."

This holy monk, this abbot, him mene I, 1860
 His tonge out-caughte, and took a-wey the greyn,
 And he yaf vp the goost ful softly.
 And whan this abbot had this wonder seyn,
 His salte teres trikked² doun as reyn,
 And gruf he fil al plat vp-on the grounde, 1865
 And stille he lay as he had ben³ ybounde.

The couent eek lay on the pauement
 Weping, and herien Cristes mooder dere,
 And after that they rise, and forth ben⁴ went,
 And toke away this martir fro his bere, 1870
 And in a tombe⁵ of marbul-stones clere

¹ Cm. Cp. Pt. anteme; Ln. antime; Hl. antym; Hn. antheme; E. Anthephen.

² E. Hn. Cm. trikked; Cp. Pt. stryked; Ln. strikled; Hl. striken.

³ Cp. Hl. ben; Pt. Ln. bene; E. Hn. Cm. leyn.

⁴ Hl. thaȝ; *but the rest* been, ben, bene.

⁵ E. temple; *the rest* tombe, tounge.

Enclosen they his litel body swete;
 Ther he is now, god leue us for¹ to mete.

O yonge Hugh of Lincoln, sleyn also
 With cursed Iewes, as it is notable, 1875
 For it nis² but a litel whyle ago;
 Prey eek for vs, we sinful folk vnstable,
 That of his mercy god so merciablen
 On vs his grete mercy multiplie,
 For reuerence of his mooder Marye. *Amen.* 1880

Heere is ended the Prioresses Tale.

[PRIORESS END-LINK.]

Bihoold the murye wordes of the Hoost to Chaucer.

Whan seyde was al this miracle, euery man
 As sobre was, that wonder was to se,
 Til that our hoste Iapen³ tho⁴ bigan,
 And than at erst he lokede vp-on me,
 And seyde thus, 'what man artow?' quod he; 1885
 'Thou lokest as thou woldest fynde an hare,
 For euer vp-on the ground I se thee stare.

Approche neer, and loke vp merily.
 Now war yow, sirs, and lat this man haue place;
 He in the waast is shape as wel as I; 1890
 This were a popet in an arm tenbrace
 For any womman, smal and fair of face.
 He semeth eluish by his contenaunce,
 For vn-to no wyght doth he daliaunce.

¹ E. alle for; the rest omit alle. ² Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. nys; E. Hn. Cm. is.

³ Only Hl. inserts to before Iapen.

⁴ Cm. Cp. tho; E. to; Hn. Hl. he; Pt. Ln. omit.

Sey now somewhat, sin other folk han sayd; 1895
Tel vs a tale of mirthe, and that anoon;—
'Hoste,' quod I, 'ne beth nat euel apayd,
For other tale certes can I noon,
But of a ryme I lerned longe agoon.'
'Ye, that is good,' quod he; 'now shul we¹ here 1900
Som deyntee thing, me thinketh by his chere.'

Explicit.

¹ E. ye; all the rest we.

GROUP B. SIR THOPAS.

Heere bigynneth Chaucers tale of Thopas.

Listeth, lordes, in good entent,
And I wol telle verrayment
Of mirthe and of solas;
Al of a knyght was fair and gent
In bataille and in tourneyment,
His name was sir Thopas. 1905

Yborn he was in fer contree,
In Flaundres, al biyonde the see,
At Popering, in the place;
His fader was a man ful free,
And lord he was of that contree,
As it was goddes grace. 1910

Sir Thopas wex a doughty swayn,
Whyt was his face as payndemayn,
His lippes rede as rose;
His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn,
And I yow telle in good certayn,
He hadde a semely nose. 1915

His heer, his berd *was lyk saffroun,
That to his girdel raughte adoun;
His shoon¹ of Cordewane. 1920

¹ E. shoos; Hn. Pt. shoon; *the rest* schoon, schon, schone.

Of Brugges were his hosen broun,
 His robe was of ciclatoun,
 That coste many a Iane.

1925

He coude hunte at wilde deer,
 And ryde an haukyng for¹ riuer,
 With grey goshawk on honde;
 Ther-to he was a good archeer,
 Of wrastling was ther noon his peer,
 Ther any ram shal² stonde.

1930

.

And so bifel³ vp-on a day,
 For sothe, as I yow telle may,
 Sir Thopas wolde out ryde;
 He worth vpon his stede gray,
 And in his honde a launcegay,
 A long swerd by his syde.

1940

He priketh thurgh a fair forest,
 Ther-inne is many a wilde best,
 Ye, bothe bukke and hare;
 And, as he priketh⁴ North and Est,
 I telle it yow, him hadde almost
 Bitid a sory care.

1945

Ther springen herbes grete and smale,
 The lycorys and cetewale,
 And many a clowe-gilofre;

1950

¹ So E. Hn. Cm. Hl.; Cp. by þe; Pt. Ln. for þe.

² So E. Hn. Cm. Hl.; Cp. schulde; Pt. schulde; Ln. scholde.

³ Hn. Hl. it fe; Cm. it fil.

⁴ Hl. priked; *but see l. 1944.*

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or stale,
Or for to leye in cofre.

1955

The briddes singe, it is no nay,
The sparhawk and the papeiay,
That ioye it was to here;
The thrustelcok made eek his¹ lay,
The wodedowue vpon the² spray
She sang ful loude and clere.

1960

Sir Thopas fil in loue-longinge
Al whan he herde the thrustel singe,
And priked as he were wood:
His faire steede in his prikinge
So swatte that men myghte him wringe,
His sydes were al blood.

1965

Sir Thopas eek so wery was
For prikinge on the softe gras,
So fiers was his corage,
That doun he leyde him in that plas
To make his steede som solas,
And yaf him good forage.

1970

'O seinte Marie, *benedicite*!
What eyleth this loue at me
To bynde me so sore?
Me dremed al this nyght, pardee,
An elf-queen shal my [lady be,
And loue me euermore.]

1975

¹ E. hir; *the rest* his.

² E. a; *the rest* the.

An Elf-queen wol I loue¹, ywis,
For in this world no womman is
Worthy to be my make

1980

In toune;
Alle othere wommen I forsake,
And to an Elf-queen I me take
By dale and eek by doune!²

1985

In-to his sadel he clamb anoon,
And priketh ouer style and stoon
An Elf-queen for tespye²,
Til he so longe had riden and goon
That he foond, in a priuce woon,
The contree of Fairye

1990

So wilde;
For in that contree was ther noon
That to him dorste ryde or goon³,
Neither wyf ne childe.

1995

Til that ther cam a greet geaunt,
His name was sir Olifaunt,
A perilous man of dede;
He seyde⁴, 'child, by Termagaunt,
But-if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede
With mace.

2000

Heer is the queen of Faïrye,
With harpe and pype⁵ and symphonie
Dwelling in this place.'

2005

¹ Hn. Cm. Hl. haue; *the rest loue.*

² See E. Hn. Cm.; Cp. Pt. Ln. to aspie; Hl. to spye.

³ *This line is from MS. Reg. 17 D. 15.* ⁴ Hl. swar; *the rest seyde.*

⁵ Hl. lute; *the rest pype or pipe.*

The child seyde, 'al so mote I thee,
Tomorwe wol I meete¹ thee

Whan I haue myn armoure;
And yet I hope, *par ma fay*, 2010
That thou shalt with this launcegay
Abyen it ful soure²;

Thy mawe
Shal I percen, if I may³,
Er it be fully pryme of day, 2015
For heer thou shalt be slawe.'

Sir Thopas drow abak ful faste;
This geaunt at him stones caste
Out of a fel staf-slinge;
But faire escapeth child⁴ Thopas, 2020
And al it was thurgh goddes gras,
And thurgh his fair beringe.

Yet listeth, lordes, to my tale
Merier than the nyghtingale,
For now⁵ I wol yow rounne 2025
How sir Thopas with sydes smale,
Priking ouer hil and dale,
Is come agayn to tounne.

His merie men comanded he
To make him bothe game and glee, 2030
For nedes moste he fyghte

¹ E. Hl. meete with; *the rest omit* with.

² E. Hn. sowre; Cm. soure; *the rest* sore.

³ E. Cm. Thyn hauberk shal I percen, if I may; *but the rest omit* Thyn hauberk, *which is not wanted at all*.

⁴ E. Cm. sire; *but the rest* child.

⁵ Cp. Pt. Ln. *insert* For now, *which the rest omit*.

With a geaunt with heuedes¹ three,
 For paramour and Iolitee
 Of oon that shoon ful bryghte.

'Do come,' he seyde, 'my minstrales,
 And gestours for to tellen tales
 Anon in myn arminge;
 Of romances that been roiales,
 Of popes and of cardinales,
 And eek of loue-lykinge.'

2035

2040

They fette² him first the³ sweete wyn,
 And mede eek in a maselyn,
 And roial spicerye;
 Of⁴ gingebreed that was ful fyn,
 And lycorys, and eek comyn,
 With sugre that is so⁵ trye.

2045

He dide next his whyte lere
 Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
 A breech and eek a sherte;
 And next his sherte an aketoun,
 And ouer that an habergeoun
 For percinge of his herte;

2050

And ouer that a fyn hauberk,
 Was al ywroght of Iewes werk,
 Ful strong it was of plate;

2055

¹ E. Hn. heuedes; Hl. heedes; Cm. hedis; Cp. Pt. Ln. hedes.

² E. sette; *the rest fette or fet.*

³ E. Hn. Cm. omit the; *it occurs in the rest.*

⁴ E. And; Hn. Cm. Hl. Of. Cp. Pt. Ln. omit ll. 2042-4.

⁵ E. alone retains so; *the rest omit it.*

And ouer that his cote-armour
 As whyt as is a lily flour,
 In which he wol¹ debate.

His sheeld was al of gold so reed,
 And ther-in was a bores heed, 2060
 A charbocle bisyde²;
 And there he swoor, on ale and breed,
 How that 'the geaunt shal³ be deed,
 Bityde what bityde!'

His Iambeux were of quyrboilly, 2065
 His swerdes shethe of yuory,
 His helm of laton bryght;
 His sadel was of rewel⁴ boon,
 His brydel as the sonne shoon,
 Or as the mone lyght. 2070

His spere was⁵ of fyn ciprees,
 That bodeth werre, and no thing pees,
 The heed ful sharpe ygrounde;
 His steede was al dappel-gray,
 It gooth an ambel in the way 2075
 Ful softly and rounde
 In londe.

Loo, lordes myne, heer is a fit!
 If ye wol any more of it,
 To telle it wol I fonde. 2080

¹ Cm. wolde; Hl. wold; *the rest* wol, wole, wil.

² Hn. Cm. Pt. by his syde; Cp. him besyde.

³ Cm. Cp. Ln. schulde.

⁴ Pt. Hl. rowel; Cp. Ln. ruel.

⁵ E. it was; *the rest omit it.*

[The Second Fit.]

Now hold your mouth, *par charite*,
 Bothe knyght and lady free,
 And herkneth to my spelle;
 Of bataille¹ and of chivalry,
 And of ladyes loue-drury²
 Anon I wol yow telle.

2085

Men speke of romances of prys,
 Of Horn child and of Ypotys,
 Of Bevys and³ sir Gy,
 Of sir Lybeux and Pleyndamour;
 But sir Thopas, he bereth the flour
 Of roial chivalry.

2090

His goode stede al he bistrood,
 And forth vpon his wey he glood⁴
 As sparcle out of the bronde;
 Vp-on his crest he bar a tour,
 And ther-in stiked a lily flour,
 God shilde his cors fro shonde!

2095

And for he was a knyght auntrous,
 He nolde slepen in noon hous,
 But liggen in his hooode;
 His bryghte helm was his wonger,
 And by him baiteth his dextrer
 Of herbes fyne and goode.

2100

¹ E. batailles; Hn. bataille; *the rest* bataille, batall, batell.

² Hl. Of ladyes loue and drewery. ³ E. Pt. and of; *the rest* omit of.

⁴ E. rood; *but the rest* glood, glod, glode.

Him-self drank water of the wel,
As did the knyght sir Percyuel,
So worthy¹ vnder wede,
Til on a day——

Heere the Hoost stynteth Chaucer of his tale of Thopas.

‘ No more of this, for goddes dignitee,’
Quod our hoste, ‘ for thou makest me
So wery of thy verray lewednesse
That, also wisly god my soule blesse,
Myn eres aken of thy drasty speche ;

This may wel be rym dogerel,' quod he. 2115
'Why so?' quod I, 'why wiltow lette me
More of my tale than another man,
Sin that it is the beste rym² I can?'

'Thou dost nought elles but despendest tyme,
Sir, at o word, thou shalt no lenger ryme.
Lat se wher thou canst tellen ought in geste,
Or telle in prose somewhat at the leste
In which ther be som mirthe or som doctrine.'
2125
'Gladly,' quod I, '[for Cristes] swete pyne,
I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose,
That oughte lyken yow, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to daungerous.
It is a moral tale vertuous,
2130
Al be it told^s som tyme in sondry wyse
Of sondry folk, as I shal yow deuysen.

¹ Hl. worthy; E. Hn. worly; Pt. worthely; Cm. Cp. Ln. omit W. 2105-8.

² E. tale; *the rest* rym, ryme.

³ E. take; *the rest* told, tolde, toold.

As thus; ye wot that euery Euangelist,
 That telleth vs the peyne of Iesu Crist,
 Ne saith nat al thing as his felaw dooth, 2135
 But natheles, her sentence is al sooth,
 And alle accorden as in her sentence,
 Al be ther in her telling difference.
 For somme of hem seyn more, and somme¹ lesse,
 Whan they his pitous passioun expresse; 2140
 I mene of Mark and² Mathew, Luk and Iohn;
 But douteles hir sentence is al oon.
 Therfor, lordinges alle, I yow biseche,
 If that ye³ thinke I varie as in my speche,
 As thus, though that I telle som-what more 2145
 Of prouerbes, than ye han herd bifore,
 Comprehended in this litel tretis heer,
 To enforce with the theffect of my mateer,
 And though I nat the same wordes seye
 As ye han herd, yet to yow alle I preye, 2150
 Blameth me nat; for, as in my sentence,
 Ye shul not fynden moche⁴ difference
 Fro the sentence of this tretis lyte
 After the which this mery tale I wryte.
 And therfor herkneth what that I shal seye, 2155
 And lat me tellen al my tale, I preye.'

Explicit.

[Here follows, in prose, the long and dull Tale of Melibeus;
 numbered ll. 2157-3078 in the Six-Text edition. After which
 comes The Monk's Prologue.]

¹ E. Hn. Cm. Ln. somme seyn; but Cp. Pt. Hl. omit seyn.

² Hl. and; which the rest omit.

³ E. Hl. yow; the rest ye.

⁴ Cm. Cp. Ln. Ye schal not fynden moche; E. Hn. Pt. Hl. Shul ye nowher fynden.

GROUP B. THE MONK'S PROLOGUE.

The murye wordes of the Hoost to the Monk.

Whan ended was my tale of Melibee,
 And of Prudence and hir benignitee, 3080
 Our hoste seyde, 'as I am faithful man,
 And by the precious *corpus Madrian*,
 I hadde leuer than a barel ale
 That goode lief my wyf hadde herd this tale!
 For¹ she nis no-thing of swich pacience 3085
 As was this Melibeus wyf Prudence.
 [So mot I thryue!] whan I bete my knaues,
 She bringth me forth the grete clobbed staues,
 And cryeth, 'slee the dogges euerichoon,
 And brek hem, bothe bak and euery boon.' 3090
 And if that any neighebor of myne
 Wol nat in chirche to my wyf enclyne,
 Or be so hardy to hir to trespase,
 Whan she comth hoom², she rampeth in my face,
 And cryeth, 'false coward, wreak thy wyf, 3095
 [So mot I thryuen!] I wol haue thy knyff,
 And thou shalt haue my distaf and go spinne!
 Fro day to nyght ryght thus she wol biginne;—
 'Allas!' she seith, 'that euer I was shape
 To wedde a milksop or a coward ape, 3100

¹ E. Hn. *omit* For; *the rest have it*.

² Pt. hoom; Hl. hom; Cp. Ln. home; E. Hn. *omit*.

That wol be ouerlad with euery wyght!
 Thou darst nat stonden by thy wyues ryght!¹
 This is my lyf, but if that I wol fyghte;
 And out at dore anon I mot me dyghte,
 Or elles I am but lost, but-if that I 3105
 Be lyk a wilde leoun fool-hardy.
 I wot wel she wol do me slee som day
 Som neighebor, and thanne go my wey.
 For I am perilous with knyf in honde,
 Al be it that I dar nat hir¹ withstonde, 3110
 For she is big in armes, by my feith,
 That shal he fynde, that hir misdooth or seith.
 But let vs passe away fro this matere.
 My lord the monk,' quod he, 'be mery of chere;
 For ye shal telle a tale trewely. 3115
 Lo! Rou[e]chester stant heer faste by!
 Ryd forth, myn owen lord, brek nat our game,
 But, by my trewthe, I knowe nat your name,
 Wher I shal calle yow my lord dan Iohn,
 Or dan Thomas, or elles dan Albon? 3120
 Of what hous be ye, by your fader kin?
 I vow [in feith], thou hast a ful fair skin,
 It is a gentil pasture ther thou goost;
 Thou art nat lyk a penaunt or a goost.
 Vpon my feith, thou art som officer, 3125
 Som worthy sexteyn, or som celerer,
 For by my fader soule, as to my doom,
 Thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom;
 No poure cloisterer, ne no nouys,
 But a gouvernour, wyly and wys. 3130
 And therwithal of brawnes and of bones
 A weþ-faring persone for the nones.'

¹ E. Cp. Ln. hire nat; Hn. Cm. Pt. Hl. nat hire.

.
 This worthy monk took al in pacience, 3155
 And seyde, 'I wol doon al my diligence,
 As fer as souneth in-to honestee,
 To telle yow a tale, or two, or three.
 And if yow list to herkne hiderward,
 I wol yow¹ seyn the lyf of seint Edward; 3160
 Or elles first Tragedies wol I telle
 Of whiche I haue an hundred in my celle.
 Tragedie is for² to seyn a certeyn storie,
 As olde bokes maken vs memorie,
 Of him that stood in greet prosperitee 3165
 And is y-fallen out of heigh degree
 Into miserie, and endeth wrecchedly.
 And they ben versifyed comounly
 Of six feet, which men clepe *exametron*.
 In prose eek ben endyted many oon, 3170
 And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse.
 Lo! this declaring oughte ynough suffise.
 Now herkneth, if yow lyketh for to here;
 But first I yow biseke in this matere,
 Though I by ordre telle nat thise thinges, 3175
 Be it of popes, emperours, or kinges,
 After hir ages, as men writen fynde,
 But telle hem som bifore and som bihynde,
 As it now comth vn-to my remembraunce;
 Haue me excused of myn ignoraunce. 3180

Explicit.

¹ E. omits yow; the rest have it.

² Cp. Pt. Ln. for; the rest omit it.

GROUP B. THE MONKES TALE.

Heere bigynneth the Monkes Tale, de casibus virorum
Illustrium.

I wol biwayle in maner of Tragedie
The harm of hem that stode in heigh degree
And fillen so that ther nas no remedie
To bringe hem out of her aduersitee;
For certein, whan that fortune list to flee, 3185
Ther may no man the cours of hir withholde;
Lat no man truste on blynd prosperitee;
Be war by¹ thise ensamples trewe and olde.

LUCIFER.

At Lucifer, though he an angel were,
And nat a man, at him I wol biginne; 3190
For, though fortune may non angel dere,
From heigh degree yet fel he for his sinne
Doun in-to helle, wher he yet is inne.
O Lucifer! bryghtest of angels alle,
Now artow Sathanas, that maist nat twinne 3195
Out of miserie, in which that thou art falle.

ADAM.

Lo Adam, in the felde of Damascene,
With goddes owen finger wrought was he,
[And nat a sone of sinful man unclene],
And welte al Paradys, sauing o tree. 3200
Had neuer worldly man so heigh degree
As Adam, til he for misgouernaunce
Was driue out of his heigh prosperitee
To labour, and to helle, and to meschaunce.

¹ E. Pt. of; the rest by.

SAMPSON.

Lo Sampson, which that was annunciat 3205
 By thangel¹, longe er his natiuitee,
 And was to god almyghty consecrat,
 And stood in noblesse, whyl he myghte see.
 Was neuer swich another as was he,
 To speke of strengthe, and therwith hardinesse; 3210
 But to his wyues tolde he his secree,
 Through which he slow hym-self, for wrecchednesse.

Sampson, this noble myghty champioun,
 Withouten wepen saue his hondes tweye,
 He slow and al to-rente the leoun, 3215
 Toward his wedding walking by the weye.
 His false wyf coude him so plese and preye
 Til she his conseil knew, and she vntrewe
 Vn-to his foos his conseil gan biwreye,
 And him forsook, and took another newe. 3220

Three hundred foxes took Sampson for Ire,
 And alle her tayles he togider bond,
 And sette the foxes tayles alle on fire,
 For he on euery tayl had knit a brond;
 And they brende alle the cornes in that lond, 3225
 And alle her oliueres and vynes eek.
 A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,
 And had no wepen but an asses cheek.

Whan they were slayn, so thursted him that he
 Was wel ny lorn, for which he gan to preye 3230
 That god wolde on his peyne han som pitee,
 And sende him drinke, or elles moste he deye;

¹ Hl. Cp. thangel; Hn. Pt. Ln. the aungel; E. Cm. angel.

And of this asses cheke, that was dreye,
 Out of a wang-tooth sprang anon a welle,
 Of which he drank ynow¹, shortly to seye, 3235
 Thus halp him god, as *Iudicum* can telle.

By verray force, at Gazan, on a nyght,
 Maugre Philistiens of that citee,
 The gates of the toun he hath vp-plyght,
 And on his bak ycaried hem hath he 3240
 Hye on an hille, that men myghte hem see.
 O noble almyghty Sampson, leue and dere,
 Had thou nat told to wommen thy secree,
 In al this worlde ne hadde been thy pere!

This Sampson neuer sicer² drank ne wyn,
 Ne on his hecd cam rasour noon ne shere,
 By precept of the messenger diuyn,
 For alle his strengthes in his heres were;
 And fully twenty winter, yeer by yere,
 He hadde of Israel the gouernaunce. 3250
 But sone shal he wepen many a tere,
 For wommen shal him bringen to meschaunce.

Vn-to his lemman Dalida he tolde
 That in his heres al his strengthe lay,
 And falsly to his foomen she him solde. 3255
 And sleping in hir barme vp-on a day
 She made to clippe or shere his heer³ away,
 And made his foomen al his⁴ craft espyen;
 And whan that they him fonde in this array,
 They bounde him faste, and putten out his yën. 3260

¹ E. anon; *the rest* ynogh, ynough, ynouhe, &c.

² Hn. ciser (*for* sicer); Hl. siser; Cm. Pt. Ln. sythir; Cp. cyder.

³ E. Hl. heres; *the rest* heer, here. ⁴ E. Hn. this; *the rest* his.

But er his heer were¹ clipped or yshaue,
 Ther was no bond with which men myght him bynde;
 But now is he in prisoun in a caue,
 Wher as they made him at the querne grynde.
 O noble Sampson, strongest of mankynde, 3265
 O whylom Iuge in glorie and in richesse,
 Now maystow wepen with thyn yën blynde,
 Sith thou fro wele art falle in wrecchednesse.

Thende of this caytif was as I shal seye;
 His foomen made a feste vpon a day, 3270
 And made him as her² fool bfore hem pleye,
 And this was in a temple of greet array.
 But atte laste he made a foul affray;
 For he two³ pilers shook, and made hem falle,
 And doun fil temple and al, and ther it lay, 3275
 And slow him-self, and eek his foomen alle.

This is to seyn, the princes euerichoon,
 And eek three thousand bodies were ther slayn
 With falling of the grete temple of stoon.
 Of Sampson now wol I no more seyn. 3280
 Beth war by this ensample old and playn
 That no men telle her conseil to her wyues
 Of swich thing as they wolde han secree fayn,
 If that it touche her limmes or her lyues.

HERCULES.

Of Hercules the souereyn conquerour 3285
 Singen his workes laude and hy renoun;

¹ E. were; *the rest was*; see l. 3328. ² E. Cm. a; *the rest hire*, here.

³ E. the; *the rest two*.

For in his tyme of strengthe he was the flour.
 He slow, and rafte the skin of the leoun;
 He of Centauros leyde the boost adoun;
 He Arpies slow, the cruel briddes felle; 3290
 He golden apples rafte of the dragoun;
 He drow out Cerberus, the hound of helle:

He slow the cruel tyrant Busirus,
 And made his hors to frete him, flesch and boon;
 He slow the firy serpent venomous; 3295
 Of Achelois two hornes¹, he brak oon;
 And he slow Cacus in a caue of stoon;
 He slow the geaunt Antheus the stronge;
 He slow the grisly boor, and that anoon,
 And bar the heuen on his nekke longe. 3300

Was neuer wyght, sith that the world bigan,
 That slow so many monstres as dide he.
 Thurgh-out this wyde world his name ran,
 What for his strengthe, and for his hy bountee,
 And euery reaume wente he for to see. 3305
 He was so strong that no man myghte him lette;
 At bothe the worldes endes, seith Trophee,
 In stede of boundes, he a piler sette.

A lemman hadde this noble champioun,
 That highte Dianira, fresch as May; 3310
 And, as thise clerkes maken mentioun,
 She hath him sent a sherte fresch and gay.
 Allas! this sherte, allas and weylaway!
 Envenimed was so subtilly with-alle,
 That, er that he had wered it half a day, 3315
 It made his flesch al from his bones falle.

¹ E. m. hornes two; *the rest* two hornes.

But natheles somme clerkes hir excusen
 By oon that highte Nessus, that it maked;
 Be as be may, I wol hir noght accusen;
 But on his bak this sherte he wered al naked, 3320
 Til that his flesch was for the venim blaked.
 And whan he sey noon other remedye,
 In hote coles he hath him-seluen raked,
 For with no venim deyned him to dye.

Thus starf this worthy myghty Hercules;
 Lo, who may truste on fortune any throwe? 3325
 For him that folweth al this world of prees,
 Er he be war, is ofte yleyd ful lowe.
 Ful wys is he that can him-seluen knowe.
 Beth war, for whan that fortune list to glose, 3330
 Than wayteth she hir man to ouerthrowe
 By swich a wey as he wolde leest suppose.

NABUGODONOSOR (NEBUCHADNEZZAR).

The myghty trone, the precious tresor,
 The glorious ceptre and roial magestee
 That hadde the king Nabugodonosor, 3335
 With tonge vnnethes may discryued be.
 He twyes wan Ierusalem the citee;
 The vessel of the temple he with him ladde.
 At Babiloyne was his souereyn see,
 In which his glorie and his delyt he hadde. 3340

The fairest children of the blood roial
 Of Israel he [with him ladde] anoon,
 And maked ech of hem to been his thral.
 Amonges othere Daniel was oon,
 That was the wysest child of euerychoon; 3345

For he the dremes of the king expowned
 Wher as in Chaldey clerk ne was ther noon
 That wiste to what fyn his dremes sowned.

This proude king leet make a statue of golde,
 Sixty cubytes long, and seuen in brede, 3350
 To¹ which image bothe² yonge and olde
 Comaunded he³ to louȝe, and haue in drede;
 Or in a fourneys ful of flambes rede
 He shal be brent, that wolde noght obeye.
 But neuer wolde assente to that dede 3355
 Daniel, ne his yonge felawes tweye.

This king of kinges proud was and elaat,
 He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
 Ne myghte him nat bireue of his estaat:
 But sodeynly he loste his dignitee, 3360
 And lyk a beste him semed for to be,
 And eet hay as an ox, and lay ther-oute;
 In reyn with wilde bestes walked he,
 Til certein tyme was ycome aboute.

And lyk an egles fetheres wexe⁴ his heres, 3365
 His nayles lyk a briddes clawes were;
 Til god relessed him a certein yeres,
 And yaf him wit; and than with many a tere
 He thanked god, and euer his lyf in fere
 Was he to doon amis, or more trespase, 3370
 And, til that tyme he leyd was on his bere,
 He knew that god was ful of myghte and grace.

¹ E. The; *the rest* To.

² E. Hn. Cm. he bothe; *the rest* omit he.

³ E. Hn. Cm. omit he; *the rest* have it.

⁴ Such⁴ is the right reading, whence Cm. wexsyn, and Hl. Cp. were (*for* wexe); E. Hn. wax; Pt. Ln. was (*for* wax).

BALTHASAR (BELSHAZZAR).

His sone, which that hyghte Balthasar,
 That heeld the regne after his fader day,
 He by his fader coude nought be war,
 For proud he was of herte and of array;
 And eek an ydolastre was he¹ ay.

3375

His hy estaat assured him in pryde.
 But fortune caste him doun, and ther he lay,
 And sodeynly his regne gan diuyde.

3380

A feste he made w-n-to his lordes alle
 Vp-on a tyme, and bad hem blythe be,
 And than his officeres gan he calle—
 ‘Gooth, bringeth forth the vessels,’ [tho] quod he,
 ‘Which that my fader, in his prosperitee,
 Out of the temple of Ierusalem birafte,
 And to our hye goddes thanke we
 Of honour, that our eldres with vs lafte.’

3385

His wyf, his lordes, and his concubynes
 Ay dronken, whyl her appetytes laste,
 Out of thise noble vessels sundry wyne;
 And on a wal this king his yēn caste,
 And sey an hond armlees, that wroot ful faste,
 For fere of which he quook and syked sore.
 This hond, that Balthasar so sore agaste,
 Wroot *Mane, techel, phares*, and no more.

3390

3395

In al that lond magicien was noon
 That coude expounre what this lettre mente;
 But Daniel expounded it anoon,
 And seyde, ‘king, god to thy fader sente
 Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente:

3400

¹ E. he was; the rest was he.

And he was proud, and no-thing god ne dradde,
 And therfor god greet wreche vp-on him sente,
 And him birafte the regne that he hadde.

He was out cast of mannes companye, 3405
 With asses was his habitacioun,
 And eet hey as a beste in weet and drye,
 Til that he knew, by grace and by resoun,
 That god of heuen hath dominacioun
 Ouer euery regne and euery creature; 3410
 And thanne had god of him compassioun,
 And him restored his regne and his figure.

Eek thou, that art his sone, art proud also,
 And knowest alle thise thinges verrailly,
 And art rebel to god, and art his foo. 3415
 Thou drank eek of his vessels boldely;
 Thy wyf eek and thy wenchis sinfully
 Dronke of the same vessels sondry wyne,
 And heriest false goddes cursedly;
 Therfor to thee yshapen ful gret pyne is. 3420

This hand was sent from god, that on the walle
 Wroot *mane, techel, phares*, trust to¹ me;
 Thy regne is doon, thou weyest nought at alle;
 Diuyled is thy regne, and it shal be
 To Medes and to Perses yiuen, quod he. 3425
 And thilke same nyght this king was slawe,
 And Darius occupyeth his degree,
 Thogh he therto had neither ryght ne lawe.

Lordinges, ensample heer-by may ye take
 How that in lordshipe is no sikernes; 3430

¹ E. Hn. Cp. Hl. truste; Pt. trest; Ln. trust; Cm. trust to. See note.

For whan fortune wol a man forsake,
 She bereth away his regne and his richesse,
 And eek his frendes, bothe more and lesse;
 For what man that hath frendes thurgh fortune,
 Mishap wol make hem enemys, I¹ gesse: 3435
 This prouerbe is ful sooth and ful commune.

CENOBIA (ZENOBIA).

Cenobia, of Palymerie² quene,
 As writen Persiens of hir noblesse,
 So worthy was in armes and so kene,
 That no wyght passede hir in hardinesse, 3440
 Ne in lynage, ne in³ other gentillesse.
 Of kinges blode of Perse is she descended;
 I seye nat that she hadde most fairnesse,
 But of hir shape she myghte nat ben amended.

From hir childhede I fynde that she fledde 3445
 Office of wommen, and to wode she wente;
 And many a wilde hertes blood she shedde
 With arwes brode that she to hem sente.
 She was so swift that she anon hem hente,
 And whan that she was elder, she wolde kille 3450
 Leouns, lepardes, and beres al to-rente,
 And in hir armes welde hem at hir wille.

.

Hir riche array ne myghte nat be told 3493
 As wel in vessel as in hir clothing;

¹ E. as I; *the rest omit as.*

² So E. Hn. Cm.; and Cp. *has*—De Cenobia Palymerie regina.

³ Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. ne in; E. nor in; Hn. ne; Cm. nor.

She was al clad in perree and in gold, 3495
 And eek she lafte noght, for noon hunting,
 To haue of sondry tonges ful knowing,
 Whan that she leyser hadde, and for to entende
 To lernen bokes was al hir lyking,
 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende. 3500

And, shortly of this storie¹ for to trete,
 So doughty was hir housbonde and eek she,
 That they conquered many regnes grete
 In the orient, with many a fair citee,
 Apertenaunt vn-to the magestee 3505
 Of Rome, and with strong hond helde hem ful faste;
 Ne neuer myghte her foo-men doon hem flee,
 Ay whyl that Odenakes² dayes laste.

Hir batailes, who so list hem for to rede,
 Agayn Sapor the king and othere mo, 3510
 And how that³ al this proces fil in dede,
 Why she conquered and what title had⁴ therto,
 And after of hir meschief and hir wo,
 How that she was biseged and ytake,
 Let him vn-to my maister Petrark go, 3515
 That writ ynough of this, I vndertake.

When Odenake⁵ was deed, she myghtily
 The regnes heeld, and with hir propre honde
 Agayn hir foos she faught so cruelly,
 That ther nas king ne prince in al that londe 3520

¹ E. proces; *the rest storie.*

² Hl. Odenakes; *the rest Onedakes, Odenake.*

³ E. omits that; *the rest have it.*

⁴ Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. had; *which E. Hn. Cm. omit.*

⁵ So Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl.; E. Hn. Cm. Onedake.

That he nas glad, if that he grace fonde,
 That she ne wolde vp-on his lond werreye;
 With hir they maden¹ alliaunce by bonde
 To ben in pees, and lete hir ryde and pleye.

The emperour of Rome, Claudius, 3525
 Ne him bifore, the Romayn Galien,
 Ne dorste neuer been so corageous,
 Ne noon Ermyne, ne noon Egipcien,
 Ne Surrien, ne noon Arabien,
 Within the felde² that dorste with hir fyghte 3530
 Lest that she wolde hem with hir hondes slen,
 Or with hir meynne putten hem to flyghte.

In kinges habit wente hir sones two,
 As heires of hir fadres regnes alle,
 And Hermanno, and Thymalaö 3535
 Her names were, as Persiens hem calle.
 But ay fortune hath in hir hony galle;
 This myghty quene may no whyl endure.
 Fortune out of hir regne made hir falle
 To wrecchednesse and to misauenture. 3540

Aurelian, whan that the gouernaunce
 Of Rome cam in-to his hondes tweye,
 He shoop vp-on this queen to do vengeaunce,
 And with his legiouns he took his weye
 Toward Cenobie, and, shortly for to seye, 3545
 He made hir flee, and atte laste hir hente;
 And fettred hir, and eek hir children tweye,
 And wan the lond, and hoom to Rome he wente.

¹ The MSS. have made.

² Ln. felde; Pt. feelde; Cp. feeld; Hl. feld; E. Hn. Cm. feeldes.

Amonges othere thinges that he wan,
 Hir char, that was with gold wrought and perree, 3550
 This grete Romayn, this Aurelian,
 Hath with him lad, for that men sholde it see.
 Biforen¹ his triumphe walketh she
 With gilte cheynes on hir nekke hanging;
 Corouned was she, as² after hir degree, 3555
 And ful of perree charged hir clothing.

Allas, fortune! she that whylom was
 Dredful to kinges and to emperoures,
 Now gaureth al the peple on hir, allas!
 And she that helmed was in starke stoures, 3560
 And wan by force tounes stronge and toures,
 Shal on hir heed now were a vitremyte;
 And she that bar the ceptre ful of floures
 Shal here a distaf, hir cost³ for to quyte.

DE PETRO REGE ISPANNIE.

O noble, o worthy Petro, glorie of Spayne, 3565
 Whom fortune heeld so hy in magestee,
 Wel oughten men thy pitous deeth complayne!
 Out of thy lond thy brother made thee flee;
 And after, at a sege, by subtiltee,
 Thou were bitrayed, and lad vn-to his tente, 3570
 Wher as he with his owen hond slow thee,
 Succeding in thy regne and in thy rente.

The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-inne,
 Caught with the lymrod, coloured as the glede,
 He brew this cursednes and⁴ al this sinne. 3575
 The wikked nest was werker of this nede;

¹ MSS. Biforn, Bifore.² E. omits as; the rest have it.³ Hn. Cm. Ln. cost; Pt. coste; E. Cp. costes; Hl. self.

Nought Charles Olyuer, that ay took¹ hede
 Of trewthe and honour, but of Armorike
 Genylon Olyuer, corrupt for mede,
 Broughte this worthy king in swich a brike. 3580

DE PETRO REGE DE CIPRO.

O worthy Petro king of Cypre also,
 That Alisaundre wan by hy maistrye,
 Ful many a hethen wroughtestow ful wo,
 Of which thyn owene liges hadde envye,
 And, for no thing but for thy chiuallrye, 3585
 They in thy bedde han sleyn thee by the morwe.
 Thus can fortune hir wheel gouerne and gye,
 And out of Loye bringe men to sorwe.

DE BARNABO DE LUMBARDIA.

Of Melan grete Barnabo Viscounte,
 God of delyt, and scourge of Lumbardye, 3590
 Why sholde I nat thyn infortune acounte,
 Sith in estaat thou clombe were so hye?
 Thy brother sone, that was thy double allye,
 For he thy newew was, and sone in lawe,
 With-inne his prisoun made thee to dye; 3595
 But why, ne how, noot I that thou were slawe.

DE HUGELINO, COMITE DE PIZE.

Of the erl Hugelyn of Pyse the langour
 Ther may no tonge telle for pitee;
 But litel out of Pyse stant a tour,
 In whiche tour in prisoun put was he, 3600
 And with him been his litel children thre.
 The eldeste scarsly fyf yeer was of age.

¹ E. Hn. Cm. took ay; the rest ay took.

Allas, fortune! it was greet crueltee
Swiche briddes for to putte in swiche a cage!

Dampned was he to deye in that prisoun, 3605
For Roger, which that bisshop was of Pyse,
Hadde on him maad a fals suggestioun,
Thurgh which the peple gan vpon him ryse,
And putten him to prisoun in swich wyse
As ye han herd, and mete and drink he hadde 3610
So smal, that wel¹ vnnethe it may suffyse,
And therwith-al it was ful poure and badde.

And on a day bifil that in that hour
Whan that his mete wont was to be brought,
The gayler shette the dores of the tour. 3615
He herde it wel, but he ne² spak right nought,
And in his herte anon ther fil a thought,
That they for hunger wolde doon him dyen.
'Allas!' quod he, 'allas that I was wrought!'
Therwith the teres fillen from his yën. 3620

His yonge sone, that thre yeer was of age,
Vn-to him seyde, 'fader, why do ye wepe?
Whan wol the gayler bringen our potage,
Is ther no morsel breed that ye do kepe?
I am so hungry that I may nat slepe. 3625
Now wolde god that I myghte slepen euer!
Than sholde nat hunger in my wombe crepe;
Ther is no thing, saue³ breed, that me were leuer.'

Thus day by day this child•bigan to crye,
Til in his fadres barme adoun it lay, 3630

¹ E. Pt. omit wel.

² ne is not in the MSS.

³ Ln. Hl. saue; Cp. Pt. sauf; E. Hn. but.

And seyde, 'far wel, fader, I moot dye,'
 And kiste his fader, and deyde the same day.
 And whan the woful fader deed it sey,
 For wo his armes two he gan to byte,
 And seyde, 'allas, fortune! and weylaway! 3635
 Thy false wheel my wo al may I wyte!'

His children wende that it for hunger was
 That he his armes gnow, and nat for wo,
 And seyde, 'fader, do nat so, allas!
 But rather eet the flessch vpon vs two; 3640
 Our flessch thou yaf vs¹, tak our flessch vs fro,
 And eet ynough;' right thus they to him seyde,
 And after that, with-in a day or two,
 They leyde hem in his lappe adoun, and deyde.

Him-self, despaired, eek for hunger starf;
 Thus ended is this myghty Erl of Pyse;
 From hy estaat fortune away him carf.
 Of this Tragedie it oughte ynough suffyse.
 Who-so wol here it in a lenger wyse,
 Redeth the grete poete of Itaille, 3650
 That highte Dante, for he can al deuyse
 Fro point to point, nat o word wol he faille.

NERO.

Al-though that Nero were as² vicious
 As any feend that lyth in helle adoun,
 Yet he, as telleth vs Swetonius, 3655
 This wyde world hadde in subieccioun,
 Both Est and West, South³ and Septemtrioun;
 Of rubies, saphires, and of perles whyte

¹ E. Hn. omit vs.² E. Hn. Cm. omit as.³ The MSS. have North.

Were alle his clothes brouded vp and down;
For he in gemmes gretly gan delyte. 3660

More delicat, more pompous of array,
More proud was neuer emperour than he;
That ilke cloth, that he had wered o day,
After that tyme he nolde it neuer see.
Nettes of gold-thred hadde he gret plentee 3665
To fische in Tybre, whan him liste pleye.
His lustes were al lawe in his decree,
For fortune as his frend him wolde obeye.

.

In youthe a maister hadde this emperour, 3685
To teche him letterure and curteisye,
For of moralitee he was the flour,
As in his tyme, but if bokes lye;
And whyl this maister hadde of him maistrye,
He maketh him so conning and so souple 3690
That longe tyme it was er tirannye
Or any vyce dorste on him vncouple.

This Seneca, of which that I deuyse,
By-cause that¹ Nero hadde of him swich drede,
For he fro vyces wolde him ay² chastyse 3695
Discretly as by worde and nat by dede;—
'Sir,' wolde he seyn, 'an emperour moot nede
Be vertuous, and hate tirannye'—
For which he in a bath made him to blede
On bothe his armes, til he moste dye. 3700

This Nero hadde eek of acustumaunce
In youthe ageyn his maister for to ryse,

¹ Cm. that; *which the rest omit.*

² Hn. Cm. ay; *which the rest omit.*

Which afterward him thoughte a¹ greet greuauance;
 Therfor he made him deyen in this wyse.
 But natheles this Seneca the wyse
 Chees in a bath to deye in this manere
 Rather than han another tormentyse;
 And thus hath Nero slayn his maister dere.

3705

Now fil it so that fortune list no lenger
 The hye pryde of Nero to cheryce;
 For though that he were² strong, yet was she strengier;
 She thoughte thus, ' [in feith] I am to nyce
 To sette a man that is fulfild of vyce
 In hy degree, and emperour him calle.
 [Ful sone] out of his sete I wol him tryce;
 When he leest weneth, sonest shal he falle.'

3710

3715

The peple roos vp-on him on a nyght
 For his defaute, and whan he it espyed,
 Out of his dores anon he hath him dyght
 Alone, and, ther he wende han ben allyed,
 He knocked faste, and ay, the more he cryed,
 The faster shette they the dores alle;
 Tho wiste he wel he hadde him-self misgyed³,
 And wente his wey, no lenger dorste he calle.

3720

The peple cryed and rombled vp and down,
 That with his eres herde he how they seyde
 ' Wher is this false tyraunt, this Neroun? '
 For fere almost out of his wit he breyde,
 And to his goddes pitously he preyde
 For socour, but it myghte nat bityde.
 For drede of this, him thoughte that he deyde,
 And ran in-to a gardin, him to hyde.

3725

3730

¹ E. (only) omits a.² E. Hn. was; the rest were.³ E. Hn. wrongly repeat l. 3731 here.

And in this gardin foond he cherles tweye
 That seten by a fyr ful¹ greet and reed,
 And to thise cherles two he gan to preye 3735
 To sleen him, and to girden of his heed,
 That to his body, whan that he were deed,
 Were no despyt ydoon, for his defame.
 Him-self he slow, he coude no better reed,
 Of which fortune lough, and hadde a game. 3740

DE OLOFERNO (HOLOFERNES).

Was neuer capitayn vnder a king
 That regnes mo putte in subieccioun,
 Ne strengre was in felde of alle thing,
 As in his tyme, ne gretter of renoun,
 Ne more pompous in hy presumpcioun 3745
 Than Olofern, which that² fortune ay kiste
 So [tendirly], and ladde him vp and doun
 Til that his heed was of, er that he wiste.

Nat only that this world hadde him in awe
 For lesinge of richesse or libertee, 3750
 But he³ made euery man reneye his lawe.
 'Nabugodonosor was god,' seyde he,
 'Noon other god sholde honoured⁴ be.'
 Ageyns his heste no wyght dorste trespace
 Saue in Bethulia, a strong citee, 3755
 Wher Eliachim a prest was of that place.

But tak kepe of the dethe of Olofern;
 Amidde his host he dronke lay a nyghte,
 With-inne his tente, large as is a bern,
 And yit, for al his pompe and al his myghte, 3760

¹ E. H_p. Cm. omit ful; the rest have it. ² Hl. Pt. that; which the rest omit.

³ E. H_n. Cm. omit he; the rest have it.

⁴ E. H_n. Cm. adoured; Cp. Pt. Lu. Hl. honoured.

Iudith, a womman, as he lay vpryghte,
 Sleping, his heed of smoot and from his tente
 Ful priuely she stal from euery wyghte,
 And with his heed vnto hir toun she wente. 3764

DE ALEXANDRO.

The storie of Alisaundre is so comune, 3821
 That euery wyght that hath discrecioun
 Hath herd somewhat or al of his fortune.
 This wyde world, as in conclusioun,
 He wan by strengthe, or for his hy renoun 3825
 They weren glad for pees vn-to him sende.
 The pryde of man and beste he leyde adoun,
 Wher-so he cam, vn-to the worldes ende.

Comparisoun myght neuer yit be maked
 Bitwixe him and another conquerour; 3830
 For al this world for drede of him hath quaked,
 He was¹ of knyghthode and of fredom flour;
 Fortune him maad the heir of hir honour;
 Saue wyn and wommen, no thing² myghte aswage
 His hy entente in armes and labour; 3835
 So was he ful of leonyn corage.

What preys³ were it to him, though I yow tolde
 Of Darius, and an hundred thousand mo,
 Of kinges, princes, erles, dukes bolde,
 Whiche he conquered, and broughte hem in-to wo? 3840
 I seye, as fer as man may ryde or go,
 The world was his, what sholde I more deuyse?

¹ E. Hn. Cm. omit was.² E. man; the rest thing.³ Cm. preys; E. Hn. pris; Cp. Ft. Lu. Hl. pite.

For though I writ or tolde you euermo
Of his knyghthode, it myghte nat suffyse.

Twelf yeer he regned, as seith Machabee; 3845
Philippe sone of Macedoyne he was,
That first was king in Grece the contree.
O worthy gentil Alisaundre, allas!
That euer sholde fallen swich a cas!
Empoisoned of thyn owen folk thou were; 3850
Thy *gys* fortune hath turned into *as*,
And yit¹ for thee ne weep she neuer a tere!

Who shal me yiuen teres to compleyne
The deeth of gentillesse and of fraunchyse,
That al the world welded in his demeyne, 3855
And yit him thoughte it myghte nat suffyse?
So ful was his corage of hyc empryse.
Allas! who shal me helpe to endyte
False fortune, and poison to despyse,
The whiche two of al this wo I wylte? 3860

DE IULIO CESARE.

By wisdom, manhode, and by greet² labour
Fro humble bed³ to roial magestee,
Vp roos he, Iulius the conquerour,
That wan al thoccident by londe and see,
By strengthe of hond, or elles by treetee, 3865
And vn-to Rome made hem tributarie;
And sith of Rome the emperour was he,
Til that fortune wex his aduersarie.

¹ E. Hn. Cm. *omit* yit.

² E. Cp. Pt. Ln. *omit* greet.

³ E. Hn. Cm. humble bed; Pt. Cp. Ln. Hl. humblehede.

O myghty Cesar, that in Thessalye
 Ageyn Pompeius, fader thyn in lawe, 3870
 That of thorient hadde al the chiualrye
 As fer as that the day biginneth dawe,
 Thou thurgh thy knyghthode hast hem take and slawe,
 Saue fewe folk that with Pompeius fledde,
 Thurgh which thou puttest al thorient in awe. 3875
 Thanke fortune, that so wel thee spedde!

But now a litel whyl I wol biwaille
 This Pompeius, this noble gouvernour
 Of Rome, which that fley at this bataille;
 I seye, oon of his men, a fals traitour, 3880
 His heed of smoot, to winnen him fauour
 Of Iulius, and him the heed he broughte.
 Allas, Pompey, of thorient conquerour,
 That fortune vnto swich a fyn thee broughte!

To Rome ageyn repaireth Iulius 3885
 With his triumphe, laureat ful hye,
 But on a tyme Brutus Cassius¹,
 That euer hadde of his hye estaat envye,
 Ful priuely hath maad conspiracye
 Ageins this Iulius, in subtil wyse, 3890
 And cast the place, in whiche he sholde dye
 With boydekins, as I shal yow deuyse.

This Iulius to the Capitolie wente
 Vpon a day, as he was wont to goon,
 And in the Capitolie anon him hente 3895
 This false Brutus, and his othere foon,

¹ So in the MSS.; observe hath in l. 3889.

And stikede him with boydekins anoon
 With many a wounde, and thus they lete him lye;
 But neuer gronte he at no strook but oon,
 Or elles at two, but if his storie lye. 3900

.
 Lucan, to thee this storie I recomende,
 And to Sweton, and to Valerie also, 3910
 That of this storie wryten ord¹ and ende,
 How that to thise grete conqueroures two
 Fortune was first frend, and sithen foo.
 No man ne truste vp-on hir fauour longe,
 But haue hir in awayt for euer-moo. 3915
 Witnesse on alle thise conqueroures stronge.

CRESUS.

This riche Cresus, whylom king of Lyde,
 Of whiche Cresus Cyrus sore him dradde,
 Yit was he caught amiddes al his pryde,
 And to be brent men to the fyr him ladde. 3920
 But swich a reyn down fro the welkne shadde
 That slow the fyr, and made him to escape;
 But to be war no grace yet he hadde,
 Til fortune on the galwes made him gape.

Whan he escaped was, he can nat stente 3925
 For to biginne a newe werre ageyn.
 He wende wel, for that fortune him sente
 Swich hap, that he escaped thurgh the reyn,
 That of his foos he myghte nat be sleyn;
 And eek a sweuen vp-on a nyghte he mette, 3930
 Of which he was so proud and eek so fayn,
 That in vengeaunce he al his herte sette.

¹ The MSS. have word; see the note.

Vp-on a tree he was, as that him thoughte,
 Ther Iuppiter him wesh, bothe bak and syde,
 And Phebus eek a fair towaille him broughte 3935
 To drye him with, and ther-for wex his pryde;
 And to his doughter, that stood him bisyde,
 Which that he knew in hy science habounde,
 He bad hir telle him what it signifyde,
 And she his dreem bigan ryght thus expounde. 3940

'The tree,' quod she, 'the galwes is to mene,
 And Iuppiter bitokneth snow and reyn,
 And Phebus, with his towaille so clene,
 Tho ben the sonne stremes¹ for to seyn;
 Thou shalt anhangd be, fader, certeyn; 3945
 Reyn shal thee wasshe, and sonne shal thee drye;
 Thus warned she² him ful plat and ful pleyn,
 His doughter, which that called was Phanye.

Anhangd was Cresus, the proude king,
 His roial trone myghte him nat auaille. 3950
 Tragedie is³ noon other maner thing,
 Ne can in singing crye ne biwaille,
 But for⁴ that fortune alwey wol assaille
 With vnwar strook the regnes that ben proude;
 For when men trusteth hir, than wol she faille, 3955
 And couere hir bryghte face as with a cloude.

Explicit Tragedia.

Heere stynteth the Knyght the Monk of his tale.

¹ E. bemes; *the rest stremes.*

² Pt. Ln. Hl. she; *which the rest omit.*

³ Cm. Tragedy is; so Cp. Pt.; Ln. Tregedrye in; E. Hn. Tragedies; Hl. Tregedis.

⁴ Cm. for; *which the rest omit.*

GROUP B. PROLOGUE OF THE NONNE
PRESTES TALE.

The prologue of the Nonne preestes tale.

'Ho!' quod the knyght, 'good sir, no more of this,
That ye han seyde is right ynow, ywis,
And mochel more; for litel heuinesse
Is ryght ynow to mochel folk, I gesse. 3960
I seye for me, it is a greet disese
Wher as men han ben in greet welthe and ese,
To heren of her sodeyn fal, alas!
And the contrarie is Ioie and greet solas,
As when a man hath ben in poure estaat, 3965
And clymbeth vp, and wexeth fortunat,
And ther abyde in prosperitee,
Swich thing is gladsom, as it thinketh me,
And of swich thing were goodly for to telle.'
'Ye,' quod our hoste, 'by seint Poules belle, 3970
Ye seye ryght sooth; this monk, he clappeth loude,
He spak how "fortune couered with a cloude"
I noot neuer what, and als of a "Tragedie"
Ryght now ye herde, and parde! no remedie
It is for to biwaille, ne compleyne 3975
That that is doon, and als it is a payne,
As ye han seyde, to here of heuynesse.
Sir monk, no more of this, so god yow blesse!

Your tale anoyeth al this companye;
 Swich talking is nat worth a boterflye; 3980
 For ther-in is ther no disport ne game.
 Werfor, sir Monk, or¹ dan Piers by your name,
 I preye yow hertely, telle vs somewhat elles,
 For sikerly, nere clinking of your belles,
 That on your brydel hange on euery syde, 3985
 By heuen king, that for vs alle dyde,
 I sholde er this han fallen down for slepe
 Although the slough had neuer ben so depe;
 Than had your tale al be told in vayn.
 For certainly, as that thise clerkes seyn, 3990
 Wher as a man may haue noon audience,
 Nought helpeth it to tellen his sentence.
 And wel I woot the substance is in me,
 If any thing shal wel reported be.
 Sir, sey somewhat of hunting, I yow preye.' 3995
 'Nay,' quod this monk, 'I haue no lust to pleye;
 Now let another telle, as I haue told.'
 Than spak our host, with rude speche and bold,
 And seyde vn-to the nonnes preste anon,
 'Com neer, thou prest, com hider, thou sir Iohn, 4000
 Tel vs swich thing as may our hertes glade,
 Be blythe, though thou ryde vp-on a Iade.
 What though thyn hors be bothe foule and lene,
 If he wol serue thee, rek nat a bene;
 Look that thyn herte be merie euermo.' 4005
 'Yis, sir,' quod he, 'yis, host, so mote I go,
 But I be merie, ywis I wol be blamed :—
 And ryght anon his tale he hath attamed,

¹ Pt. or; Hu. o; *which the rest omit.*

And thus he seyde vn-to vs euerichon,
This swete prest, this goodly man sir Iohn.

4010

Explicit.

[*Here follows The Nonne Prestes Tale, printed in Chaucer's Prologue, &c., ed. Morris (Clar. Press Series) pp. 97-116; lines numbered 4011-4636 in the Six-Text; next comes The Nuns' Priest's End-link, ll. 4637-4652, with which Group B ends.*

Group C begins with The Doctor's Tale, ll. 1-286; after which come The Wordes of the Hoost to the Phisicien and the Pardoner, ll. 287-328, and then The Pardoner's Preamble and Tale, ll. 329-968. See Man of Law's Tale, &c.; pp. 38-60.

Group D contains The Wife of Bath's Tale, the Friar's Tale, and the Summoner's Tale.]

GROUP E. THE CLERK'S PROLOGUE
AND TALE.

Heere folweth the Prologe of the clerkes tale of
Oxenford.

' Sir clerk of Oxenford,' our hoste sayde,
' Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde,
Were newe spoused, sitting at the bord;
This day ne herde I of your tonge a word.
* I trowe ye studie aboute som sophyme, 5
But Salomon seith, "euery thyng hath tyme."
For goddes sake, as beth of bettre chere,
It is no tyme for to studien here.
Telle vs som merie tale, by your fey;
For what man that is entred in a pley, 10
He nedes moot vnto the pley assente.
But precheth nat, as freres doon in lente,
To make vs for our olde synnes wepe,
Ne that thy tale make vs nat to slepe.
Telle vs som merie thing of auentures;— 15
Your termes, your colours, and your figures,
Keepe hem in stoor til so be ye¹ endyte
Hy style, as whan that men to kinges wryte.
Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I² yow preye,
That we may vnderstonde what ye seye.' 20

¹ E. Hl. that ye; *the rest omit that.*

² E. Hn. we: *the rest l.*

* This worthy clerk benignely answerde,
 * 'Hoste,' quod he, 'I am vnder your yerde;
 Ye han of vs as now the gouernaunce,
 And therfor wol I do yow obeisaunce,
 As fer as reson axeth, hardily.

25

I wol yow telle a tale which that I
 Lerned at Padowe of a worthy clerk,
 As preued by his wordes and his werk.
 He is now deed and nailed in his cheste,
 I prey to god so yiue his soule reste!

30

* Fraunceys Petrark, the laureat poete,
 Highte this clerk, whos rethoryke sweete
 * Enlumined al Itaille of poetrye,
 As Linian dide of philosophye
 Or lawe, or other art particuler;
 But deeth, that wol nat suffre vs¹ dwellen heer
 But as it were a twinkling of an yē,
 Hem bothe hath slayn, and alle shul we dyē.

35

But forth to tellen of this worthy man,
 That taughte me this tale, as I bigan,
 I seye that first with hy style he endyteth,
 Er he the body of his tale wryteth,
 A proheme, in the which discryueth he
 Pemonde, and of Saluces the contree,
 * And speketh of Apennyn, the hilles hye,
 That been the boundes of West Lumbardye,

40

45

And of Mount Vesulus in special,
 Where as the Poo out of a welle smal
 Taketh his firste springing and his sours,
 That Estward ay encresseth in his cours
 To Emelward, to Ferrare, and Venyse;
 The which a long thing were to deuyse.

50

¹ E. omits suffre vs.

And trewely, as to my Iugement,
 Me thinketh it a thing impertinent,
 Saue that he wol conueyen his matere, 55
 But this his tale [is]¹, which that ye may here.

Heere bigynneth the tale of the Clerk of Oxenford.

Ther is, at the West syde of Itaille,
 Doun at the roote of Vesulus the colde,
 A lusty playne, habundant of vitaille,
 Wher many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde, 60
 That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
 And many another delitable syghte,
 And Saluces this noble contree hyghte.

A markis whylom lord was of that londe,
 As were his worthy eldres him bfore; 65
 And obeisant and redy to his honde
 Were alle his liges, bothe lasse and more.
 Thus in delyt he liueth, and hath doon yore,
 Biloued and drad thurgh fauour of fortune
 Bothe of his lordes and of his commune. 70

Therwith he was, to speke as of linage,
 The gentilleste yborn of Lumbardye,
 A fair persone, and strong, and yong of age,
 And ful of honour and of curteisye;
 Discreet ynough his contree for to gye, 75
 Saue² in somme thinges that he was to blame,
 And Walter was this yonge lordes name.

¹ E. Hn. this his tale, omitting is; Hl. Pt. this is the tale; Ln. this is tale.

² E. Saue that; the rest omit that.

I blame him thus, that he considereth nought
 In tyme coming what myghte him¹ bityde,
 But on his lust present was al his thought, 80
 As for to hauke and hunte on euery syde;
 Wel ny alle othere cures leet he slyde,
 And eek he nolde, and that was worst of alle,
 Wedde no wyf, for ought² that may bifalle.

Only that point his peple bar so sore, 85
 That flokmele on a day they to him wente,
 And oon of hem, that wysest was of lore,
 Or elles that the lord best wolde assente
 That he sholde telle him what his peple mente,
 Or elles coude he shewe wel swich matere, 90
 He to the markis seyde as ye shul here.

‘ O noble markis, your humanitee
 Assureth vs and yiueth³ vs hardinesse,
 As ofte as tyme is of necessitee
 That we to yow mowe telle our heuinesse; 95
 Accepteth, lord, now for your gentillesse,
 That we with pitous herte vn-to yow pleyne,
 And lete your eres nat my voys disdeyne.

Al haue I nought to doone in this matere
 More than another man hath in this place, 100
 Yet for as muche as ye, my lord so dere,
 Han alwey shewed me fauour and grace,
 I dar the better aske of yow a space
 Of audience to shewen our requeste,
 And ye, my lord, to doon ryght as yow leste. 105

¹ So Hn. Ln.; E. hym myghte; C. Pt. myst; Hl. mighte.

² C. Cp. Pt. Ln. ouste; E. Hn. noght; Hl. no thing.

³ So Hn. Pt. Hl.; E. to ȝeue; C. and ȝeue; Ln. and whisse.

For certes, lord, so wel vs lyketh yow
 And al your werk and euer han doon, that we
 Ne coude nat vs¹ self deuysen how
 We myghte liuen in more felicitee,
 Saue o thing, lord, if it² your wille be, 110
 That for to been a wedded man yow leste,
 Than were your peple in souereyn hertes reste.

Boweth your nekke vnder that blisful yok
 Of soueraynetee, nought of seruyse,
 Which that men clepeth spousail or wedlok ; 115
 And thenketh, lord, among your thoughtes wyse,
 How that our dayes passe in sondry wyse ;
 For though we slepe or wake, or rome, or ryde,
 Ay fleeth the tyme, it nil no man abyde.

And though your grene youthe floure as yit, 120
 In crepeth age alwey, as stille as stoon,
 And deeth manaceth euery age, and smit
 In ech estaat, for ther escapeth noon :
 And al so certein as we knowe echoon
 That we shul deye, as vncerteyn we alle 125
 Been of that day whan deeth shal on vs falle.

Accepteth than of vs the trewe entente,
 That neuer yet refuseden your³ heste,
 And we wol, lord, if that ye wol assente,
 Chese yow a wyf in short tyme atte leste, 130
 Born of the gentilleste and of the meste
 Of al this lond, so that it oughte seme
 Honour to god and yow, as we can deme.

¹ C. Pt. Ln. Hl. oure ; E. Hn. Cp. vs.² E. Ln. omit it.³ So Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. ; E. Hn. Cm. thyn.

Deliuer vs out of al this bisy drede,
 And tak a wyf, for hye goddes sake; 135
 For if it so bifelle, as god forbede,
 That thurgh your deeth your linage¹ sholde slake,
 And that a straunge successour sholde take
 Your heritage, o! wo were vs alyue!
 Wherfor we pray you hastily to wyue. 140

Her meke preyere and her pitous chere
 Made the markis herte han pitee.
 'Ye wol,' quod he, 'myn owen peple dere,
 To that I neuer erst thoughte streyne me.
 I me reioursed of my libertee, 145
 That selde tyme is founde in mariage;
 Ther I was free, I moot been in seruage.

But natheles I se your trewe entente,
 And truste vpon your wit and haue doon ay;
 Wherfor of my free wille I wol assente 150
 To wedde me, as soone as euer I may.
 But ther as ye han profred me this day
 To chese me a wyf, I yow relese
 That chois, and prey yow² of that profre cesse.

For god it woot, that children ofte been 155
 Vnlyk her worthy eldres hem bifore;
 Bountee comth al of god, nat of the streen
 Of which they been engendred and ybore;
 I truste in goddes bountee, and therfore
 My mariage and myn estaat, and reste 160
 I him bitake; he may doon as him leste.

¹ Cp. Pt. lynage; Ln. Hl. lignage; E. lyne; Hn. ligne; Cm. lyf.

² E. (only) omits yow.

Lat me alone in chesing of my wyf,
 That charge vp-on my bak I wol endure;
 But I yow preye, and charge vp-on your lyf,
 That what¹ wyf that I take, ye me assure 165
 To worshiþe hir, whyl that hir lyf may dure,
 In word and werk, bothe here and euerywhere,
 As she an emperoures doughter were.

And forthermore, this shal ye swere, that ye
 Agayn my choys shul neither grucche ne stryue; 170
 For sith I shal forgoon my libertee
 At your requeste, as euer moot I thryue,
 Ther as myn herte is set, ther wol I wyue;
 And but ye wole assente in swich² manere,
 I p̄eyl yow, speketh namore of this matere.' 175

With hertly wil they sworn, and assenten
 To al this thing, ther seyde no wyght nay;
 Bisekinge him of grace, er that they wenten,
 That he wolde graunten hem a certein day
 Of his spousaille, as sone as euer he may; 180
 For yet alwey the peple som-what dredde
 Lest that this markis no wyf wolde wedde.

He graunten hem a day, swich as him leste,
 On which he wolde be wedded sikerly,
 And seyde he dide al this at her requeste: 185
 And they with humble entente buxomly
 Knelinge vp-on her knees ful reuerently
 Him thanken alle, and thus they han an ende
 Of her entente, and hoom agayn they wende.

¹ So Hn. Cp. Lu. Hl.; E. Cm. Pt. omit That.

² E. this; the rest swich, such.

And heer-vp-on he to his officeres 190
 Comaundeth for the feste to purveye,
 And to his priuee knyghtes and squieres
 Swich charge yaf, as him liste on hem leye;
 And they to his comandement obeye,
 And ech of hem doth al his diligence 195
 To doon vn-to the feste reuerence.

Explicit prima pars. Incipit secunda pars.

Noght fer fro thilke paleys honourable
 Ther as this markis shoop his mariage,
 Ther stood a throp, of site delytable,
 In which that poure folk of that village 200
 Hadden her bestes and her herbergage,
 And of her labour tooke her sustenance
 After that the erthe yaf hem habundance.

Amonges this poure folk ther dwelte a man
 Which that was holden pourest of hem alle; 205
 But hye god som tyme senden can
 His grace in-to a litel oxes stalle:
 Ianicula men of that thrope him calle.
 A doughter hadde he fair ynough to syghte,
 And Grisildis this yonge mayden hyghte. 210

But for to speke of vertuous beautee¹,
 Than was she oon the faireste, vnder sonne;
 For pourelliche yfostred vp was she,
 No [sinful] lust was thurgh hir herte yronne;
 Wel oster of the wellē than of the tonne 215
 She drank, and for she wolde vertu plese,
 She knew wel labour, but noon ydel ese.

¹ E. bountee; *the rest* beautee, beute.

But though this mayde tendre were of age,
 Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
 Ther was enclosed rype and sad corage; 220
 And in greet reuerence and charitee
 Hir olde poure fader fostred she;
 A fewe sheep spinning on feeld she kepte,
 She wolde nought been ydel til she slepte.

And whan she homward cam, she wolde bringe 225
 Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte,
 The whiche she shredde and seeth for hir liuinge,
 And made hir bed ful harde and no thing softe;
 And ay she kepte hir fadres lyf on-lofte
 With euerich obeisaunce and diligence 230
 That child may doon to fadres reuerence.

Vp-on Grisild this poure creature
 Ful ofte sythe this markis sette¹ his yē
 As he on hunting rood paraenture;
 And whan it² fil that he myghte hir espye, 235
 He nought with wantoun loking of folye
 His yē caste on hir, but in sad wyse
 Vp-on hir chere he wolde³ him ofte auyse,

Commending in his herte hir wommanhede,
 And eek hir vertu, passing any wyght 240
 Of so yong age, as wel in chere as dede.
 For though the peple haue⁴ no greet insyght
 In vertu, he considered ful ryght
 Hir bountee, and disposed that he wolde
 Wedde hir oonly, if euer he wedde sholde. 245

¹ E. caste; *the rest* sette.² E. that it; *the rest omit* that.³ E. gan; *the rest* wolde.⁴ E. hadde; Hn. Cm. hath; Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. haue.

The day of wedding cam, but no wyght can
Telle what womman that it sholde be ;
For which merueille wondred many a man,
And seyden, when they¹ were in priuete,ee,
' Wol nat our lord yet leue his vanitee ?
Wol he nat wedde ? allas, allas the whyle !
Why wol he thus him-self and vs bigyle ? '

250

But natheles this markis hath doon make
Of gemmes, set in gold and in asure,
Broches and ringes, for Grisildis sake,
And of hir clothing took he the mesure
* By a mayde, lyk to hir stature,
And eek of othere ornamentes alle
That vn-to swich a wedding sholde falle.

255

The tyme of vndern of the same day
Approcheth, that this wedding sholde be ;
And al the paleys put was in array,
Bothe halle and chambres, ech in his degree ;
Houses of office stuffed with plentee
Ther maystow seen of deynteuous vitaille,
That may be founde, as fer as last Itaille.

260

265

This roial markis richely arrayed,
Lordes and ladyes in his companye,
The whiche vnto² the feste were yprayed,
And of his retenue the bachelrye,
With many a soun of sondry melodye,
Vn-to the village, of the which I tolde,
In this array the ryghte wey^e han holde.

270

* ¹ E. Cm. that they ; *the rest omit that.*

² Cp. Ln. Hl. vnto ; Cm. Pt. to ; E. Hn. that to.

Grisilde of this, god wot, ful innocent,
That for hir shapen was al this array, 275
To fecchen water at a welle is went,
And cometh hoom as soone as euer she may.
For wel she had herd seyde, that thilke day
The markis sholde wedde, and, if she myghte,
She wolde fayn han seyn som of that syghte. 280

She thoughte, 'I wol with othere maydens stonde,
That been my felawes, in our dore, and se
The markisesse, and therfor wol I fonde
To doon at hoom, as soone as it may be,
The labour which that longeth vn-to me; 285
And than I may at leyser hir biholde,
If she this wey vn-to the castel holde.'

And as she wolde ouer hir threshfold goon,
The markis cam and gan hir for to calle;
And she sette doun hir water-pot anoon 290
Bisyde the threshfold, in an oxes' stalle,
And doun vp-on hir knees she gan to falle,
And with sad contenance kneleth stille
Til she had herd what was the lordes wille.

This thoughtful markis spak vn-to this mayde 295
Ful sobrelly, and seyde in this manere,
'Wher is your fader¹, Grisildis?' he sayde,
And she with reuerence, in humble chere,
Answerde, 'lord, he is al redy here.'
And in she gooth with-outen lenger lete, 300
And to the markis she hir fader fette.

¹ E. Htt. Cms. insert o after fader.

He by the hond than took this olde man,
And seyde thus, whan he him hadde asyde,
'Ianicula, I neither may ne can
Lenger the plesance of myn herte hyde. 305
If that thou vouche sauf, what so bityde,
Thy doughter wol I take er that I wende
As for my wyf, vn-to hir lyues ende.

Thou louest me, I wot it wel certeyn,
And art my feithful lige man ybore; 310
And al that lyketh me, I dar wel seyn,
It lyketh thee, and specially therfore
Tel me that poynt that I haue seyde bifore,
If that thou wolt vn-to that purpos drawe,
To take me as for thy sone in lawe?' 315

This sodeyn cas this man astonied so,
That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking
He stood; vnnethes seyde he wordes mo,
But only thus: 'lord,' quod he, 'my willing
Is as ye wole, ne ayeins youre lyking 320
I wol no-thing; ye be my lord so dere;
Ryght as yow lust gouerneth this matere.'

'Yet wol I,' quod this markis softly,
'That in thy chambre I and thou and she
Haue a collacion, and wostow why? 325
For I wol axe if it hir wille be
To be my wyf, and reule hir after me;
And al this shal be doon in thy presence,
I wol nought speke out of-thyn audience.'

And in the chambre whyl they were aboute 330
Her tretys, which as ye shal after here,
The peple cam vn-to the hous with-out,

And wondred hem in how honest manere
 And tentify she kepte hir fader dere.
 But outerly Grisildis wondre myghte, 335
 For neuer erst ne sey she swich a syghte.

No wonder is though that¹ she were astoned
 To seen so greet a gest come in that place;
 She neuer was to swiche gestes woned,
 For which she loked with ful pale face. 340
 But shortly forth this tale for to chace,
 Thise arn the wordes that the markis sayde
 To this benigne verray feithful mayde.

'Grisilde,' he seyde, 'ye shul wel vnderstonde
 It lyketh to your fader and to me 345
 That I yow wedde, and eek it may so stonde,
 As I suppose, ye wol that it so be.
 But thise demandes axe I first,' quod he,
 'That, sith it shal be doon in hastif wyse,
 Wol ye assente or elles yow auyse? 350

And he for that
 I seye this, be ye redy with good herte
 To al my lust, and that I frely may,
 As me best thinketh, do yow laughe or smerte,
 And neuer ye to grucche it, nyght ne day?
 And eek whan I sey 'ye,' ne sey nat 'nay,' 355
 Neither by word ne frowning contenance;
 Swer this, and here I swere our² alliance.'

Wondring vp-on this word, quaking for drede,
 She seyde, 'lord, vndigre and vnworthy
 Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede; 360

¹ E. Pt. omit that.² E. yow; the rest oure.

But as ye wol your-self, ryght so wol I.
 And heer I swere that neuer willingly
 In werk ne thought I nil yow disobeye,
 For to be deed, though me were loth to deye.'

'This is ynough, Grisilde myn!' quod he. 365
 And forth he goth with a ful sobre chere
 Out at the dore, and after that cam she,
 And to the peple he seyde in this manere,
 'This is my wyf,' quod he, 'that standeth here.
 Honoureth hir, and loueth hir, I preye, 370
 Who so me loueth; ther is namore to seye.'

And for that no-thing of hir olde gere
 She sholde bringe in-to his hous, he bad
 That wommen sholde dispoilen hir ryght there;
 Of which thise ladyes were nat ryght glad 375
 To handle hir clothes wher-in she was clad.
 But natheles this mayde bryght of hewe
 Fro foot to heed they clothed han al newe.

Hir heres han they kembd, that lay vntressed
 Ful rudely, and with her fingres smale 380
 A corone on hir heed they han ydressed,
 X And sette hir ful of nowches grete and smale;
 Of hir array what sholde I make a tale?
 Vnnethe the peple hir knew for hir fairnesse,
 Whan she translated was in swich richesse. 385

This markis hath hir spoused with a ring
 Brought for the same cause, and than hir sette
 Vp-on an hors, snow-whyte and wel ambling,
 And to his paleys, er he lenger lette,
 With ioyful peple that hir ladde and mette, 390

Conueyed hir, and thus the day they spende
In reuel til the sonne gan descende.

And shortly forth this tale for to chace,
I seye that to this newe markisesse
God hath swich fauour sent hir of his grace, 395
That it ne semed nat by lyklinesse
That she was born and fed in rudenesse,
As in a cote or in an ox-stalle,
But norished in an emperoures halle.

To euery wyght she woxen is so dere 400
And worshipful, that folk ther she was bore
And from hir birthe knewe hir yeer by yeer,
Vnnethe trowed they, but dorste han swore
That¹ to Ianicle, of which I spak bifore,
She doughter nas², for, as by coniecture, 405
Hem thoughte she was another creature.

For though that euer vertuous was she,
She was encressed in swich excellence
Of thewes goode, yset in heigh bountee,
And so discreet and fair of eloquence, 410
So benigne and so digne of reuerence,
And coude so the peples herte embrace,
That ech hir louede that loked on hir face.

Nought only of Saluces in the toun
Publissed was the bountee³ of hir name, 415
But eek bisyde in many a regioun,
If oon seyde wel, another seyde the same;
So spradde of hir heigh bountee the fame⁴,

¹ E. That she; *the rest omit she.*

² Cp. Ln. nas; E. Hn. Cm. Hl. were; Pt. ne were.

³ E. beautee; *the rest bountee.*

⁴ E. name; *the rest fame.*

That men and wommen, as wel yonge as olde,
Gon to Saluce, vpon hir to biholde.

420

Thus Walter lowly, nay but roially,
Wedded with fortunat honestete,
In goddes pees lyueth ful esily
At hoom, and outward grace ynough had he;
And for he sey that vnder low¹ degree
Was ofte² vertu hid, the peple him helde
A prudent man, and that is seyn ful selde.

425

Nat only this Grisildis thurgh hir wit
Coude al the feet of wyfly homliness³,
But eek, whan that the cas requyred it,
The commune profit coude she redresse.
Ther nas discord, rancour, ne heuinesse
In al that lond, that she ne coude apese,
And wysly bringe hem alle in reste and ese.

430

Though that hir housbonde absent were anon,
If gentil men, or othere of hir contree
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem atoon;
So wyse and rype wordes hadde she,
And Iugementz of so greet equitee,
That she from heuen sent was, as men wende,
Peple to saue and euery wrong tamende.

435

440

Nat longe tyme after that this Grisild
Was wedded, she a doughter hath ybore,
Al had hir leuer haue born a knaue⁴ child.
Glad was this markis and the folk therfore;
For though a mayde child come al bifore,

445

¹ E. heigh; *the rest* lowe, low.

² E. omits ofte.

³ So Cp. Ln.; *the rest* humbleness; *see note*.

⁴ E. man; *the rest* knaue.

She may vnto a knaue¹ child atteyne
By lyklihed, sin she nis nat bareyne.

Explicit secunda pars. Incipit tercia pars.

Ther fil, as it bifalleth tymes mo,
Whan that this child had souked but a throwe, 450
This markis in his herte longeth so
To tempte his wyf, hir sadnesse for to knowe,
That he ne myghte out of his herte throwe
This merueillous desyr, his wyf tassaye,
Needles, god wot, he thoughte hir for taffraye. 455

He hadde assayed hir ynough bfore
And fond hir euer good; what neded it
Hir for to tempte and alwey more and more?
Though som men preise it for a subtil wit,
But as for me, I seye that yuel it sit 460
Tassaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten her in anguish and in drede.

For which this markis wroughte in this manere;
He cam alone a-nyghte, ther as she lay,
With sterne face and with ful trouble chere, 465
And seyde thus, 'Grisild,' quod he, 'that day
That I yow took out of your poure array,
And putte yow in estaat of heigh noblesse,
Ye haue nat that forgeten, as I gesse.

I seye, Grisild, this present dignitee, 470
In which that I haue put yow, as I trowe,

¹ E. man; the rest knaue.

Maketh yow nat foryetful for to be
 That I yow took in poure estaat ful lowe
 For any wele ye moot your-seluen knowe.
 Tak hede of euery word that I yow seye, 475
 Ther is no wyght that hereth it but we tweye.

Ye woot your-self wel, how that ye came here
 In-to this hous, it is nat longe ago,
 And though to me that ye be lief and dere,
 Vn-to my gentils ye be no-thing so; 480
 They seyn, to hem it is greet shame and wo
 For to be subgetz and¹ been in seruage
 To thee, that born art of a smal village.

And namely, sith thy doughter was ybore,
 Thise wordes han they spoken doutelees; 485
 But I desyre, as I haue doon bifore,
 To liue my lyf with hem in reste and pees;
 I may nat in this caas be recchelees.
 I mot don with thy doughter for the beste,
 Nat as I wolde, but as my peple leste. 490

And yet, god wot, this is ful looth to me;
 But natheles with-oute your witing
 I wol nat don, but this wol I, quod he,
 'That ye to me assente as in this thing.
 Shewe now your pacience in your werking 495
 That ye me hyghte and swore in your village
 That day that maked was our mariage.'

Whan she had herd al this, she nought ameued
 Neither in word, or chere, or countenance;
 For, as it semed, she was nat agreued: 500

¹ E. and to; *the rest omit to.*

She seyde, 'lord, al lyth in your plesance,
My child and I with hertly obeisance
Ben youres al, and ye mowe saue or¹ spille
Your owen thing; werketh after your wille.

Ther may no-thing, god so my soule saue, 505
Lyken to yow that may displese me;
Ne I ne² desyre no-thing for to haue,
Ne drede for to lese, saue only ye³;
This wil is in myn herte and ay shal be.
No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface, 510
Ne chaunge. my corage to another place.'

Glad was this markis of hir answering,
But yet he feyned as he were nat so;
Al drery was his chere and his loking
Whan that he sholde out of the chambre go: 515
Sone after this, a furlong wey or two,
He priuely hath told al his entente
Vn-to a man, and to his wyf him sente.

A maner sergeant was this priuee man,
The which that feithful ofte he founden hadde 520
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Doon execucion on thinges badde.
The lord knew wel that he him louede and dradde,
And whan this sergeant wiste his⁴ lordes wille,
In-to the chambre he stalked him ful stille. 525

'Madame,' he seyde, 'ye mote foryue it me,
Though I do thing to which I am constreyned;
Ye ben so wys that ful wel knowe ye

¹ E. Cp. Pt. Ln. and; *the rest* or. ² E. Hn. Ne I ne; *the rest* omit ne.

³ E. Hn. thee *vel* yee; Pt. Hl. 3e; Cm. Cp. Ln. thee.

⁴ E. the; Cm. this; *the rest* his.

That lordes hestes mowe nat ben yfeyned;
 They mowe wel ben biwailed or¹ compleyned, 530
 But men mot nede vn-to her lust obeye,
 And so wol I; ther is namore to seye.

This child I am comanded for to take'—
 And spak namore, but out the child he hente
 Despitously, and gan a chere make 535
 As though he wolde han slayn it er he wente.
 Grisildis mot al suffren and consente;
 And as a lamb she sitteth meke and stille,
 And leet this cruel sergeant doon his wille.

Suspecious was the diffame of this man, 540
 Suspect his face, suspect his word also;
 Suspect the tyme in which he this bigan.
 Allas! hir doughter that she louede so
 She wende he wolde han slawen it ryght tho.
 But natheles she neither weep ne syked, 545
 Consenting hir to that the markis lyked.

But atte laste speken² she bigan,
 And mekely she to the sergeant preyde,
 So as he was a worthy gentil man,
 That she moste kisse hir child er that it deyde; 550
 And in her barm this litel child she leyde
 With ful sad face, and gan the child to kisse
 And lulled it, and after gan it blisse.

And thus she seyde in hir benigne voys,
 'Far wel, my child; I shal thee neuer see; 555
 But, sith I thee haue marked with the croys,

¹ E. Cm. and; *the rest or.*

² E. to speken; *the rest omit to.*

Of thilke fader blessed mote thou¹ be,
 That for vs deyde vp-on a croys of tree.
 Thy soule, litel child, I him bitake,
 For this nyght shaltow deyen for my sake.' 560

I trowe that to a norice in this cas
 It had ben hard this rewthe for to se;
 Wel myghte a moder than han cryed 'allas'
 But natheles so sad² stedfast was she,
 That she endured all aduersitee, 565
 And to the sergeant mekely she sayde,
 'Haue heer agayn your litel yonge mayde.

Goth now,' quod she, 'and doth my lordes heste,
 But³ o thing wol I preye yow of your grace,
 That, but my lord forbad yow, atte leste 570
 Burieth this litel body in som place
 That bestes ne no briddes it to-race.'
 But he no word wol to that purpos seye,
 But took the child and wente vpon his weye.

This sergeant cam vn-to his lord ageyn, 575
 And of Grisildis wordes and hir chere
 He tolde him point for point, in short and playn.
 And him presenteth with his doughter dere.
 Somwhat this lord hath rewthe in his manere;
 But natheles his purpos heeld he stille, 580
 As lordes doon whan they wol han hir wille;

And bad his sergeant that he priuely
 Sholde this child ful⁴ softe wynde and wrappe

¹ E. Hn. Cm. he; *the rest* thou.

² E. Cm. Pt. sad and; *the rest omit* and.

³ E. Pt. And; *the rest* But.

⁴ Cp. Pt. Ln. ful; *the rest omit* it.

With alle circumstances tendrely,
 And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe; 585
 But, vp-on payne his heed of for to swappe,
 That no man sholde knowe of his entente,
 Ne whenne he cam¹, ne whider that he wente;

But at Boloigne to his suster deere,
 That thilke tyme of Panik² was countesse, 590
 He sholde it take and shewe hir this matere,
 Bisekinge hir to don hir bisnesse
 This child to fostre in alle gentillesse;
 And whos child that it was he bad hir³ hyde
 From euery wyght, for ought that may bityde. 595

The sergeant goth, and hath fulfild this thing;
 But to this markis now retourne we;
 For now goth he ful faste ymagining
 If by his wyues chere he myghte se,
 Or by hir word aperceyue that she 600
 Were chaunged; but he neuer hir coude fynde
 But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde.

As glad, as humble, as bisy in seruyse,
 And eek in loue as she was wont to be,
 Was she to him in euery maner wyse; 605
 Ne of hir doughter nought a word spak she.
 Noon accident for noon aduersitee
 Was seyn in hir, ne neuer hir doughter name
 Ne nempned she, in ernest nor in game.

Explicit tercia pars. Sequitur pars quarta.

¹ Hn. Cm. Cp. Pt. Hl. he cam; E. Ln. omit.

² Cp. Hl. Panyke; the rest Pavik, Pauyk, Pavie.

³ E. him; the rest hire, hir.

In this estaat ther passed ben four yeer 610
 Er she with childe was; but, as god wolde,
 A knaue¹ childe she bar by this Walter,
 Ful gracious and fair for to biholde.
 And whan that folk it to his fader tolde,
 Nat only he, but al his contree, merie 615
 Was for this child, and god they thanke and herie.

Whan it was two yeer old, and fro the brest
 Departed of his norice, on a day
 This markis caughte yet another lest
 To tempte his wyf yet offer, if he may. 620
 O needles was she tempted in assay!
 // But wedded men ne knowe no mesure,
 Whan that they fynde a pacient creature. //

'Wyf,' quod this markis, 'ye han herd er this,
 My peple sikly berth our mariage, 625
 And namely sith my sone yboren is,
 Now is it worse than euer in al our age.
 The murmur sleeth myn herte and my corage;
 For to myne eres comth the voys so smerte,
 *That it wel ny destroyed hath myn herte. 630

Now sey they thus, 'whan Walter is agoon,
 Than shal the blood of Ianicle succede
 And been our lord, for other haue we noon;'
 Swiche wordes seith my peple, out of drede.
 Wel oughte I of swich murmur taken hede; 635
 For certainly I drede swich sentence,
 Though they nat pleyn speke in myn audience.

I wolde liue in pees, if that I myghte;
 Wherfor I am disposed outerly,

¹ E. man; *the rest* knaue.

As I his suster seruede by nyghte, 640
Ryght so thenke I to serue him pryuely ;
This warne I yow, that ye nat sodeynly
Out of your-self for no wo sholde outraye;
Beth pacient, and ther-of I yow preye.'

'I haue,' quod she, 'seyd thus, and euer shal, 645
I wol no thing, ne nil no thing certayn
But as yow list; nought greueth me at al,
Though that my doughter and my sone be slayn,
At your comandement, this is to sayn.
I haue nought had no part of children tweyne 650
But first siknesse, and after wo and peyne.

Ye ben our lord, doth with your owen thing
Ryght as yow list; axeth no reed at me.
For, as I lefte at hoom al my clothing,
Whan I first cam to yow, ryght so,' quod she, 655
'Lefte I my wil and al my libertee,
And took your clothing; wherfor I yow preye,
Doth your plesance, I wol your lust obeye.

And certes, if I hadde prescience
Your wil to knowe er ye your lust me tolde, 660
I wolde it doon with-uten necligence;
But now I wot your lust and what ye wolde,
Al your plesance ferme and stable I holde;
For wiste I that my deeth wolde do yow ese,
Ryght gladly wolde I deyen, yow to plese. 665

Deth may nought make no comparisoun
Vn-to your loue:' and, whan this markis sey
The constance of his wyf, he caste adoun
His yē two, and wondreth that she may
In pacience suffre al this array. 670

And forth he goth with drery contenance,
But to his herte it was ful greet plesance.

This vgly sergeant in the same wyse
That he hir doughter caughte, ryght so he,
Or worse, if men worse can deuyse, 675
Hath hent hir sone, that ful was of beautee.
And euer in oon so pacient was she,
That she no chere made of heuinesse,
But kiste hir sone, and after gan it blesse;

Saue this; she preyede him that, if he myghte, 680
Hir litel sone he wolde in erthe graue,
His tendre lymes, delicat to syghte,
Fro foules and fro bestes for to saue.
But she non answer of him myghte haue.
He wente his wey, as him no thing ne roughete; 685
But to Boloigne he tendrely it broughte.

This markis wondreth¹ euer lenger the more
Vp-on hir pacience, and if that he
Ne hadde soothly knownen ther-bifore,
That parfitly hir children louede she, 690
He wolde haue wend that of som subtiltee,
And of malice or for cruel corage,
That she had suffred this with sad visage.

But wel he knew that next him-self certayn
She louede hir children best in euery wyse. 695
But now of wommen wolde I axen fayn, 4
If thise assayes myghte nat suffyse?
What coude a sturdy housbond more deuyse
To preue hir wyfhod and² hir stedfastnesse,
And he continuing euer in sturdinesse? 700

¹ E. wondred; *the rest* wondreth.

² E. or; *the rest* and.

But ther ben folk of swich condicion,
 That, whan they haue a certein purpos take,
 They can nat stinte of hir entencion,
 " But, ryght as they were bounden to a¹ stake, "
 They wol nat of that firste purpos slake. 705
 Ryght so this markis fulliche hath purposed
 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed.

He waiteth, if by word or contenance
 That she to him was changed of corage;
 But neuer coude he fynde variance; 710
 She was ay oon in herte and in visage;
 And ay thè ferther that she was in age,
 The more trewe, if that it were possible,
 She was to him in loue, and more penible.

For which it semed thus, that of hem two 715
 Ther nas but o wil; for, as Walter leste,
 The same lust was hir plesance also,
 And, god be thanked, al fil for the beste.
 She shewed wel, for no worldly vnreste
 A wyf as of hir-self no thing ne sholde 720
 Wille in effect, but as hir housbond wolde.

The slaundre of Walter ofte and wyde spradde,
 That of a cruel herte he wikkedly,
 For he a poure womman wedded hadde,
 Hath mordred bothe his children priuely. 725
 Swich murmur was among hem comunly.
 No wonder is, for to the peples ere
 Ther cam no word but that they mordred were.

For which, wher as his peple ther-bifore
 Had loued him wel, the slaundre of his diffame 730

¹ E. Hn. Cm. that; *the rest a.*

Made hem that they him hatede therfore,
To ben a mordrer is an hateful name.
But natheles, for ernest ne for game
He of his cruel purpos nolde stente ;
To tempte his wyf was set al his entente.

735

Whan that his doughter twelf yeer was of age,
He to the court of Rome, in subtil wyse
Enformed of his wil, sente his message,
Comaunding hem swiche bulles to deuyse
As to his cruel purpos may suffyse,
How that the pope, as for his peples reste,
Bad him to wedde another, if him leste.

740

I seye, he bad they sholde countrefete
The popes bulles, making mencion
That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete,
As by the popes dispensacion,
To stinte rancour and dissencion
Bitwixe his peple and him ; thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed atte fulle.

745

The rude peple, as it no wonder is,
Wenden ful wel that it had ben ryght so ;
But whan thise tydinges cam to Grisildis,
I deme that hir herte was ful wo.
But she, ylyke sad for euermo,
Disposed was, this humble creature,
Thaduersitee of fortune al tendure.

750

755

Abyding euer his lust and his plesance,
To whom that she was yeuen, herte and al,
As to hir verray worldly suffisance ;
But shortly if this storie I tellen shal,
This markis written hath in special

760

A lettre in which he sheweth his entente,
And secrely he to Boloigne it sente.

To the erl of Panik, which that hadde tho
Wedded his suster, preyde he specially 765
To bringen hoom agayn his children two
In honourable estaat al openly.
But o thing he him preyede outerly,
That he to no wyght, though men wolde enquire,
Sholde nat telle, whos children they¹ were, 770

But seye, the mayden sholde ywedded be
Vn-to the markis of Saluce anon.
And as this erl was preyed, so dide he;
For at day set he on his wey is goon
Toward Saluce, and lordes many oon, 775
In riche array, this mayden for to gyde;
Hir yonge brother ryding hir bisyde.

Arrayed was toward hir mariage
This fresshe mayde, ful of gemmes clere;
Hir brother, which that seuen yeer was of age, 780
Arrayed eek ful fresh in his manere.
And thus in greet noblesse and with glad chere,
Toward Saluces shaping her iourney,
Fro day to day they ryden in her wey.

Explicit quarta pars. Sequitur pars quinta.

Among al this, after his wikke vsage, 785
This markis, yet his wyf to tempte more
To the vttereste preue of hir corage,

¹ E. Hn. Cp. Ln. that they; the rest omit that.

Fully to han experience and lore
 If that she were as stedfast as bifore,
 He on a day in open audience
 Ful boistously hath seyde hir this sentence :

790

‘ Certes, Grisild, I hadde ynough plesance
 To han yow to my wyf for your goodnesse,
 As for your trewthe and for your obeisance,
 Nought for your linage ne for your richesse ;
 But now knowe I in verray soothfastnesse
 That in greet lordshipe, if I wel auyse,
 Ther is greet seruitute in sondry wyse.

795

I may nat don as euery plowman may ;
 My peple me constreyneth for to take
 Another wyf, and cryen day by day ;
 And eek the pope, rancour for to slake,
 Consenteth it, that dar I vndertake ;
 And treweliche thus muche I wol yow seye,
 My newe wyf is coming by the weye.

800

805

Be strong of herte, and voyde anon hir place,
 And thilke dower that ye broughten me
 Tak it agayn, I graunte it of my grace ;
 Retourneth to your fadres hous, quod he ;
 ‘ No man may alwey han prosperitee ;
 With euene herte I rede yow tendure
 The¹ strook of fortune or of auenture.’

810

And she answerde agayn in pacience,
 ‘ My lord,’ quod she, ‘ I wot, and wiste alway
 How that bitwixen your magnificence
 And my pouerte no wyght can ne may
 Maken comparision ; it is no nay.

815

¹ E. This ; the rest The.

I ne heeld me neuer digne in no manere
To be your wyf, no, ne your chamberere.

And in this hous, ther ye me lady made— 820
The heighe god take I for my witnesse,
And also wisly he my soule glade—
I neuer heeld me lady ne maistresse,
But humble seruant to your worthinesse,
And euer shal, whyl that my lyf may dure, 825
Abouen euery worldly creature.

That ye so longe of your benignitee
Han holden me in honour and nobleye,
Wher as I was nought worthy for to¹ be,
That thonke I god and yow, to whom I preye 830
Foryelde it yow; there is namore to seye.
Vn-to my fader gladly wol I wende,
And with him dwelle vn-to my lyues ende.

And of your newe wyf, god of his grace 841
So graunte yow wele and prosperitee:
For I wol gladly yelden hir my place,
In which that I was blisful wont to be.
For sith it lyketh yow, my lord,' quod she, 845
'That whylom weren al myn hertes reste,
That I shal goon, I wol goon whan yow leste.

But ther as ye me profre swich dowaire
As I first broughte, it is wel in my mynde
It were my wrecched clothes, no-thing faire, 850
The which to me were hard now for to fynde.
O goode god! how gentil and how kynde

¹ E. omits for to.

Ye semed by your speche and your visage
The day that makend was our mariage!

But sooth is seyde, algate I fynde it trewe—
For in effect it preued is on me—

855

“Loue is noght old as whan that it is newe.”

But certes, lord, for noon aduersitee,
To deyen in the cas, it shal nat be
That cuer in word or werk I shal repente
That I yow yaf myn herte in hool entente.

860

The remenant of your Iewels redy be
In-with youre chambre, dar I saufly sayn;
Naked out of my fadres hous,’ quod she,
‘I cam, and naked mot I turne agayn.
Al your plesance wol I folwen fayn;
But yet I hope it be nat your entente
That I smokles out of your paleys wente.’

870

875

‘The smok,’ quod he, ‘that thou hast on thy bak, 890
Lat it be stille, and ber it forth with thee.’

But wel vnnethes thilke word he spak,
But wente his wey for rewthe and for pitee.
Biforn the folk hir-seluen strepeth she,
And in hir smok, with heed and foot al bare,
Toward hir fader hous forth is she fare.

895

The folk hir folwe wepinge in hir weye,
And fortune ay they cursen as they goon;
But she fro weping kepte hir yē dreye,
Ne in this tyme word ne spak she noon.
Hir fader, that this tyding herde anon,
Curseth the day and tyme that nature
Shoop him to ben a lyues creature.

900

For out of doute this olde poure man
Was euer in suspect of hir mariage; 905
For euer he demed, sith that it bigan,
That whan the lord fulfild had his corage,
Him wolde thinke it were a disparage
To his estaat so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as euer he myghte. 910

Agayns his doughter hastilich goth he,
For he by noyse of folk knew hir cominge,
And with hir olde cote, as it myghte be,
He couered hir, ful sorwefully wepinge;
But on hir body myghte he it nat bringe. 915
For rude was the cloth, and¹ more of age
By dayes fele than at hir mariage.

Thus with hir fader for a certeyn space
Dwelleth this flour of wyfly pacience,
That neither by hir wordes ne hir face 920
Biforn the folk, ne eek in her absence,
Ne shewed she that hir was doon offence;
Ne of hir heigh estaat no remembrance
Ne hadde she, as by hir contenance.

No wonder is, for in hir grete estaat 925
Hir goost was euer in pleyn humylitee;
No tendre mouth, non herte delicat,
No pompe, no semblant of roialtee,
But ful of patient benignitee,
Discreet and prydeles, ay honorable, 930
And to hir housbonde euer meke and stable.

¹ E. Hn. Cm. and she; *the rest omit she.*

Men speke of Iob and most for his humblesse,
 As clerkes, whan hem list, can wel endyte,
 Namely of men, but as in soothfastnesse,
 Though clerkes preise wommen but a lyte, 935
 Ther can no man in humblesse him acqyte
 As womman can, ne can¹ ben half so trewe
 As wommen ben, but it be falle of-newe.

[*Pars Sexta.*]

Fro Boloigne is this erl of Panik come,
 Of which the fame vp sprang to more and lesse, 940
 And in the peples eres alle and some
 Was couth eek, that a newe markisesse
 He with him broughte, in swich pompe and richesse,
 That neuer was ther seyn with mannes yē
 So noble array in al West Lumbardye. 945

The markis, which that shoop and knew al this,
 Er that this erl was come, sente his message
 For thilke sely poure Grisildis;
 And she with humble herte and glad visage,
 Nat with no swollen thought in hir corage, 950
 Cam at his heste, and on hir knees hir sette,
 And reuerently and wysly she him grette.

‘Grisild,’ quod he, ‘my wille is outerly,
 This mayden, that shal wedded ben to me,
 Receiued be to-morwe as roially 955
 As it possible is in myn hous to be.
 And eek that euery wyght in his degree
 Hauē his estaat in sitting and seruyse
 And heigh plesance, as I can best deuyse.

¹ Hn. kan; Cp. Ln. Hl. can; *which the rest omit.*

I haue no wommen suffisant certayn 960
 The chambres for tarraye in ordinance
 After my lust, and therfor wolde I fayn
 That thyn were al swich maner gouernance;
 Thou knowest eek of old al my plesance;
 Though thyn array be badde and yuel biseye, 965
 Do thou thy deuoir at the leste weye.'

'Nat only, lord, that I am glad,' quod she,
 'To doon your lust, but I desyre also
 Yow for to serue and plesse in my degree
 With-outen feynting, and shal euermo. 970
 Ne neuer, for no wele ne no wo,
 Ne shal the gost with-in myn herte stente
 To loue yow best with al my trewe entente.'

And with that word she gan the hous to dyghte,
 And tables for to sette and beddes make; 975
 And peyned hir to don al that she myghte,
 Preying the chambereres, for goddes sake,
 To hasten hem and faste swepe and shake;
 And she, the moste seruisable of alle,
 Hath euery chambre arrayed and his halle. 980

Abouten vndern gan this erl alyghte,
 That with him broughte these noble children tweye,
 For which the peple ran to seen the syghte
 Of hir array, so richely biseye;
 And than at erst amonges hem they seye, 985
 That Walter was no fool, though that him leste
 To chaunge his wyf, for it was for the beste.

For she is fairer, as they demen alle,
 Than is Grisild, and more tendre of age,

And fairer fruyt bitwene hem sholde falle, 990
 And more plesant, for hir heigh lynage;
 Hir brother eek so fair was of visage,
 That hem to seen the peple hath caught plesance,
 Commending now the markis gouernance.—

Auctor. 'O stormy peple! vnsad and euer vntrewel 995
 Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
 Delyting euer in rombel that is newe,
 For lyk the mone ay wexe ye and wane;
 Ay ful of clapping, dere ynough a Iane;
 Your doom is fals, your constance yuel preueth, 1000
 A ful greet fool is he that on yow leueth!'

Thus seyden sadde folk in that citee,
 Whan that the peple gazed vp and down,
 For they were glad, ryght for the noueltee,
 To han a newe lady of her toun. 1005
 Namore of this make I now mencioune;
 But to Grisild agayn wol I me dresse,
 And telle hir constance and hir bisnesse.—

Ful bisy was Grisild in euery thing
 That to the feste was apertinent; 1010
 Ryght nought was she abayst of hir clothing,
 Though it were rude and somdel eek to-rent.
 But with glad chere to the yate is¹ went
 With other folk to grete the markisesse,
 And after that doth forth hir bisnesse. 1015

With so glad chere his gestes she receyueþ,
 And² conningly, euerich in his degree,

¹ E. Hn. Hl. is she; *the rest omit she.*

² E. Hn. Cm. Hl. And so; Cp. Pt. Ln. *omit so.*

That no defaute no man aperceyueþ;
 But ay they wondren what she myghte be
 That in so poure array was for to see, 1020
 And coude swich honour and reuerence;
 And worthily they preisen hir prudence.

In al this mene whyle she ne stente
 This mayde and eek hir brother to commende
 With al hir herte, in ful benigne entente, 1025
 So wel that no man coude hir prys amende.
 But atte laste, whan that thise lordes wende
 To sitten down to mete, he gan to calle
 Grisild, as she was bisy in his halle.

'Grisild,' quod he, as it were in his pley, 1030
 'How lyketh thee my wyf and hir beautee?'
 'Ryght wel,' quod she, 'my lord; for, in good fey,
 A fairer sey I neuer non than she.
 I prey to god yiue hir prosperitee;
 And so hope I that he wol to yow sende 1035
 Plesance ynough vn-to your lyues ende.

O thing biseke I yow and warne also,
 That ye ne prikke with no tormentinge
 This tendre mayden, as ye han doon mo;
 For she is fostred in hir norishinge 1040
 More tendrely, and, to my supposinge,
 She coude nat aduersitee endure,
 As coude a poure fostred creature.'

And whan this Walter sey hir pacience,
 Hir glade chere and no malice at al, 1045
 And he so ofte had doon to hir offence,
 And she ay sad and constant as a wal,
 Continuing euer hir Innocence oueral,

This sturdy markis gan his herte dresse
To rewen vp-on hir wyfly stedfastnesse. 1050

'This is ynough, Grisilde myn,' quod he,
'Be now namore agast ne yuel apayed;
I haue thy feith and thy benignitee,
As wel as euer womman was, assayed,
In greet estaat and pourelliche arrayed. 1055
Now knowe I, dere¹ wyf, thy stedfastnesse,—
And hir in armes took and gan hir kesse.

And she for wonder took of it no kepe;
She herde nat what thing he to hir seyde;
She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe, 1060
Til she out of hir masednesse abreyde.
'Grisild,' quod he, 'by god that for vs deyde,
Thou art my wyf, ne² non other I haue,
Ne neuer hadde, as god my soule saue!

This is thy doughter which thou hast supposed 1065
To be my wyf; that other feithfully
Shal be myn heir, as I haue ay purposed³;
Thou bare him in thy body trewely.
At Boloigne haue I kept hem priuely,
Tak hem agayn, for now maystow nat seye 1070
That thou hast lorn non of thy children tweye.

And folk that otherweyes han seyd of me,
I warne hem wel that I haue doon this dede
For no malice ne for no crueltee,
But for tassaye in thee thy wommanhede, 1075
And nat to sleen my children, god forbede!

¹ E. goode; *rest* dere. ² Cm. Cp. Ln. Hl. ne; Pt. and; E. Hn. ^{omit} ne.

³ Cp. Ln. Hl. purposed; E. Hn. Cm. supposed (*wrongly*); Pt. disposed.

But for to kepe hem priuely and stille,
Til I thy purpos knew and al thy wille.'

Whan she this herde, aswowne doun she falleth
For pitous loye, and after hir swowning 1080
She bothe hir yonge children vn-to hir calleth,
And in hir armes, pitously weping,
Embraceth hem, and tendrely kissing
Ful lyk a mooder, with hir salte teres
She batheth bothe hir visage and hir heres. 1085

O, which a pitous thing it was to se
Hir swowning, and hir humble voys to here!
'Graunt mercy, lord, that thanke I yow,' quod she,
'That ye han saued me my children dere!
Now rekke I neuer to ben deed ryght here; 1090
Sith I stonde in your loue and in your grace,
No fors of deeth, ne whan my spirit pace!

O tendre, o dere, o yonge children myne,
Your woful mooder wende stedfastly
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne 1095
Hadde eten yow; but god, of his mercy,
And your benigne fader tendrely
Hath doon yow kept;' and in that same stounde
Al sodeynly she swapte adoun to grounde.

And in hir swough so sadly holdeth she 1100
Hir children two, whan she gan hem tembrace,
That with greet sleighte and greet difficultee
The children from hir arm they gonne arace.
O many a teer on many a pitous face
Doun ran of hem that stoden hir bisyde; 1105
Vnnethe abouten hir myghte they abyde.

Walter hir gladeth and hir sorwe slaketh ;
 She ryseth vp abaysed from hir trance,
 And euery wyght hir ioie and feste maketh,
 Til she hath caught agayn hir contenance. 1110
 Walter hir dooth so feithfully plesance,
 That it was deyntee for to seen the chere
 Bitwixe hem two, now they ben met yfere.

Thise ladyes whan that they her tyme sey,
 Han taken hir, and in-to chambre gon, 1115
 And strepen hir out of hir rude array,
 And in a cloth of gold that bryghte shoon,
 With a coroune of many a riche stoon
 Vp-on hir heed, they in-to halle hir broughte,
 And ther she was honoured as hir oughte. 1120

Thus hath this pitous day a blisful ende,
 For euery man and womman doth his myght
 This day in murthe and reuel to dispende
 Til on the welkne shoon the sterres lyght.
 For more solempne in euery mannes syght 1125
 This feste was, and gretter of costage,
 Than was the reuel of hir mariage.

Ful many a yeer in heigh prosperitee
 Liuen thise two in concord and in reste,
 And richely his doughter married he 1130
 Vn-to a lord, oon of the worthieste
 Of al Itaille; and than in pees and reste
 His wyues fader in his court he kepeth,
 Til that the soule out of his body crepeth.

His sone succedeth in his heritage
 In reste and pees, after his fader day;

And fortunat was eek in mariage,
 Al putte he nat his wyf in greet assay.
 This world is nat so strong, it is no nay,
 As it hath ben of olde tymes yore,
 And herkneth what this auctour seith therfore.

1140

This storie is seyde nat for that wyues sholde
 Folwen Grisild as in humilitee,
 For it were importable, though they wolde;
 But for that euery wyght in his degree
 Sholde be constant in aduersitee
 As was Grisild, therfor this¹ Petrark wryteth
 This storie, which with hy style he endyteth.

1145

For, sith a womman was so pacient
 Vn-to a mortal man, wel more vs oughte
 Receyuen al in gree that god vs sent;
 For greet skile is, he preue that he wroughte.
 But he ne tempteth no man that he boughte,
 As seith seint Iame, if ye his pistil rede;
 He preueth folk al day, it is no drede,

1150

1155

And suffreth vs, as for our excercyse,
 With sharpe scourges of aduersitee
 Ful ofte to be bete in sondry wyse;
 Nat for to knowe our wil, for certes he,
 Er we were born, knew al² our freletee;
 And for our beste is al his gouernance;
 Lat vs than liue in vertuous suffrance.

1160

But o word, lordinges, herkneth er I go:—
 It were ful hard to fynde now a dayes

¹ Cm. this; *which the rest omit.*

² E. *omits al; the rest have it.*

In al a toun Grisildes thre or two; 1165
 For, if that they were put to swiche assayes,
 The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
 With bras, that though the coyne be fair at yē,
 It wolde rather breste atwo than plye.

For which heer, for the wyues loue of Bathe, 1170
 Whos lyf and al hir secte god mayntene
 In heigh maistrie, and elles were it scathe,
 I wol with lusty herte fresshe and grene
 Seyn yow a song to glade yow, I wene,
 And lat vs stinte of earnestful matere:— 1175
 Herkneth my song that seith in this manere.

Lenuoy de Chaucer.

Grisild is deed, and eek hir pacience,
 And bothe atones buried in Itaille;
 For which I crye in open audience,
 No wedded man so hardy be tassaille 1180
 His wyues pacience, in hope to fynde
 Grisildes, for in certein he shal faille!

O noble wyues, ful of heigh prudence,
 Lat non humilitee your tonge naille,
 Ne lat no clerk haue cause or diligence 1185
 To wryte of yow a storie of swich meruaille
 As of Grisildis pacient and kynde;
 Lest Chicheuache yow swelwe in hir entraille!

Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence,
 But euere answereth at the countretaille; 1190
 Beth nat bidaffed for your innocence,
 But sharply tak on yow the gouernaille.

Emprinteth wel this lesson in your mynde
For commune profit, sith it may auaille.

Ye archewyues, stondeth at defence, 1195
Sin ye be stronge as is a greet camaille;
Ne suffreth nat that men yow don offence.
And sklendre wyues, fieble as in bataille,
Beth egre as is a tygre yond in Ynde;
Ay clappeth as a mille, I yow consaille. 1200

Ne dreed hem nat, do hem no reuerence;
For though thyn housbonde armed be in maille,
The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence
Shal perce his brest, and eek his auentaille;
In Ialousye I rede eek thou him bynde, 1205
And thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille.

If thou be fair, ther folk ben in presence
Shew thou thy visage and thyn apparaille;
If thou be foul, be fre of thy dispence,
To gete thee frendes ay do thy trauaille; 1210
Be ay of chere as lyght as leef on lynde,
And lat him care, and wepe, and wringe, and waille!

The prologe of the Marchantes tale.

'Weping and wayling, care and other sorwe
I knowe ynow, on euen and on morwe,'
Quod the Marchant, 'and so doon othere mo 1215
That wedded ben, I trowe that it be so.
For wel I wot it fareth so with me.
I haue a wyf, the worste that may be;
For though the feend to hir ycoupled were,
She wolde him ouermacche, I dar wel swere. 1220

What sholde I yow reherce in special
 Hir hy malice? she is a shrewe at al.
 Ther is a long and large difference
 Bitwix Grisildes grete pacience
 And of my wyf the passing crueltee. 1225
 Were I vnbounden, al so mote I thee!
 I wolde neuer eft comen in the snare.
 We wedded men liuen in sorwe and care;
 Assaye it who so wol, and he shal fynde,
 I seye sooth, by seint Thomas of Ynde, 1230
 As for the more part, I seye nat alle.
 God shilde that it sholde so bifalle!
 A! good sir hoste! I haue ywedded be
 Thise monthes two, and more nat, pardee;
 And yit I trowe that he, that al his lyue 1235
 Wyfleeas hath ben, though that men wolde him ryue
 Vn-to the herte, ne coude in no manere
 Tellen so moche sorwe, as I now here
 Coude tellen of my wyues cursednesse!
 'Now,' quod our host, 'marchaunt, so god yow blesse,
 Sin ye so moche knowen of that art, 1241
 Ful hertely I preye yow telle vs part.'
 'Gladly,' quod he, 'but of myn owen sore,
 For sory herte, I telle may no more.' 1244

[Here follows The Merchant's Tale, numbered ll. 1245-2418 in the Six-Text edition; after which comes The Merchant's End-link, called The Squire's Prologue in the Ellesmere MS., as follows.]

•
The Prologe of the Squieres Tale.

'Ey! goddes mercy!' seyde our hoste tho, •
 'Now swich a wyf I preye god kepe me fro! 2420

Lo whiche sleightes and subtilitees
In wommen ben! for ay as bisy as bees
Ben they, vs sely men for to deceyue,
And from a sothe euer wol they weyue;
By this marchauntes tale it preueth weel. 2425
But douteles, as trewe as any steel
I haue a wyf, though that she poure be;
But of hir tonge a labbing shrewe is she,
And yet she hath an heep of vices mo;
Ther-of no fors, lat alle swiche thinges go. 2430
But, wite ye what? in conseil be it seyde,
Me reweth sore I am vn-to hir teyd.
For, and I sholde rekenen euery vice
Which that she hath, ywis I were to nice,
And cause why; it sholde reported be 2435
And told to hir of somme of this meynec,
Of whom, it nedeth nat for to declare,
Sin wommen connen outen swich chaffare,
And eek my wit suffiseth nat ther-to
To tellen al; wherfor my tale is do.' 2440

[Here ends Group E, or the fifth fragment, which is followed in the Ellesmere MS. (without any break) by Group F.]

GROUP F. THE SQUIERES TALE.

[THE SQUIRE'S HEAD-LINK.]

'Squyer, com neer, if it your wille be,
And sey somewhat of loue; for certes ye
Konnen ther-on as mucche as any man.'
'Nay, sir,' quod he, 'but I wol seye as I can
With hertly wille; for I wol nat rebelle 5
Agayn your lust; a tale wol I telle.
Haue me excused if I speke amis,
My wille is good; and lo, my tale is this.

Heere bigynneth the Squieres Tale.

At Sarray, in the londe of Tartarye,
Ther dwelte a king, that werreyed Russye, 10
Thurgh which ther deyde many a doughty man.
This noble king was cleped Cambynskan,
Which in his tyme was of so greet renoun
That ther nas no-wher in no regioun
So excellent a lord in alle thing; 15
Him lakked nought that longeth to a king.
As of the secte of which that he was born
He kepte his lay, to which that he was sworn;
And ther-to he was hardy, wys, and riche,
And pitous [eek] and iust, alwey yliche; 20

Sooth of his word, benigne and honorable,
 Of his corage as any centre stable;
 Yong, fresh, strong, and in armes desirous
 As any bachelor of al his hous.
 A fair persone he was and fortunat, 25
 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat,
 That ther was nowher swich another man.
 This noble king, this Tartre Cambynskan
 Hadde two sones on Elpheta his wyf,
 Of whiche the eldeste highte Algarsyf, 30
 That other sone was cleped Cambalo.
 A doughter hadde this worthy king also,
 That yongest was, and highte Canacee.
 But for to telle yow al hir beautee
 It lyth nat in my tonge, nin my conning; 35
 I dar nat vndertake so hy a thing.
 Myn english eek is insufficient;
 It¹ moste ben a rethor excellent,
 That coude his colours longing for that art,
 If he sholde hir discryuen euery part. 40
 I am non swich, I mot speke as I can.
 And so bifel that, whan this Cambynskan
 Hath twenty winter born his diademe,
 As he was wont fro yeer to yeer, I deme,
 He leet the feste of his natiuitee 45
 Don cryen thurghout² Sarray his citee,
 The last Idus of March, after the yeer.
 Phebus the sonne ful ioly was and cleer;
 For he was neigh his exaltacion
 In Martes face, and in his mansion 50
 In Aries, the colerik hote signe.

¹ E. I moste, *perhaps miswritten*; the rest It moste.

² Hn. Hl. thurghout; the rest thurgh.

Ful lusty was the weder and benigne,
 For which the foules, agayn the sonne shene,
 What for the seson and the yonge grene,
 Ful loude songen hir affections; 55
 Him semed han geten hem proteccions
 Agayn the swerd of winter kene and cold.
 This Cambynskan, of which I haue yow told,
 In roial vestiment sit on his deys,
 With diademe, ful hy in his paleys, 60
 And halt his feste, so solempne and so riche
 That in this world ne¹ was ther noon it liche.
 Of which if I shal tellen al tharray,
 Than wolde it occupye a someres day;
 And eek it nedeth nat for to deuysen 65
 At euery cours the ordre of her seruysen.
 I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes,
 Ne of her swannes, ne² of her heronsewes.
 Eek in that lond, as tellen knyghtes olde,
 Ther is som mete that is ful deyntee holde, 70
 That in this lond men recche of it but smal;
 Ther nis no man that may reporten al.
 I wol nat tarien yow, for it is pryde,
 And for it is no fruyt but los of tyme;
 Vn-to my firste I wol haue my recours. 75
 And so bifel that, after the thridde cours,
 Whyl that this king sit thus in his nobleye,
 Herkning his minstralles her thinges pleye
 Biforn him at the bord deliciously,
 In at the halle dore al sodeynly 80
 Ther cam a knyght vp-on a stede of bras,
 And in his hond a brood mirour of glas.
 Vpon his thombe he hadde of gold a ring,

¹ E. Hl. omit ne; the rest have it.² E. nor; the rest ne.

And by his syde a naked swerd hanging;
 And vp he rydeth to the hye bord. 85
 In al the halle ne was ther spoke a word
 For merueille of this knyght; him to biholde
 Ful bisily ther wayten yonge and olde.
 This strange knyght, that cam thus sodeynly,
 Al armed saue his heed ful richely, 90
 Salueth king and queen, and lordes alle,
 By ordre as they seten in the halle,
 With so hy reuerence and obeisance
 As wel in speche as in contenance,
 That Gawayn with his olde curteisye, 95
 Though he were come ageyn out of Fairye,
 Ne coude him nat amende with a word.
 And after this, biforn the hye bord,
 He with a manly voys seith his message,
 After the forme used in his langage, 100
 With-outen vice of sillable or of lettre.
 And, for his tale sholde seme the bettre,
 Accordant to his wordes was his chere,
 As techeth art of speche hem that it lere;
 Al be it¹ that I can nat sounne his style, 105
 Ne can nat clymben ouer so hy a style,
 Yet seye I this, as to commune entente,
 Thus much amounteth al that euer he mente,
 If it so be that I haue it in mynde.
 He seyde, 'the king of Arabie and of Ynde, 110
 My lige lord, on this solempne day
 Salueth yow as he best can and may,
 And sendeth yow, in honour of your feste,
 By me, that am al redy at your heste,
 This stede of bras, that esily and wel 115

¹ Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. it; E. Hn. Cm. omit it.

Can, in the space of o day naturel,
 This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres,
 Wher so yow list, in droughte or elles shoures,
 Beren your body in-to euery place
 To which your herte wilneth for to pace 120
 With-uten wem of yow, thurgh foul or fair;
 Or, if yow list to fleen as hy in the air
 As doth an egle, whan¹ him list to sore,
 This same stede shal bere yow euer-more
 With-uten harm, til ye be ther yow leste, 125
 Though that ye slepen on his bak or reste;
 And turne ayeyn, with wrything of a pin.
 He that it wroughte coude ful many a gin;
 He wayted many a constellacion
 Er he had don this operacion; 130
 And knew ful many a seel and many a bond.
 This mirour eek, that I haue in myn hond,
 Hath swich a myght, that men may in it see
 Whan ther shal fallen any aduersitee
 Vn-to your regne or to your-self also; 135
 And openly who is your frend or foo.
 And ouer al this, if any lady bryght
 Hath set hir herte on² any maner wyght,
 If he be fals, she shal his treson see,
 His newe loue and al his subtiltee 140
 So openly, that ther shal no thing hyde.
 Wherfor, ageyn this lusty someres tyde,
 This mirour and this ring, that ye may see,
 He hath sent to³ my lady Canacee,
 Your excellente doughter that is here. 145
 The vertu of the ring, if ye wol here,

¹ E. whan pat; *the rest omit pat.*² E. Pt. in; *the rest on.*³ E. vn-to; Cm. on-to; *the rest to.*

Is this; that, if hir lust it for to were
 Vp-on hir thombe, or in hir purs it bere,
 Ther is no foul that fleeth vnder the heuene
 That she ne shal wel vnderstonde his steuene, 150
 And knowe his mening openly and pleyne,
 And answeere him in his langage ageyn.
 And euery gras that groweth vp-on rote
 She shal eek knowe, and whom it wol do bote,
 Al be his woundes neuer so depe and wyde. 155
 This naked swerd, that hangeth by my syde,
 Swich vertu hath, that what man so ye smyte,
 Thurgh-out his armure it wol¹ kerue and byte,
 Were it as thikke as is a branched ook;
 And what man that is wounded with the² strook 160
 Shal neuer be hool til that yow list, of grace,
 To stroke him with the platte in thilke³ place
 Ther he is hurt: this is as muche to seyn,
 Ye mote with the platte swerd ageyn
 Stroken⁴ him in the wounde, and it wol close; 165
 This is a verray sooth, with-outen glose,
 It failleth nat whyl it is in your hold.
 And whan this knyght had thus his tale told,
 He rydeth out of halle, and doun he lyghte.
 His stede, which that shoon as sonne bryghte, 170
 Stant in the courte, stille as any stoon.
 This knyght is to his chambre lad anon,
 And is vnarmed and to⁵ mete yset.
 The presentes ben ful roially yfet,
 This is to seyn, the swerd and the mirour, 175
 And born anon in-to the hye tour

¹ E. wel hym; *the rest omit hym.*² E. a; Cm. that; *the rest the.*³ E. Cm. that; *the rest thilke.*⁴ E. Cm. Strike; *the rest Stroke.*⁵ E. vn-to; *the rest to.*

With certeine officers ordeyned therfore;
 And vn-to Canacee this ring was bore
 Solempnely, ther she sit at the table.
 But sikerly, with-outen any fable, 180
 The hors of bras, that may nat be remewed,
 It stant as it were to the ground yglewed.
 Ther may no man out of the place it dryue
 For noon engyn of wyndas or¹ polyue;
 And cause why, for they can nat the craft. 185
 And therefor in the place they han it laft
 Til that the knyght hath taught hem the manere
 To voyden him, as ye shal after here.
 Greet was the pres, that swarmeth to and fro,
 To gauren on this hors that standeth so; 190
 For it so hy was, and so brood and long,
 So wel proporcioned for to ben strong,
 Ryght as it were a stede of Lumbardye;
 Ther-with so horsly, and so quik of yē
 As it a gentil Poileys courser were. 195
 For certes, fro his tayl vn-to his ere,
 Nature ne art ne coude him nat amende
 In no degree, as al the peple wende.
 But euermore her moste wonder was,
 How that it coude gon, and was of bras; 200
 It was of² Fairye, as the³ peple semed.
 Diuerse folk diuersely they demed;
 As many heedes, as many wittes ther been.
 They murmurede as doth a swarm of been,
 And maden skiles after her fantasies, 205
 Rehersinge of thise olde poetryes,
 And seyden, it⁴ was lyk the Pegasee,

¹ E. ne; *the rest* or.² E. Hn. a; Cm. as; *the rest* of.³ E. Cm. al the; *the rest* omit al.⁴ E. that it; *the rest* omit that.

The hors that hadde winges for to flee;
 Or elles it was the Grekes hors Synon,
 That broughte Troye to destruccion, 210
 As men may¹ in thise olde gestes rede.
 'Myn herte,' quod oon, 'is euermore in drede;
 I trowe som men of armes ben ther-inne,
 That shapen hem this citee for to winne.
 It were ryght good that al swich thing were knowe.' 215
 Another rownded to his felawe lowe,
 And seyde, 'he lyeth, it is rather lyk
 An apparence ymaad by som magyk,
 As Iogelours pleyen at thise festes grete.'
 Of sondry doutes thus they Iangle and trete, 220
 As lewed peple demeth comunly
 Of thinges that ben maad more subtilly
 Than they can in her lewednes comprehende;
 They demen gladly to the badder ende.
 And somme of hem wondrede on the mirour, 225
 That born was vp in-to the maister² tour,
 How men myglite in it swiche thinges se.
 Another answerde and seyde it myghte wel be
 Naturelly, by composicions
 Of angles and of slye reflexions, 230
 And seyde that in Rome was swich oon.
 They speken of Alocen and Vitulon,
 And Aristotle, that writen in her lyues
 Of queynte mirours and of prospectyues,
 As knowen they that han her bokes herd. 235
 And othere folk han wondred on the swerd
 That wolde percen thurgh-out euery-thing;
 And fille in speche of Thelophus the king,

¹ Hl. may, *which the rest omit.*

² E. hye; Cm. hyghe; *the rest* maister.

And of Achilles with his queynte spere,
 For he coude with it bothe hele and dere, 240
 Ryght in swich wyse as men may with the swerd
 Of which ryght now ye han your-seluen herd.
 They speke of sondry harding of metal,
 And speke of medicynes ther-with-al,
 And how, and whan, it sholde yharded be; 245
 Which is vnknowe algates vnto me.
 Tho speke they of Canaceës ring,
 And seyden alle, that swich a wonder thing
 Of craft of ringes herde they neuer non,
 Saue that he, Moyses, and king Salomon 250
 Hadde¹ a name of konning in swich art.
 Thus seyn the peple, and drawen hem apart.
 But natheles somme seyden that it was
 Wonder to maken of fern-asshen glas,
 And yet nis glas nat lyk asshen of fern; 255
 But for they han yknowen² it so fern,
 Therfor cesseth her Iangling and her wonder.
 As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder,
 On ebbe, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist,
 And on al thing, til that the cause is wist. 260
 Thus Iangle they and demen and deuyse,
 Til that the king gan fro the bord aryse.
 Phebus hath laft the angle meridional,
 And yet ascending was the beste roial,
 The gentil leon, with his Aldiran³, 265
 Whan that this Tartre king, this⁴ Cambynskan,
 Ros fro his bord, ther that he sat ful hye.
 Tofoorn him goth the loude minstralcy,

¹ Hl. Had; *the rest* Hadde.² Hl. i-knowen; *the rest* knownen.³ Hn. Aldiran; *the rest* Aldrian; *see note*.⁴ Hl. this; *which the rest omit*.

Til he cam to his chambre of parementz,
 Ther as they sownen diuerse instrumentz, 270
 That it is lyk an heuen for to here.
 Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere,
 For in the fish her lady sat ful hye,
 And loketh on hem with a frendly yē.
 This noble king is set vp in his trone. 275
 This strange knyght is fet to him ful sone,
 And on the daunce he goth with Canacee.
 Heer is the reuel and the Iolitee
 That is nat able a dul man to deuyse.
 He moste han knowen loue and his seruyse, 280
 And ben a festlich man as fresh as May,
 That sholde yow deuysen swich array.
 Who coude telle yow the forme of daunces,
 So vncouthe and so fresshe contenaunces,
 Swich subtil loking and dissimulinges 285
 For drede of Ialouse mennes aperceyuinges?
 No man but Launcelot, and he is deed.
 Therefor I passe of al this lustiheed;
 I seye namore, but in this Iolynesse
 I lete hem, til men to the soper dresse. 290
 The styward bit the¹ spyces for to hye,
 And eek the wyn, in al this melodye.
 The vsshers and the squyers ben ygon;
 The spyces and the wyn is come anon.
 They ete and drinke; and whan this hadde an ende, 295
 Vn-to the temple, as reson was, they wende.
 The seruice don, they soupen al by day.
 What nedeth yow² rehercen her array?
 Ech man wot wel, that at³ a kinges feste

¹ Hl. the; *which the rest omit.*

² E. me; *the rest yow.*

³ Hn. Cp. Pt. Ln. that at; *rest om. at; see note.*

Hath plente, to the moste and to the leste, 300
 And deyntees mo than ben in my knowing.
 At-after soper goth this noble king
 To sen this hors of bras, with al the route
 Of lordes and of ladyes him aboute.
 Swich wondring was ther on this hors of bras 305
 That, sin the grete sege of Troye was,
 Ther as men wondreden on an hors also,
 Ne was ther swich a wondring as was tho.
 But fynally the king axeth this knyght
 The vertu of this courser and the myght, 310
 And preyede him to telle his gouernaunce.
 This hors anon bigan to trippe and daunce,
 Whan that this knyght leyde hond vp-on his reyne,
 And seyde, 'sir, ther is namore to seyne,
 But, whan yow list to ryden any-where, 315
 Ye moten trille a pin, stant in his ere,
 Which I shall telle yow¹ bitwix vs two.
 Ye mote nempne him to what place also
 Or to what contree that yow list to ryde.
 And whan ye come ther as yow list abyde, 320
 Bidde him descende, and trille another pin,
 For ther-in² lyth the effect of al the gin,
 And he wol doun descende and don your wille;
 And in that place he wol abyde³ stille,
 Though al the world the contrarie hadde yswore; 325
 He shal nat thennes ben ydrawe ne⁴ ybore.
 Or, if yow liste⁵ bidde him thennes gon,

¹ E. Hn. Cm. yow telle; *the rest* telle yow.

² E. ther; Cm. there; *the rest* ther-inne, ther-in.

³ Cp. Hl. abyde; Hn. abiden; Pt. Ln. abide; E. Cm. stonde; see l. 320.

⁴ E. Hn. nor; *the rest* ne.

⁵ Cp. liste; Ln. luste; Hl. lust to; Cm. wit; E. Hn. Pt. list.

Trille this pin, and he wol vanishe anon
 Out of the syghte of euery maner wyght,
 And come agayn, be it by¹ day or nyght, 330
 When that yow list to clepen him ageyn
 In swich a gyse as I shal to yow seyn
 Bitwixe yow and me, and that ful sone.
 Ryde whan yow list, ther is namore to done.²
 Enformed whan the king was of that knyght, 335
 And hath conceyued in his wit aryght
 The maner and the forme of al this thing,
 Thus² glad and blythe this noble doughty³ king
 Repaireth to his reuel as biforn.
 The brydel is vn-to the tour yborn, 340
 And kept among his Iewels leue and dere.
 The hors vanissed, I noot in what manere,
 Out of her syghte; ye gete namore of me.
 But thus I lete in lust and Iolitee
 This Cambynskan his lordes festeyinge, 345
 Til wel ny the day bigan to springe.

Explicit prima pars. Sequitur pars secunda.

The norice of digestioun, the slepe,
 Gan on hem winke, and bad hem taken kepe,
 That muchel drink and labour wolde han reste;
 And with a galping mouth hem alle he keste, 350
 And seyde, 'it was tyme to lye adoun,
 For blood was in his dominacioun;
 Cherissheth blood, natures frend,' quod he.
 They thanken him galpinge, by two, by thre,
 And euery wyght gan drawe him to his reste, 355

¹ Hl. by; *which the rest omit.*

² So E. Cm.; *the rest Ful.*

³ E. Cm. *omit doughty.*

As slepe hem bad; they toke it for the beste.
 Her dremes shul nat ben ytold for me;
 Ful were her heedes of fumositee,
 That causeth dreem, of which ther nis no charge.
 They slepen til that it was pryme large, 360
 The moste part, but it were Canacee;
 She was ful mesurable, as wommen be.
 For of hir fader hadde she take leue
 To gon to reste, sone after it was eue;
 Hir liste nat appalled for to be, 365
 Nor¹ on the morwe vnfestlich for to se;
 And slepte hir firste slepe, and thanne awook.
 For swich a ioye she in hir herte took
 Bothe of hir queynte ring and hir mirour,
 That twenty tyme she changed hir colour; 370
 And in hir slepe, ryght for impression
 Of hir mirour, she hadde a vision².
 Wherfor, er that the sonne gan vp glyde,
 She cleped on hir maistresse hir bisyde,
 And seyde, that hir liste for to ryse. 375
 Thise olde wommen that been gladly wyse,
 As is³ hir maistresse, answerde hir anon,
 And seyde, 'madame, whider wole ye gon
 Thus erly? for the folk ben alle on reste.'
 'I wol,' quod she, 'aryse, for me leste 380
 No lenger for to slepe, and walke aboute.'
 Hir maistresse clepeth wommen a gret route,
 And vp they rysen, wel a ten or twelue;
 Vp ryseth fresshe Canacee hir-selue,
 As rody and bryght as dōth the yonge sonne, 385
 That in the Ram is four degrees vp-ronne;

¹ Hn. Cm. Nor; E. Hl. Ne; Cp. Pt. Ln. For [*for* Nor].

² E. A vision; *the rest* a vision.

³ E. *omits is*; *the rest* have it.

Noon hyer was he, whan she redy was;
 And forth she walketh esily a pas,
 Arrayed after the lusty seson sote
 Lyghly, for to pleye and walke on fote; 390
 Nat but with fyue or six of hir meynee;
 And in a trench, forth in the park, goth she.
 The vapour, which that fro the erthe glood,
 Made the sonne to seme rody and brood;
 But natheles, it was so fair a syghte 395
 That it made alle her hertes for to lyghte,
 What for the seson and the morweninge,
 And for the foules that she herde singe;
 For ryght anon she wiste what they mente
 Ryght by her song, and knew al her entente. 400
 The knotte why that euery tale is told,
 If it be taried til that lust be cold
 Of hem that han it after herkned yore,
 The sauour passeth euer lenger the more,
 For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee. 405
 And by the same reson thinketh me,
 I sholde to the knotte condescende,
 And maken of hir walking sone an ende.
 Amidde a tree fordrye¹, as whyt as chalk,
 As Canacee was pleying in hir walk, 410
 Ther sat a faucon ouer hir heed ful hye,
 That with a pitous voys so gan to crye
 That all the wode resounded of hir cry.
 Ybeten hath she hir-self so pitously
 With bothe hir winges til the rede blood 415
 Ran endelong the tree ther² as she stood.

¹ E. *fordryed*; Cm. *fordreyed*; but Hn. Cp. Pt. Ln. *for-drye*; Hl. *fordruye*.

² E. Cm. *omit as*.

And euer in oon she cryde alwey and shryghte,
 And with hir beek hir-seluen so she pryghte,
 That ther nis tygre, ne non so cruel beste,
 That dwelleth either¹ in wode or in foreste 420
 That nolde han wept, if that he² wepe coude,
 For sorwe of hir, she shryghte alwey so loude.
 For ther nas neuer yet no man³ on lyue—
 If that I coude a faucon wel discryue—
 That herde of swich another of fairnesse, 425
 As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
 Of shap, and al that myghte yrekened be.
 A faucon peregryn than semed she
 Of fremde londe; and euermore, as she stood,
 She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood, 430
 Til wel ny is she fallen fro the tree.
 This faire kinges doughter, Canacee,
 That on hir finger bar the queynte ring,
 Thurgh which she understood wel euery thing
 That any foul may in his ledene seyn, 435
 And coude answeere him in his ledene ageyn,
 Hath vnderstonde what this faucon seyde,
 And wel ny for the rewthe almost she deyde.
 And to the tree she goth ful hastily,
 And on this faucon loketh pitously, 440
 And held hir lappe abrood, for wel she wiste
 The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste,
 When that it swowned next, for lakke of blood.
 A longe while to wayten hir she stood,
 Til atte laste she spak in this manere 445
 Vn-to the hauk, as ye shul after here.
 'What is the cause, if it be for to telle,

¹ E. Hn. outhur; *the rest* eyther.² E. Pt. she; *the rest* he.³ So Cp. Hl.; E. Hn. Cm. neuere man yet; Pt. Ln. neuere yit man.

That ye be in this furial pyne of helle?¹
 Quod Canacee vn-to this¹ hauk aboue.
 'Is this for sorwe of deth or los of loue? 450
 For, as I trowe, thise ben causes two
 That causen² most a gentil herte wo;
 Of other harm it nedeth nat to speke.
 For ye your-self vpon your-self yow wreke,
 Which proueth wel that either³ loue or drede 455
 Mot ben encheson of your cruel dede,
 Sin that I see non other wyght yow chace.
 For loue of god, as doth your-seluen grace
 Or what may ben your help; for West nor Est
 Ne sey I neuer er now no brid ne best 460
 That ferde with him-self so pitously.
 Ye sle me with your sorwe, verrailly;
 I haue of yow so gret compassioun⁴.
 For goddes loue, com fro the tree adoun;
 And, as I am a kinges doughter trewe, 465
 If that I verrailly the cause knewe
 Of your disese, if it lay in my myght,
 I wolde amende it, er that it were nyght,
 As wisly helpe me gret⁵ god of kynde!
 And herbes shal I ryght ynowe yfynde 470
 To hele with your hurtes hastily.
 Tho shryghte this faucon yet more⁶ pitously
 Than euer she dide, and fil to grounde anon,
 And lyth aswowne, deed, and lyk a stoon,
 Til Canacee hath in hir lappe hir take 475
 Vn-to the tyme she gan of swough awake.

¹ E. the; *the rest this.*² E. Hn. outhur; *the rest either.*³ E. the grete; *the rest omit the.*⁴ Hn. Cp. Pt. yet moore; E. Cm. moore yet; Hl. Ln. more.⁵ E. causeth; *the rest causen.*⁶ E. passioun; *the rest compassioun*

And, after that she of hir swough gan breyde,
 Ryght in hir haukes ledene thus she seyde:—
 'That pitee renneth sone in gentil herte,
 Feling his similitude in peynes smerte, 480
 Is preued al-day, as men may it¹ see,
 As wel by werk as by auctoritee;
 For gentil herte kytheth gentillesse.
 I se wel, that² ye han of my distresse
 Compassion, my faire Canacee, 485
 Of verray wommanly benignitee
 That nature in your principles hath set³.
 But for non hope for to fare the bet,
 But for to⁴ obeye vn-to your herte free,
 And for to maken other be war by me, 490
 As by the whelp chasted is⁵ the leoun,
 Ryght for that cause and that⁶ conclusioun,
 Whyl that I haue a leyser and a space,
 Myn harm I wol confessen, er I pace.'
 And euer, whyl that oon hir sorwe tolde, 495
 That other weep, as she to water wolde,
 Til that the faucon bad hir to be stille;
 And, with a syk, ryght thus she seyde hir wille.
 'Ther⁷ I was bred, allas! that harde day,
 And fostred in a roche of marbul gray 500
 So tendrely, that nothing eyled me,
 I niste nat what was aduersitee,
 Til I coude flee ful hye vnder the sky.
 Tho dwelte a tercelet me faste by,
 That semed welle of alle gentillesse; 505

¹ E. Hl. omit it.² E. Cm. omit that.³ E. yset; Cm. I-set; the rest set, sette.⁴ E. omits to.⁵ I should propose to read is chasted; but authority is lacking.⁶ So Hl.; the rest for that.⁷ E. Cm. That; the rest Ther.

Al were he ful of treson and falsnesse,
 It was so wrapped vnder humble chere,
 And vnder hewe of trewthe in swich manere,
 Vnder plesance, and vnder bisy peyne,
 That I ne coude han wend he coude feyne, 510
 So depe in greyn he dyed his coloures.
 Ryght as a serpent hit him vnder floures
 Til he may sen his tyme for to byte,
 Ryght so this god of loue, this ypocryte,
 Doth so his cerimonies and obeisances, 515
 And kepeth¹ in semblant alle his obseruances
 That sowneth in-to gentillesse of loue.
 As in a tounge is al the faire aboue,
 And vnder is the corps, swich as ye wot,
 Swich was this² ypocrite, bothe cold and hot, 520
 And in this wyse he serued his entente,
 That (saue the feend) non wiste what he mente.
 Til he so longe had wopen and compleyned,
 And many a yeer his seruice to me feyned,
 Til that myn herte, to pitous and to nyce, 525
 Al innocent of his crouned malice,
 For-fered of his deth, as thoughte me,
 Vpon his othes and his seuretee,
 Graunted him loue, on³ this condicioun,
 That euermore myn honour and renoun 530
 Were saued, bothe priuee and apert;
 This is to seyn, that, after his desert,
 I yaf him al myn herte and al⁴ my thought—
 God wot and he, that otherwyse nought—
 And took his herte in chaunge for myn for ay. 535

¹ Pronounced kep'th. ² E. the; the rest this. ³ Hl. on; the rest vp-on.

⁴ Cm. Ln. Hl. al; which the rest omit.

But sooth is seyð, gon sithen many a day,
 "A trew wyght and a theef thenken nat oon."

And, whan he sey the thing so fer ygon,
 That I had graunted him fully my loue,
 In swich a gyse as I haue seyð aboue, 540
 And yiuen him my trewe herte, as fre

As he swoor that¹ he yaf his herte to me;
 Anon this tygre, ful of doublesnesse,
 Fil on his knees with so deuout humblesse,
 With so hey reuerence as² by his chere, 545

So lyk a gentil louere of manere,
 So rauished, as it semed, for the Ioye,
 That neuer Iason³, ne Paris of Troye,
 Iason? certes, ne non other man,
 Sin Lameth was, that alderfirst bigan 550

To louen two, as wryten folk biforn,
 Ne neuer, sin the firste man was born,
 Ne coude man, by twenty thousand part,
 Countrefete the sophimes of his art;

Ne were worthy vnbokele his galoche, 555
 Ther doublesnesse or feyning sholde approche,
 Ne so coude thanke a wyght as he did me!
 His maner was an heuen for to see

Til any womman, were she neuer so wys;
 So peyntede he and kembde at point-deuys 560
 As wel his wordes as his contenance.

And I so⁴ louede him for his obeisance,
 And for the trewthe I demede in his herte,
 That, if so were that any thing him smerte,
 Al were it neuer so lyte; and I it wiste, 565

¹ Hl. that; *which the rest omit.*

² Cm. Hl. as; *the rest* and as.

³ E. Cm. Troilus; *the rest Iason*; see note.

⁴ E. Cm. *omit so.*

Me thoughte I felte deth myn herte twiste.
And shortly, so ferforth this thing is went,
That my wil was his willes instrument;
This is to seyn, my wil obeyede his wil
In alle thing, as fer as reson fil, 570
Keping the boundes of my worshipec euer.
Ne neuer hadde I thing so leef, ne leuer,
As him, god wot! ne neuer shal namo.
This lasteth lenger than a yeer or two,
That I supposed of him nought but good. 575
But fynally, thus atte laste it stood,
That fortune wolde that he moste twinne
Out of that place which that I was inne.
Wher me was wo, that is no questioun;
I can nat make of it discripcioun; 580
For o thing dar I tellen boldely,
I knowe what is the peyne of deth ther-by;
Swich harm I felte for he¹ ne myghte bileue.
So on a day of me he took his leue,
So sorwefully eek, that I wende verrailly 585
That he had felt as muche harm as I,
Whan that I herde him speke, and sey his hewe.
But natheles, I thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he repaire sholde ageyn
With-inne a litel whyle, soth to seyn; 590
And reson wolde eek that he moste go
For his honour, as ofte it happeth so,
That I made vertu of necessitee,
And took it wel, sin that it moste be.
As I best myghte, I hidde fro him my sorwe, 595
And took him by the hond, seint Iohn to borwe,

¹ E. has I; the rest he.

And seyde him thus: "lo, I am youres al;
 Beth swich as I to yow haue ben, and shal."
 What he answerde it nedeth nat reherce,
 Who can seyn bet than he, who can do werse? 600
 Whan he hath al wel¹ seyde, thanne hath he doon.
 "Therfor bihoueth him² a ful long spoon
 That shal ete with a feend," thus herde I seye.
 So atte laste he moste forth his weye,
 And forth he fleeth, til he cam ther him leste. 605
 Whan it cam him to purpos for to reste,
 I trowe he hadde thilke text in mynde,
 That "alle thing, repering to his kynde,
 Gladeth him-self"; thus seyn men, as I gesse;
 Men louen of propre kynde newfangelnesse, 610
 As briddes doon that men in cages fede.
 For though thou nyght and day take of hem hede,
 And strawe hir cage faire and softe as silk,
 And yiue hem sugre, hony, breed and milk,
 Yet ryght anon, as that his dore is vppe, 615
 He with his feet wol spurne adoun his cuppe,
 And to the wode he wol and wormes ete;
 So newefangel ben they of hir mete,
 And louen nouelries³ of propre kynde;
 No gentillesse of blood ne⁴ may hem bynde. 620
 So ferde this tercelet, alas the day!
 Though he were gentil born, and⁵ fresh and gay,
 And goodly for to seen, and⁶ humble and free,
 He sey vp-on a tyme a kyte flee,

¹ Hn. Cp. Pt. Ln. Hl. wel seyde; Cm. I-seyd; E. seyde.

² E. Hn. Cm. hire; the rest him.

³ E. nouelrie; the rest have the plural, except Ln. none leuere; which is a curious corruption of nouelries.

⁴ I supply ne; which all omit.

⁵ Hn. has and; which the rest omit.

⁶ E. Pt. omit and.

And sodeynly he loued this kyte so, 625
 That al his loue is clene fro me ago,
 And hath his trewthe falsed in this wyse;
 Thus hath the kyte my loue in hir seruyse,
 And I am lorn with-outen remedye!¹
 And with that word this faucon gan to crye, 630
 And swowned eft in Canaceës barme.
 Greet was the sorwe, for the haukes harme,
 That Canacee and alle hir wommen made;
 They nisten how they myghte the faucon glade.
 But Canacee hom bereth hir in hir lappe, 635
 And softely in plastres gan hir wrappe,
 Ther as she with hir beek had hurt hir-sclue.
 Now can nat Canacee but herbes delue
 Out of the grounde, and make salues² newe
 Of herbes precious, and fyne of hewe, 640
 To helen with this hauk; fro day to nyght
 She doth hir bisynesse and al hir² myght.
 And by hir beddes heed she made a mewe,
 And couered it with velouettes blewe,
 In signe of trewthe that is in wommen sene. 645
 And al with-oute, the mewe is peynted grene,
 In which were peynted³ alle thise false foules,
 As beth thise tidifs, tercelets, and oules;
 And pyes, on hem for to crye and chyde,
 Ryght for despyt were peynted hem bisyde⁴. 650
 Thus lete I Canacee hir hauk keping;
 I wol namore as now speke of hir ring,
 Til it come eft to purpos for to seyn
 How that this faucon gat hîr loue ageyn

¹ E. Hg. saues; *the rest* salues. ² E. hire fulle; *the rest* al hir.

³ E. ther were ypeynted; *the rest* were peynted.

⁴ *The MSS. transpose ll. 649, 650; the correction was made by Tyrwhitt.*

Repentant, as the storie telleth vs, 655
 By mediacion of Cambalus,
 The kinges sone, of which that¹ I yow tolde.
 But hennes forth I wol my proces holde
 To speke of auentures and of batailles,
 That neuer yet was herd so grete meruailles. 660
 First wol I telle yow of Cambynskan,
 That in his tyme many a citee wan;
 And after wol I speke of Algarsyf,
 How that he wan Theodora to his wyf,
 For whom ful ofte in greet peril he was, 665
 Ne hadde he ben holpen by the stede of bras;
 And after wol I speke of Cambalo,
 That faught in listes with the bretheren two
 For Canacee, er that he myghte hir winne.
 And ther I lefte I wol ageyn biginne. 670

Explicit secunda pars. Incipit pars tercia.

Appollo whirleth vp his char so hye,
 Til that the god Mercurius hous the slye²—

.

[SQUIRE-FRANKLIN LINK.]

Heere folwen the wordes of the Frankelyn to the
 Squier, and the wordes of the hoost to the Frankelyn.

‘In feith, Squyer, thou hast thee wel yquit,
 And gentilly I preise wel thy wit,’

¹ Hl. that, which the rest omit; Hn. of which I to yow tolde.

² Here the MSS. fail. Hl. omits ll. 671, 672, and Ln. has eight spurious lines in their place.

Quod the Frankeleyn, 'considering thy youthe,
 So feelingly thou spekest, sir, I allow the! 675
 As to my doom, ther is noon that is here
 Of eloquence that shal be thy pere.
 If that thou liue, god yiue thee good chaunce,
 And in vertu sende thee continuaunce! 680
 For of thy speche I haue greet deyntee.
 I haue a sone, and, by the Trinitee,
 I hadde leuer than twenty pound worth lond,
 Though it ryght now were fallen in myn hond,
 He were a man of swich discrecioun 685
 As that ye ben! fy on possessioun
 But-if a man be vertuous with-al.
 I haue my sone snibbed, and yet shal,
 For he to vertu listeth¹ nat entende;
 But for to pleye at dees, and to dispende, 690
 And lese al that he hath, is his vsage.
 And he hath leuer talken with a page
 Than to comune with any gentil wyght
 Ther he myghte lerne gentillesse a ryght.
 'Straw for your gentillesse,' quod our host; 695
 'What, frankeleyn? parde, sir, wel thou wost
 That eche of yow mot tellen atte leste
 A tale or two, or breken his biheste.'
 'That knowe I wel, sir,' quod the frankeleyn;
 'I preye yow, haueth me nat in disdeyn 700
 Though to this man I speke a word or two.'
 'Tel on thy tale with-uten wordes mo.'
 'Gladly, sir host,' quod he, 'I wol obeye
 Vn-to your wil; now herkneth what I seye.

¹ E. listneth; *the rest* listeth, lusteth.

I wol yow nat contrarien in no wyse

705

As fer as that my wittes wol suffyse;

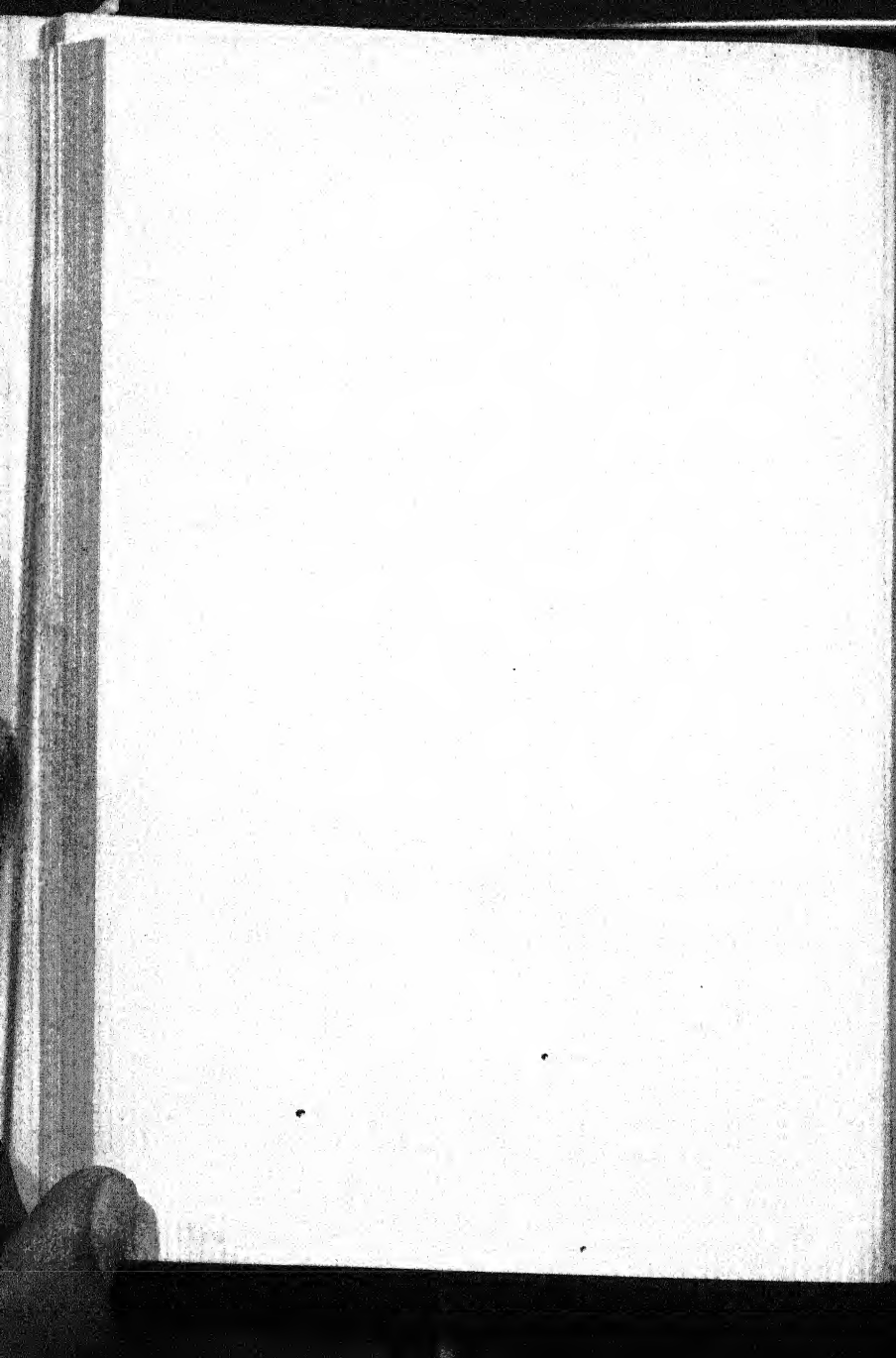
I preye to god that it may plesen yow,

Than wot I wel that it is good ynow.'

708

Explicit.

[Here follows the Franklin's Tale, ll. 709-1624 in the Six-Text edition; with which Group F ends. Group G contains the Second Nun's Tale and End-link, and the Canon's Yeoman's Tale. Group H contains the Manciple's Prologue and Tale. Group I contains the Parson's Prologue and Tale; and concludes the series.]



NOTES.

[I am indebted to Dr. Morris for numerous hints, and, in particular, for the notes marked 'M.']

INTRODUCTION TO THE MAN OF LAWES TALE (GROUP B).

1. If, as Mr. Furnivall supposes, the time of the telling of the Canterbury tales be supposed to be longer than one day, we may suppose the Man of Lawes Tale to begin the stories told on the *second* morning of the journey, April 18. Otherwise, we must suppose all the stories in Group A to precede it, which is not impossible, if we suppose the pilgrims to have started early in the morning.

Hoste. This is one of the words which are sometimes dissyllabic, and sometimes monosyllabic; see the Preface. It is here a dissyllable, as in l. 39. See note to line 1883 below.

Sey, i.e. saw. The forms of 'saw' vary in the MSS. In this line we find *saugh*, *sauh*, *segh*, *sauhe*, *sawh*, none of which are Chaucer's own, but due to the scribes. The true form is determined by the rime, as in the Clerkes Tale, E. 667, where most of the MSS. have *say*. A still better spelling is *sey*, which may be found in the Aldine edition of Troilus and Creseyde, vol. iv. p. 204, l. 1265, where it rimes with *day* and *array*. The A. S. form is *seáh*.

2. *The ark*, &c. In Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. ch. 7 (ed. Skeat), is the proposition headed—'To knowe the arch of the day, that some folk kallen the day artificial, from the sonne arisynge til hit go to rest.' Thus, while the 'day natural' is twenty-four hours, the 'day artificial' is the time during which the sun is above the horizon. The 'arc' of this day merely means the extent or duration of it, as reckoned along the circular rim of an astrolabe; or, when measured along the horizon (as here), it means the arc extending from the point of sunrise to that of sunset.

Ronne, run, performed, completed.

3. *The fourthe part*. The true explanation of this passage, which Tyrwhitt failed to discover, is due to Mr. A. E. Brae, who first published it in May, 1851, and reprinted it at p. 68 of his edition of Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe. His conclusions were based upon actual

calculation, and will be mentioned in due order. In re-editing the 'Astrolabe,' I took the opportunity of roughly checking his calculations by other methods, and am satisfied that he is quite correct, and that the day meant is not the 28th of April, as in the Ellesmere MS., nor the 13th of April, as in the Harleian MS., but the 18th, as in the Hengwrt MS. and most others. It is easily seen that *xxviii* may be corrupted into *xxviii* by prefixing *x*, or into *xiii* by the omission of *v*; this may account for the variations.

The key to the whole matter is given by a passage in Chaucer's 'Astrolabe,' pt. ii. ch. 29, where it is clear that Chaucer (who, however, merely translates from Messahala) actually confuses the hour-angle with the azimuthal arc; that is, he considered it correct to find the hour of the day by noting *the point of the horizon* over which the sun appears to stand, and supposing this point to advance, with a *uniform*, not a *variable*, motion. The host's method of proceeding was this. Wanting to know the hour, he observed how far the sun had moved southward along the horizon since it rose, and saw that it had gone more than half-way from the point of sunrise to the exact southern point. Now the 18th of April in Chaucer's time answers to the 26th of April at present. On April 26th, 1874, the sun rose at 4h. 43m., and set at 7h. 12m., giving a day of about 14h. 30m., the fourth part of which is at 8h. 20m., or, with sufficient exactness, at *half-past eight*. This would leave a whole hour and a half to signify Chaucer's 'half an houre and more,' shewing that further explanation is still necessary. The fact is, however, that the host reckoned, as has been said, in another way, viz. by observing the sun's position *with reference to the horizon*. On April 18 the sun was in the 6th degree of Taurus at that date, as we again learn from Chaucer's treatise. Set this 6th degree of Taurus on the East horizon on a globe, and it is found to be 22 degrees to the North of the East point, or 112 degrees from the South. The half of this is at 56 degrees from the South; and the sun would seem to stand above this 56th degree, as may be seen even upon a globe, at about a quarter past nine; but Mr. Brae has made the calculation, and shews that it was at *twenty minutes past nine*. This makes Chaucer's 'half an houre and more' to stand for *half an hour and ten minutes*; an extremely neat result. But this we can check again by help of the host's *other* observation. He *also* took note, that the lengths of a shadow and its object were equal, whence the sun's altitude must have been 45 degrees. Even a globe will shew that the sun's altitude, when in the 6th degree of Taurus, and at 10 o'clock in the morning, is somewhere about 45 or 46 degrees. But Mr. Brae has calculated it exactly, and his result is, that the sun attained its altitude of 45 degrees at *two minutes to ten* exactly. This is even a closer approximation than we might expect,

and leaves no doubt about the right date being the *eighteenth* of April. For fuller particulars, see Chaucer on the Astrolabe, ed. Brae, p. 69; and ed. Skeat, p. 1. (preface).

5. *Eightetethe*, eighteenth. Mr. Wright prints *eightetene*, with the remark that 'this is the reading in which the MSS. seem mostly to agree.' This is right in substance, but not quite exact. None of the copies have *eightetene* at full length; most of the MSS. denote the number by an abbreviation, as stated in the foot-note. The Hengwrt MS. has *xviii^{te}*, and the Middle English for *eighteenth* must have been *eightetethe*, the ordinal, not the cardinal number. Though I can give no instance of this very word, its form is easily inferred from the numerous examples in which *-tenth* is represented by *-tethe*; see *fewerietethe*, *fiftethe*, &c. in Stratmann's Old English Dictionary. *Eighte* is of two syllables, from A. S. *ēhta*, cognate with Lat. *octo*. *Eightetethe* has four syllables; just as *eighte:ene* is of four syllables in C. T. 3223, where Tyrwhitt wrongly inserts *I gesse*.

8. *As in lengthe*, with respect to its length.

13. The astrolabe which Chaucer gave to his little son Lewis was adapted for the latitude of Oxford. If, as is likely, the poet-astronomer checked his statements in this passage by a reference to it, he would neglect the difference in latitude between Oxford and the Canterbury road. In fact, it is less than a quarter of a degree, and not worth considering in the present case.

14. *Gan conclude*, did conclude, concluded. *Gan* is often used thus as an auxiliary verb.

15. *Plyghte*, plucked; cf. *shryghte*, shrieked, in Kn. Ta. 1959.—M.

16. *Lordinges*, sirs. This form of address is exceedingly common in Early English poetry. Cf. the first line in the Tale of Sir Thopas.

18. *Seint Iohn*. See the Squire's Tale, l. 596.

19. *Leseth*, lose ye; note the form of the imperative plural in *-eth*; cf.

l. 37. *As ferforth as ye may*, as far as lies in your power.

20. *Wasteth*, consumeth; ch. *wastour*, a wasteful person, in P. Plowm. B. vi. 154.—M. Hl. has *passeth*, i.e. passes away; several MSS. insert *it* before *wasteth*, but it is not required by the metre, since the *e* in *time* is fully sounded; cf. A. S. *tīma*. Compare—

'The time that passeth night and day,
And rest[e]lesse travayleth ay,
And stealeth from us so privily,

As water that down runneth ay,
But never drop returne may,' &c.

Romaunt of the Rose, l. 369.

See also Clerkes Tale, l. 118.

21. *What*. We now say—what with. It means, 'partly owing to.'
 22. *Wakinge*; strictly, it means *watching*; but here, *in our wakinge*=whilst we are awake.

23. Cf. Ovid, *Art. Amat.* iii. 62-65:—

'Ludite; eunt anni more fluentis aquae.
 Nec quae praeteriit, cursu reuocabitur unda;
 Nec, quae praeteriit, hora redire potest.
 Utendum est aetate; cito pede labitur aetas.'

25. Seneca wrote a treatise *De Breuitate Temporis*, but this does not contain any passage very much resembling the text. I have no doubt that Chaucer was thinking of a passage which may easily have caught his eye, as being very near the beginning of the first of Seneca's epistles. 'Quaedam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quaedam subducuntur, quaedam effluunt. Turpissima tamen est iactura, quae per negligentiam fit. Quem mihi dabis, qui aliquod pretium tempori ponat? qui diem aestimet? . . . In huius rei unius fugacis ac lubricae possessionem natura nos misit, ex qua expellit quicumque uult; et tanta stultitia mortalium est, ut, quae minima et uilissima sint, certe reparablem, imputari sibi, quum impetrauerit, patiantur; nemo se iudicet quidquam debere, qui tempus accepit, quum interim hoc unum est, quod ne gratus quidem potest reddere;' Epist. I.; Seneca Lucilio suo.

33. *Man of Lawe*. This is the 'sergeant of the lawe' described in the Prologue, ll. 309-330. *So haue ye blis*, so may you obtain bliss; as you hope to reach heaven.

34. *As forward is*, as is the agreement. See Prologue, l. 829.

35. *Ben submitted*, have agreed. This illustrates the common usage of expressing a perfect by the verb *to be* and the past part. of an intransitive verb. Cf. *is went*, in l. 1730.—M.

36. *At my Iugement*, at my decree; ready to do as I bid you. See Prologue, ll. 818 and 833.

37. *Acquiteth yow*, acquit yourselves, viz. by redeeming your promise. *Holdeth your biheste*, keep your promise. *Acquit* means to absolve or free oneself from a debt, obligation, charge, &c.; or to free oneself from the claims of duty, by fulfilling it.

38. *Devoir*, duty; see *Knights Tale*, l. 1740.

Atte leste, at the least. *Atte* or *atten* is common in old English for *at the* or *at then*; the latter is a later form of A.S. *æt þam*, where *then* (=þam) is the dative case of the article. But for the explanation of peculiar forms and words, the Glossarial Index should be consulted.

39. For *ich*, Tyrwhitt reads *jeo*=*je*, though found in none of our seven M^Ss. This makes the whole phrase French—*de par dieux jeo assente*. Mr. Jephson suggests that this is a clever hit of Chaucer's, because

he makes the Man of Lawe talk in French, with which, as a lawyer, he was very familiar. However, we find elsewhere—

'Quod Troilus, "*depardieux* ich assente";'—

and again—

"*Depardieux*," quod she, "God leve all be wele";

Troilus and Cres. ii. 1058 and 1212;

and in the Freres Tale, Group D, l. 1395—

"*Depardieux*," quod the yeman, "dere brother."

It is much more to the point to observe that the Man of Lawe talks about *law* in l. 43. Cotgrave, in his French Dictionary, under *par*, gives—'*De par Dieu* soit, a [i. e. in] God's name be it. *De par moy*, by my means. *De par le roy*, by the king's appointment.' *De par* is a corruption of O. Fr. *de parti*, on the part or side of; so that *de par le roy* means literally, 'as for the king,' i. e. 'in the king's name.' Similarly, *de par Dieu* is, 'in God's name.' See Burguy, Grammaire de la Langue D'oïl, ii. 359. The form *dieux* is a *nominative*, from the Latin *deus*; thus exhibiting an exception to the almost universal law in French, that the substantives are formed from the *accusative* cases of Latin substantives, as *fleur* from *florem*, &c. Other exceptions may be found in some proper names, as *Charles*, *Jacques*, from *Carolus*, *Jacobus*, and in *filz*, from *filius*.

41. In the Morality entitled Everyman, in Hazlitt's Old Eng. Plays, l. 137, is the Proverb—'Yet promise is debt.' Mr. Hazlitt wrongly considers that as the earliest instance of the phrase.—M.

Holde fayn, &c.; gladly perform all my promise.

43. *Man . . . another* = one . . . another. The Cambridge MS. is right. —M. 'For whatever law a man imposes on others, he should in justice consider as binding on himself.' This is obviously a *quotation*, as appears from l. 45. The expression referred to was probably proverbial. An English proverb says—'They that make the laws must not break them;' a Spanish one—'El que ley establece, guardarla debe,' he who makes a law ought to keep it; and a Latin one—'Patere legem quam ipse tulisti,' abide by the law which you made yourself. The idea is expanded in the following passage from Claudian's Panegyric on the 4th consulship of Honorius, *carm. viii.*, l. 295—

'In commune iubes si quid censues tenendum,
Primus iussa subi, tunc obseruantior aequi
Fit populus, nec ferre negat cum uiderit ipsum
Autorem parere sibi.'

45. *Text*, quotation from an author, precept, saying. *Thus wol our text*, i. e. such is what the expression implies.

47. *But*. This reading is given by Tyrwhitt, from MS. Dd. 4. 24 in the Cambridge University Library and two other MSS. All our seven MSS. read *That*; but this would require the word *Naik* (hath not)

instead of *Halk*, in l. 49. Chaucer talks about his writings in a similar strain at a still earlier period, in his House of Fame, ii. 112, where Jupiter's eagle says to him:—

'And natheles hast set thy wit,
Although [that] in thy heed ful lyt is,
To make bookes, songes, and dities
In ryme, or elles in cadence,
As thou best canst, in reverence
Of Love, and of his servaunts eke;' &c.

Cf. Prol. l. 746; Kn. Tale, l. 602.

Can but lewdly on metres, is but slightly skilled in metre. *Can* = *knows* here; in the line above it is the ordinary auxiliary verb.

54. Ovid is mentioned for two reasons, because he has so many love-stories, and because Chaucer himself borrowed several of his own from Ovid.

Made of mencionn; we should now say—made mention of.

55. *Epistolis*, Epistles. Here the Latin *ablative* is used after *in*, but it is more usual in old English to quote Latin titles in the *genitive* case; see note to l. 93. The book referred to is Ovid's *Heroides*, which contains twenty-one love-letters. See note to l. 61.

56. *What*, why, on what account? cf. Prologue, 184.

57. 'The story of Ceyx and Alcyone is related in the introduction to the poem which was for some time called "The Dreame of Chaucer," but which, in the MSS. Fairfax 16 and Bodl. 638, is more properly entitled, "The Boke of the Duchesse."—Tyrwhitt. Chaucer took it from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, bk. xi.

59. *This* is a monosyllable; the final *e* is only added for distinction.

61. *The seintes legende of Cupyde*; better known now as *The Legend of Good Women*. Tyrwhitt says—'According to Lydgate (Prologue to Boccace), the number [of good women] was to have been *nineteen*; and perhaps the Legend itself affords some ground for this notion; see l. 283, and Court of Love, l. 108. But this number was never completed, and the last story, of Hypermnestra, is seemingly unfinished. . . . In this passage the Man of Lawe omits two ladies, viz. Cleopatra and Philomela, whose histories are in the Legend; and he enumerates eight others, of whom there are no histories in the Legend as we have it at present. Are we to suppose, that they have been lost?' The Legend contains the nine stories following; 1. Cleopatra; 2. Thisbe; 3. Dido; 4. Hypsipyle and Medea; 5. Lucretia; 6. Ariadne; 7. Philomela; 8. Phyllis; 9. Hypermnestra. Of these, Chaucer here mentions, as Tyrwhitt points out, all but two, Cleopatra and Philomela. Before discussing the matter further, let me note that in medieval times, proper names took strange shapes, and the reader must not suppose that the

writing of *Adriane* for *Ariadne*, for example, is peculiar to Chaucer. The meaning of the other names is as follows:—*Lucesse*, Lucretia; *Babilon Tisbee*, Thisbe of Babylon; *Enee*, Æneas; *Dianire*, Deianira; *Hermion*, Hermione; *Adriane*, Ariadne; *Isiphilee*, Hypsipyle; *Leander*, Erro, Leander and Hero; *Eleyne*, Helena; *Brixseide*, Briseis (acc. Briseida); *Laodamea*, Laodamia; *Ypermestra*, Hypermnestra; *Alceste*, Alcestis.

Returning to the question of Chaucer's plan for his Legend of Good Women, we may easily conclude what his intention was, though it was never carried out. He intended to write stories concerning nineteen women who were celebrated for being martyrs of love, and to conclude the series by an additional story concerning queen Alcestis, whom he regarded as the best of all the good women. Now, though he does not expressly say who these women were, he has left us two lists, both incomplete, in which he mentions some of them; and by combining these, and taking into consideration the stories which he actually wrote, we can make out the whole intended series very nearly. One of the lists is the one given here; the other is in a Ballad which is introduced into the Prologue to the Legend. The key to the incompleteness of the present list, probably the later written of the two, is that the poet chiefly mentions *here* such names as are *also* to be found in Ovid's *Heroides*; cf. l. 55. Putting all the information together, it is sufficiently clear that Chaucer's intended scheme must have been very nearly as follows, the number of women (if we include Alcestis) being twenty.

(1) Cleopatra; (2) Thisbe; (3) Dido; (4) and (5) Hypsipyle and Medea; (6) Lucretia; (7) Ariadne; (8) Philomela; (9) Phyllis; (10) Hypermnestra (unfinished); *after which* (11) Penelope; (12) Briseis; (13) Hermione; (14) Deianira; (15) Laodamia; (16) Helen; (17) Hero; (18) Polyxena (see the Ballad); (19) *either* Lavinia (see the Ballad), or Oenone (mentioned in Ovid, and in the House of Fame); and (20) Alcestis.

Since the list of stories in Ovid's *Heroides* is the best guide to the whole passage, it is here subjoined.

In this list, the numbers refer to the letters as numbered in Ovid; the italics shew the stories which Chaucer actually wrote; the asterisk points out such of the stories as he happens to mention in the present enumeration; and the dagger points out the ladies mentioned in his Prologue to the Legend of Good Women.

1. Penelope Ulyxi.*†
2. *Phyllis Demophoonti*. *†
3. Briseis Achilli.*
4. Phaedra Hippolyto.
5. Oenone Paridi.

6. *Hypsipyle Iasoni*; * † 12. *Medea Iasoni*.*
7. *Dido Aeneae*.* †
8. *Hermione Orestae*.*
9. *Deianira Herculi*.*
10. *Ariadne Theseo*.* †
11. *Canace Macareo* * † (*expressly rejected*).
13. *Laodamia Protesilao*.* †
14. *Hypermnestra Lynceo*.* †
15. *Sappho Phaoni*.
16. *Paris Helenae*; 17. *Helena Paridi*.* †
18. *Leander Heroni*; 19. *Hero Leandro*.* †
20. *Acontius Cydippae*; 21. *Cydippe Acontio*.

Chaucer's method, I fear, was to plan more than he cared to finish. He did so with his *Canterbury Tales*, and again with his *Treatise on the Astrolabe*; and he left the *Squire's Tale* half-told. According to his own account (*Prologue to Legend of Good Women*, l. 481) he never intended to write his *Legend all at once*, but only 'yeer by yere.' Such proposals are dangerous, and commonly end in incompleteness. To Tyrwhitt's question—'are we to suppose that they have been lost?' the most likely answer is, that they were never written.

Chaucer alludes to Ovid's *Epistles* again in his *House of Fame*, bk. i., where he mentions the stories of *Phyllis*, *Briseis*, *Oenone* (not mentioned *here*), *Hypsipyle*, *Medea*, *Deianira*, *Ariadne*, and *Dido*; the last being told at some length. Again, in the *Book of the Duchesse*, he alludes to *Medea*, *Phyllis*, and *Dido* (ll. 726-734); to *Penelope* and *Lucretia* (l. 1081); and to *Helen* (l. 331). As for the stories in the *Legend* which are not in Ovid's *Heroides*, we find that of *Thisbe* in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, bk. iv; that of *Philomela* in the same, bk. vi; whilst those of *Cleopatra* and *Lucretia* are in Boccaccio's book *De Claris Mulieribus*, from which he imitated the title '*Legend of Good Women*,' and derived also the story of *Zenobia*, as told in the *Monkes Tale*.

With regard to the title '*seintes legend of Cupyde*,' which in modern English would be '*Cupid's Saints' Legend*,' or '*the Legend of Cupid's Saints*,' Mr. Jephson remarks—'This name is one example of the way in which Chaucer entered into the spirit of the heathen pantheism, as a real form of religion. He considers these persons, who suffered for love, to have been saints and martyrs for Cupid, just as Peter and Paul and Cyprian were martyrs for Christ.'

63. Gower also tells the story of *Tarquín* and *Lucrece*, which he took, says Professor Morley (*English Writers*, ii. 131), from the *Gesta Romanorum*, which again had it from Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*.

Babilain, here *Babylonian*; elsewhere Chaucer has *Babiloine* = *Babylon*, riming with *Macedoine*; *Book of the Duchesse*, l. 1061.

64. *Swerd*, sword; put here for death by the sword. See Virgil's Aeneid, iv. 646; and Chaucer's Legend of Good Women.

65. *Tree*, put here, most likely, for death by hanging; cf. last line. In Chaucer's Legend we find—

'She was her owen death *with a corde*.'

The word may also be taken literally, since Phyllis was metamorphosed after her death into a tree; Gower says she became a nut-tree, and (wrongly) derives *filbert* from Phyllis; Conf. Amant. bk. iv. Lidgate writes *filbert* instead of Phyllis; Complaint of Black Knight, l. 68.

66. *The plainte of Dianire*, the complaint of Deianira, referring to Ovid's letter 'Deianira Herculi'; so also that of *Hermion* refers to the letter entitled 'Hermione Orestae'; that of *Adriane*, to the 'Ariadne Theseo'; and that of *Isiphilee*, to the 'Hypsipyle Iasoni.'

68. *Bareyne yle*, barren island; of which I can find no correct explanation by a previous editor. It refers to Ariadne, mentioned in the previous line. The expression is taken from Ariadne's letter to Theseus, in Ovid's Heroides, Ep. x. 59, where we find 'uacat insula cultu'; and just below—

'Omne latus terrae cingit mare; nauita nusquam,

Nulla per ambiguas puppis itura uias.'

Or, without referring to Ovid at all, the allusion might easily have been explained by observing Chaucer's Legend of Ariadne, where the island is described as solitary and desolate. It is said to have been Naxos.

69. *Dreynt-e*, drowned, is here used in the definite form.

75. *Alceste*. The story of Alcestis—'that turned was into a dayesie'—is sketched by Chaucer in his Prologue to the Legend, l. 511, etc. No doubt he intended to include her amongst the Good Women, as the very queen of them all.

78. *Canacee*; not the Canace of the Squieres Tale, whom Chaucer describes as so kind and good as well as beautiful, but Ovid's Canace. The story is told by Gower, Confess. Amantis, book iii. We have to observe that Gower's poem really exists in two editions. It seems to have first appeared in 1385; whereas the date of the later edition is 1393. Chaucer's Tale first appeared about 1380, and Gower seems to have copied several expressions from it. This may have aroused Chaucer's resentment; as he certainly seems to speak harshly of Gower's work in the present passage, written, apparently, about 1387.

89. *If that I may*, as far as lies in my power (to do as I please); a common expletive phrase, of no great force.

90. *Of*, as to, with regard to. *Doon*, accomplish it.

92. *Pierides*; Tyrwhitt rightly says—'He rather means, I think, the daughters of Pierus, that contended with the Muses, and were changed into pies; Ovid, Metam. bk. v.' Yet the expression is not wrong; it signifies—'I do not wish to be likened to those *would-be* Muses, the

Pierides'; in other words, I do not set myself up as worthy to be considered a poet.

93. *Metamorphoseos*. It was common to cite books thus by a title in the *genitive case*, since the word *Liber* was understood. There is, however, a slight error in the substitution of the singular for the plural; the true title being P. Ovidii Nasonis *Metamorphoseon Libri Quindecim*. See the use of *Eneydos* in the Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 538; and of *Judicum* in Monk. Ta. 3236.

94. 'But, nevertheless, I care not a bean.' Cf. l. 4004 below.

95. *With hawe bake*, with plain fare, as Dr. Morris explains it; it obviously means something of a humble character, unsuited for a refined taste. This was left unexplained by Tyrwhitt, but we may fairly translate it literally by 'with a baked haw,' i.e. something that could just be eaten by a very hungry person. The expression *I sette nat an hawe* (= I care not a haw) occurs in the Wyf of Bathes Prologue, l. 6241. *Haws* are mentioned as given to feed hogs in the Vision of Piers Plowman, B. x. 10; but in The Romance of William of Palerne, l. 1811, a lady actually tells her lover that they can live in the woods on *haws*, hips, acorns, and hazel-nuts. There is a somewhat similar passage in the Legend of Good Women, Prologue, ll. 73-77. I see no difficulty in this explanation. That proposed by Mr. Jephson—'hark back'—is out of the question; we cannot rime *bak* with *makē*, nor does it make sense.

96. *I speke in prose*, I generally have to speak in prose in the law courts; so that if my tale is prosy as compared with Chaucer's, it is only what you would expect.

98. *After*, afterwards, immediately hereafter. Cf. *other* for *otherwise* in Old English.—M.

PROLOGUE TO THE MAN OF LAWES TALE.

99. *Pouerte* = *povertē*, with the accent on the second syllable, as it rimes with *herte*; in the Wyf of Bathes Tale, it rimes with *sherte*. Poverty is here personified, and addressed by the Man of Lawe. The whole passage down to l. 121, is a translation from Pope Innocent's treatise *De Contemptu Mundi* or *De Miseria Conditionis Humanae*, lib. i. c. 16; and thus preserves a piece of the lost work mentioned at p. lxxxi. l. 3.

101. *Thee* is a dative, like *me* in l. 91.—M. See Gen. ii. 25 (A.S. version), where *him þæs ne sceamode* = they were not ashamed of it; lit. it shamed them not of it.

102. *Aȝow*, art thou; the words being run together; so also *seistow* = sayest thou, in l. 110.

104. *Maugre thyn heed*, in spite of all you can do; lit. despite thy head; see *Knyghtes Tale*, ll. 311, 1760.

105. *Or...or*=either...or; an early example of this construction. —M.

108. *Neighebor* is a trisyllable, as in l. 115; observe that *e* in the middle of a word is frequently sounded. *Wytes*, blamest.

110. 'By my faith, sayest thou, he will have to account for it hereafter, when his body shall burn in the fire (lit. glowing coal), because he helps not the needy in their necessity.'

114. 'It is better (for thee) to die than be in need.' Tyrwhitt says—'This saying of Solomon is quoted in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 8573—*Mieux vault mourir que pauvres estre*.' But the quotation is not from Solomon, but from Jesus, son of Sirach; see *Ecclus.* xl. 28.

115. *Thy selue neighebor*, thy very neighbour, even thy next neighbour. See note to l. 108.

116. *Poure* is written for *povre*, O.F. *povre*, Mod. F. *pauvre*. Gower *Conf. Amantis*, ed. Pauli, ii. 393, rimes *pouer* with *recouer*, i.e. *recover*.

118. In *Prov.* xv. 15, the Vulgate version has—'Omnes dies *pauperis*, mali;' where the A. V. has 'the afflicted.'

119. The reading *to* makes the line harsh, as the final *e* in *come* requires elision. In *that prikke*, into that point, into that condition.

120. Cf. *Prov.* xiv. 20—'the poor is hated even of his neighbour'; and *Prov.* xix. 7—'all the brethren of the poor do hate him; how much more do his friends go far from him!' So too Ovid, *Trist.* i. 9. 5—

'Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos,

Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.'

Chaucer has the same thought again in his *Tale of Melibeus* (*Six-text*, Group B. 2749)—'and if thy fortune change, that thou wexe *poure*, farewell frendship and felaweship!' See also note to l. 3436.

123. As in *this cas*, as relates to this condition or lot in life. In Chaucer, *cas* often means *chance*, *hap*.

124. *Ambes as*, double aces, two aces, in throwing dice. *Ambes* is Old French for *both*, from Lat. *ambo*. The line in the *Monkes Tale*—'Thy *sys* fortune hath turned into *as*' (B. 3851)—helps us out here in some measure, as it proves that a six was reckoned as a good throw, but an ace as a bad one. So in Shakespeare, *Mids. Nt. Dream*, v. 1. 314, we find *less than an ace* explained as equivalent to *nothing*. In the next line, *sis cink* means a six and a five, which was often a winning throw. The allusion is probably, however, not to the mere attempt as to which of two players could throw the highest, but to the particular game called *hazard*, in which the word *chance* (here used) has a special sense. There is a good description of it in the Supplemental volume to the *English Cyclopaedia*, div. Arts and Sciences. The whole description

has to be read, but it may suffice to say here that, when the caster is going to throw, he *calls a main*, or names one of the numbers five, six, seven, eight, or nine; most often, he calls seven. If he then throws either seven or eleven (Chaucer's *sis cink*), he wins; if he throws aces (Chaucer's *ambes as*) or deuce-ace (two and one), or double sixes, he loses. If he throws some other number, that number is called the caster's *chance*, and he goes on playing till either the main or the chance turns up. In the first case he loses, in the second, he wins. If he calls some other number, the winning and losing throws are somewhat varied; but in all cases, the double ace is a losing throw.

Similarly, in The Pardoner's Tale, where *hazard* is mentioned by name (Group C. l. 591), we have—'Seuen is my chaunce, and thyn is cing and treye'; l. 653.

In Lydgate's Order of Fools, printed in Queen Elizabeth's Academy, ed. Furnivall, p. 81, one fool is described—

'Whos chaunce gothe nether yn *synke* or *syse*;

With *ambes ase* encressithe hys dispençe.'

And in a ballad printed in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 340, back, we have—

'So wel fortunēd is their chaunce

The dice to turne[n] vppe-so-doune,

With *sise* and *sincke* they can auance.'

Dr. Morris notes that the phrase 'aums ace' occurs in Hazlitt's O. E. Plays, ii. 35, with the editorial remark—'not mentioned elsewhere' (!)

126. At *cristemasse*, even at Christmas, when the severest weather comes. In olden times, severe cold must have tried the poor even more than it does now.

'Muche myrthe is in may amonge wilde bestes,

And so forth whil somer lasteþ heore solace dureþ;

And muche myrthe amonge riche men is þat han meoble [*property*]
ynow and heele [*health*].

Ac beggers aboute myd-somere bredlees þei soupe,

And þut is wynter for hem wors for wet-shood þei gangen,

A-furst and a-syngred [*Athirst and ahungered*] and foule rebuked
Of þese worlde-riche men þat reuthe hit is to huyre [*hear of it*].'

Piers Plowman, C. xvii. 10; B. xiv. 158.

127. *Seken*, search through; much like the word *compass* in the phrase 'ye compass sea and land' in Matth. xxiii. 15.

128. *Thestaat* for *the estaat*, i.e. the estate. This coalescence of the article and substantive is common in Chaucer, when the substantive begins with a vowel; cf. *thoccident*, l. 3864; *thorient*, l. 3871.

129. *Fadres*, fathers, originators; by bringing tidings from afar.

130. *Debat*, strife. Merchants, being great travellers, were expected to pick up good stories.

131. *Desolat*, destitute. The E. E. word is *westi*; 'westi of alle gode peawes,' destitute of all good virtues; O. Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), i. p. 285.—M.

132. *Nere*, for *ne were*, i.e. were it not. *Goon* is *many a yere*, many a year ago, long since.

MAN-OF-LAW END-LINK; OR SHIPMAN'S PROLOGUE.

1165. The host refers to the Man of Lawes Tale, which had just been told, and uses the expression '*thrifty tale*' with reference to the same expression above, l. 46. Most MSS. separate this end-link widely from the tale, but MS. Hl. and MS. Arch. Seld. B. 14 have it in the right place. For the *nones*, for the nonce, for the occasion; see Dr. Morris's note to Chaucer's Prologue, l. 379. It may be added that the A.S. *ānes* (=once) is an adverb with a genitive case-ending; and, being an adverb, becomes indeclinable, and can accordingly be used as a *dative* case after the preposition *for*, which properly governs the dative.

1166. The Host here turns to the Parson (see Prol. l. 477), and adjures him to tell a tale, according to the agreement.

1167. *Fore*, formerly, already. The phrase *of yore* is later.

1169. Can *moche good*, know (or are acquainted with) much good; i.e. with many good things. Cf. l. 47.

1170. *Benedicite*, bless ye; i.e. bless ye the Lord; the first word of the Song of the Three Children, and a more suitable exclamation than most of those in common use at the time. In the *Knights Tale*, l. 927, where Theseus is *pondering* over the strange event he had just witnessed, the word is pronounced *in full*, as five syllables. But in l. 1257 it is pronounced, as here, as a mere trisyllable. So also in *Cant. Tales*, ed. Tyrwhitt, ll. 5823, 5862. The syllables to be dropped are the second and third, so that we must say *ben'cite*. This is made tolerably certain by a passage in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 85, where it is actually spelt *benste*, and reduced to two syllables only. Cf. note to l. 1974.

1171. *Man*; dat. case after *eyleth*. Swearing is alluded to as a prevalent vice amongst Englishmen in Robert of Brunne, in the *Persones Tale* of Chaucer, and elsewhere.—M.

1172. *O Iankyn*, &c.; 'O Johnny, you are there, are you?' That is, 'so it is you whom I hear, is it, Mr. Johnny?' A derisive interruption. It was common to call a priest, *Sir John*, by way of mild derision; see *Monkes Prol.* (B. 3119), and *Nonne Prestes Prol.* (B. 4000). The Host carries the derision a little further by using the diminutive form. See note to l. 4000.

1173. *A loller*, a term of reproach, equivalent to a canting fellow. Tyrwhitt aptly cites a passage from a treatise of the period, referring to the *Harleian Catalogue*, no. 1666:—'Now in Engelond it is a comun

protectioun ayens persecutioun, if a man is customable to swere nedeles and fals and unavisid, by the bones, nailes, and sides, and other membres of Christ. And to absteyne fro othes nedeles and uneful, and repreve sinne by way of charite, is mater and cause now, why Prelates and sum Lordes sclaudren men, and clepen hem *Lollardes*, Eretikes,' &c.

The reader will not clearly understand this word till he distinguishes between the Latin *lollardus* and the English *loller*, two words of different origin which were *purposely* confounded in the time of Wyclif. The Latin *Lollardus* had been in use before Wyclif. Ducange quotes from Johannes Hocsemius, who says, under the date 1309—'Eodem anno quidam hypocritae gyrovagi, qui *Lollardi*, sive Deum laudantes, vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceperunt.' He adds that Trithemius says in his Chronicle, under the year 1315—'ita appellatos a Gualtero *Lolhard*, Germano quodam.' Kilian, in his Dictionary of Old Dutch, says—'*Lollaerd*, mussitator, mussitabundus'; i.e. a mumblor of prayers. This apparently gives two etymologies for *Lollardus*; but they are really only one, the use of the word as a surname being due to its previous use as a nickname. Being thus already in use as a term of reproach, it was applied to the followers of Wyclif, as we learn from Thomas Walsingham, who says, under the year 1377—'Hi uocabantur a uulgo *Lollardi*, incedentes nudis pedibus'; and again—'*Lollardi* sequaces Joannis Wiclif.' But the Old English *loller* (from the verb to *loll*) meant simply a lounger, an idle vagabond, as is abundantly clear from a notable passage in *Piers the Plowman*, C-text (ed. Skeat), x. 188-218; where William tells us plainly—

'Now kyndeliche, by crist · beþ suche callyd *lolleres*,

As by englich of oure eldres · of olde menne techynge.

He that *lolleþ* is lame · oþer his leg out of ioynthe,' &c.

Here were already two words confused, but this was not all. By a bad pun, the Latin *lolium*, tares, was connected with *Lollard*, so that we find in *Political Poems*, i. 232, the following—

'*Lollardi* sunt zizania,

Spinae, uepres, ac *lollia*,

Quae uastant hortum uineae.'

This obviously led to allusions to the Parable of the Tares, and fully accounts for the punning allusion to *cockle*, i.e. tares, in l. 1183. Mr. Jephson observes that *lolium* is used in the Vulgate Version, Matt. xiii. 25; but this is a mistake, as the word there used is *zizania*. Gower, *Prol.* to *Conf. Amant.* (ed. Pauli, i. 15), speaks of—

'This newe secte of *lollardie*,

And also many an heresie.'

Also in *boek v.* (ed. Pauli, ii. 187)—

'Be war that thou be nought oppressed
With anticristes *lollardie*,' &c.

See Mosheim, Eccl. Hist. iii. 355-358; Wordsworth's Eccl. Biography, i. 331, note.

1180. 'He shall not give us any commentary on a gospel.' To *glose* is to comment upon, with occasional free introduction of irrelevant matter; the *gospel* is the text, or portion of the Gospel commented upon.

1181. 'We all agree in the one great fundamental article of faith;' by which he insinuates—'and let that suffice; we want no theological subtilities discussed here.'

1183. *Springen*, scatter, *sprink-le*. The pt. t. is *spreynde* or *spreynle*; the pp. *spreynd* occurs at p. 15, l. 1830.—M. Gower, Conf. Amant. bk. v. (ed. Pauli, ii. 190), speaks of *lollardie*

'Which now is come for to dwelle,

To sowe cockel with the come.'

1185. *Body*, i.e. self. Cf. *lyf*=a person, in P. Pl. B. iii. 292.—M.

1186. See l. 3984 below, which suggests that there is a play upon words here. The Shipman is going to make the bells upon his horse ring loud enough to wake them all; or otherwise, he is going to ring so merry a peal, that he will rouse them as a church-bell rouses a sleeper. The reader can interpret it as he pleases. Cf. note to B. 3984.

1189. I do not know that Tyrwhitt had any *authority* for reading of *phisike* here; but it recommends itself to one's common sense at once, as nothing can be made of the readings in the MSS.

NOTES TO THE PRIORESS'S PROLOGUE.

1625. *Corpus dominus*; of course for *corpus domini*, the Lord's body. But it is unnecessary to correct the Host's Latin.

1626. 'Now long mayest thou sail along the coast!'

1627. *Marineer*, Fr. *marinier*; we now use the ending *-er*; but modern words of French origin shew their lateness by the accent on the last syllable, as *engineer*.—M. The Fr. *pionnier* is *pioneer* in Shakespeare, but is now *pioneer*.

1628. 'God give this monk a thousand cart-loads of bad years!' He alludes to a deceitful monk described in the Shipman's Tale. A *last* is a very heavy load. In a statute of 31 Edw. I, a *weight* is declared to be 14 stone; 2 *weights* of wool are to make a *sack*; and 12 *sacks* a *last*. This makes a last of wool to be 336 stone, or 42 cwt. But the dictionaries shew that the weight was very variable, according to the substance weighed. The word means simply a heavy burden, from A.S. *hlæst*, a burden, connected with *hladan*, to load; so that *last* and *lading* are related words. *Laste*, in the sense of heavy weight,

occurs in Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, iv. 74. *Quad* is the Old English equivalent of the Dutch *kwaad*, bad, a word in very common use; cf. Cant. Tales, l. 4355. In M.E., *pe qued* means the evil one, the devil; P. Pl. B. xiv. 189. The omission of the word *of* before *quad* may be illustrated by the expression 'four score years,' i.e. *of* years.

1630. 'The monk put an ape in the man's hood, and in his wife's too.' We should now say, he made him look like an ape. The contents of the *hood* would be, properly, the man's head and face; but neighbours seemed to see peeping from it an ape rather than a man. It is a way of saying that he made a dupe of him. In the Miller's Tale (l. 3389, ed. Tyrwhitt), a girl is said to have made her lover *an ape*, i.e. a dupe; an expression which recurs in the Chanones Yemannes Tale, l. 16781. Spenser probably borrowed the expression from this very passage; it occurs in his Faerie Queene, iii. 9. 31:

'Thus was the ape

By their faire handling put into Malbecco's cape.'

1632. 'Never entertain monks any more.'

1637. See the description of the Prioress in the Prologue.

NOTES TO THE PRIORESS'S TALE.

1643. Cf. Ps. viii. 1-2. The Vulgate version has—'Domine Dominus noster, quam admirabile est nomen tuum in uniuersa terra! Quoniam eleuata est magnificentia tua super caelos! Ex ore infantium et lactentium perfecisti laudem,' &c.

1650. *Can or may*, know how to, or have ability to do.

1651. The 'white lily' was the token of Mary's perpetual virginity. See this explained at length in Rock, Church of our Fathers, iii. 245.

1655. 'For she herself is honour, and, next after her Son, the root of bounty, and the help (or profit) of souls.'

1658. Cf. Chaucer's A. B. C., or Hymn to the Virgin, where we find under the heading M—

'Moyses, that saw the bosh of flambis rede
Brenning, of which than never a sticke brend[e],
Was sign of thine unwemmed maidenhede;
Thou art the bosh, on which there can descend[e]
The Holyghost, which that Moyses weend[e]
Had been on fire.'

So also in st. 2 of an Alliterative Hymn in Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 284.

1659. 'That, through thy humility, didst draw down from the Deity the Spirit that alighted in thee.'

1660. *Thalyghte* = *thee alyghte*, the two words being run into one. Such agglutination is more common when the def. art. occurs, or with the word *to*; cf. *Texpounden* in l. 1716.

1661. *Lyghte* may mean either (1) cheered, lightened; or (2) illuminated. Tyrwhitt and Richardson both take the latter view; but the following passage, in which *herles* occurs, makes the former the more probable:—

'But natheles, it was so fair a syghte
That it made alle her *herles* for to *lyghte*.'

Sq. Ta.; F. 395.

1664. Partly imitated from Dante, Paradiso, xxxiii. 16—

'La tua benignità non pur soccorre
A chi dimanda, ma molte fiате
Liberamente al dimandar precorre.
In te misericordia, in te pietate,
In te magnificenza, in te s'aduna
Quantunque in creatura è di bontate.'

1668. *Goost biforn*, goest before, dost anticipate. *Of*, by. The eighth stanza of the Seconde Nonnes Tale closely resembles ll. 1664-70.

1677. *Gydeþ*, guide ye. The plural number is used, as a token of respect, in addressing superiors. By a careful analysis of the words *thou* and *ye* in the Romance of William of Palerne, I deduced the following results, which are generally true in Old English. '*Thou* is the language of a lord to a servant, of an equal to an equal, and expresses also companionship, love, permission, defiance, scorn, threatening: whilst *ye* is the language of a servant to a lord, and of a compliment, and further expresses honour, submission, or entreaty. *Thou* is used with singular verbs, and the possessive pronoun *thine*; but *ye* requires plural verbs, and the possessive *your*.'—Pref. to Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, p. xlii. Cf. Abbott's Shakespearian Grammar, sect. 231.

For a general account of this Tale, see the Preface.

1678. *Asie*, Asia; probably used, as Tyrwhitt suggests, in the sense of Asia Minor, as in the Acts of the Apostles.

1679. *A Jewerye*, a Jewry, i.e. a Jews' quarter. In many towns there was formerly a Jews' quarter, distinguished by a special name. There is still an *Old Jewry* in London. In John vii. 1 the word is used as equivalent to *Judea*, as also in other passages in the Bible and in Shakesp. Rich. II, ii. 1. 55. Chaucer (House of Fame, iii. 338) says of Josephus—

'And he bar on his shulders hye
The same up of the *Jewerye*.'

Thackeray used the word with an odd effect in his Ballad of 'The White Squall.' See also note to l. 1749.

1681. *Vilanye*. So the six MSS.; HL. has *felonye*, wrongly. In the margin of the Ellesmere MS. is written 'turpe lucrum,' i.e. vile gain, which is evidently the sense intended by *lucre of vilanye*, here put for *villanous lucre* or *filthy lucre*, by poetical freedom of diction. See Chaucer's use of *vilanye* in the Prologue, l. 70 and l. 726.

1684. *Free*, unobstructed. People could ride and walk through, there being no barriers against horses, and no termination in a *cul de sac*.

1687. *Children an heep*, a heap or great number of children. *Of* is omitted before *children* as it is before *quad yere* in l. 1628. For *heep*, see Prologue, l. 575.

1689. *Maner doctrine*, kind of learning, i.e. reading and singing, as explained below. Here again *of* is omitted, as is usual in M.E. after the word *maner*; as—'In another *maner* name,' Rob. of Glouc. vol. i. p. 147; 'with somme *manere* crafte,' P. Plowm. B. v. 25; 'no *maner* wight,' Ch. Prol. 71; &c. See Mätzner, Englische Grammatik, ii. 2. 313. *Men used*, people used; equivalent to *was used*. Note this use of *men* in the same sense as the French *on*, or German *man*. This is an excellent instance, as the poet does not refer to *men* at all, but to *children*. Moreover, *men* (spelt *me* in note to l. 1702) is an attenuated form of the sing. *man*, and not the usual plural.

1693. *Clergeon*, not 'a young clerk' merely, as Tyrwhitt says, but a happily chosen word implying that he was a chorister as well. Ducange gives—'*Clergonus*, junior clericus, vel puer choralis; jeune clerc, petit clerc ou enfant de chœur;' see Migne's edition. And Cotgrave has—'*Clergeon*, a singing man, or Quirester in a Queer [choir].' It means therefore 'a chorister-boy.'

1694. *That*, as for whom. A London street-boy would say—'*which* he was used to go to school.' *That* . . . *his* = *whose*.

1695. *Wher as*, where that, where. So in Shakespeare, 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 58; Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 38. See Abbott's Shakesp. Grammar, sect. 135. *Thimage*, the image; alluding to an image of the Virgin placed by the wayside, as is so commonly seen on the continent.

1698. *Aue Marie*; so in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 35. The words were—'*Aue Maria, gratia plena; Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus uentris tui. Amen.*' See the English version in Specimens of Early English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 106. It was made up from Luke i. 28 and i. 42. Sometimes the word *Jesus* was added after *tui*, and, at a later period, an additional clause—'*Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen.*' See Rock, Church of our Fathers, iii. 315; and iii. pt. 2, 134.

1702. 'For a good child will always learn quickly.' This was a

proverbial expression, and may be found in the Proverbs of Hending, st. 9—

'Me may lere a sely fode [*one may teach a good child*]
That is euer toward gode
With a lutel lore;
Yef me nul [*if one will not*] him forther teche,
Thenne is [*his*] herte wol areche
Forte lerne more.

Sely chyld is sone ylered; Quoth Hendyng.'

1704. *Stant*, stands, is. Tyrwhitt says—we have an account of the very early piety of this Saint in his lesson; *Breviarium Romanum*, vi. Decemb.—*Cuius uiri sanctitas quanta futura esset, iam ab incunabulis apparuit. Nam infans, cum reliquis dies lac nutricis frequens sugeret, quarta et sexta feria (i.e. on Wednesdays and Fridays) semel duntaxat, idque uesperis, sugebat.* Besides, St. Nicholas was the patron of schoolboys, and the festival of the 'boy-bishop' was often held on his day (Dec. 6); Rock, Church of our Fathers, iii. 2. 215.

1708. *Alma redemptoris mater*. There is more than one hymn with this beginning. I may first mention one of five stanzas printed in *Hymni Latini Medii Ævi*, ed. F. J. Mone, vol. ii. p. 200, from a St. Gallen MS. no. 452, p. 141, of the thirteenth century. The first and last stanzas were sung in the Marian Antiphon, from the Saturday evening before the 1st Sunday in Advent to Candlemas day. These two stanzas are as follows—

'Alma redemptoris mater,
quam de caelis misit pater
propter salutem gentium;
tibi dicunt omnes "aue!"
quia mundum soluens a uae
mutasti uocem flentium.
Audi, mater pietatis,
nos gementes a peccatis
et a malis nos tuere;
ne damnemur cum impiis,
in aeternis suppliciis,
peccatorum miserere.'

Another anthem is expressly alluded to in a version of the Prioresse's Tale, as printed in *Originals and Analogues*, pt. iii. p. 282, published by the Chaucer Society. It occurs in the Roman Breviary, ed. 1583, p. 112, and was said at compline from Advent eve to Candlemas day, like the other; cf. l. 1730. The words are—

'Alma redemptoris mater, quae peruia caeli
Porta manes, et stella maris, succurre cadenti,

Surgere qui curat, populo: Tu quae genuisti.
 Natura mirante, tuum sanctum Genitorem,
 Virgo prius ac posterius, Gabrielis ab ore
 Sumens illud "Aue!" peccatorum miserere.'

In the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 174, an English translation of the latter anthem is given, with the heading 'Alma redemptoris mater.' And this anthem seems intended; compare the expression 'socour whan we deye' with the Lat. *succurre cadenti*.

1709. *Antiphoner*, anthem-book. 'The Antiphoner, or Lyggar, was always a large codex, having in it not merely the words, but the music and the tones, for all the invitatories, the hymns, responses, versicles, collects, and little chapters, besides whatever else belonged to the solemn chanting of masses and lauds, as well as the smaller canonical hours'; Rock, Church of our Fathers, v. 3, pt. 2, p. 212.

1710. *Ner and ner*, nearer and nearer. The phrase *come neor and neor* (=come nearer and nearer) occurs in King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances, l. 599.

1713. *Was to seye*, was to mean, meant. *To seye* is the gerundial or dative infinitive; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of English Accidence, sect. 290.

1716. *Texpounden*, to expound. So also *tallege*=to allege, Kn. Ta. 2142; *tathenes*=to Athens, id. l. 165; *tespye*=to espy, Nonne Pr. Ta. l. 467. See note to l. 1733.

1726. *Can but smal*, know but little. Cf. 'the compiler is *smal* learned'; Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, i. 10.—M. Cf. *coude*=knew, in l. 1735.

1733. *To honoure*; this must be read *tonoure*, like *texpounden* in l. 1716.

1739. *To scoleward*; cf. *From Bordeaux ward* in the Prologue, l. 397.—M.

1749. The feeling against Jews seems to have been very bitter, and there are numerous illustrations of this. In Gower's Conf. Amant. bk. vii (ed. Pauli, iii. 194), a Jew is represented as saying—

'I am a Jewe, and by my lawe
 I shal to no man be felawe
 To kepe him trouth in word ne dede.'

In Piers the Plowman, B. xviii. 104, Faith reproves the Jews, and says to them—

'ȝe cherles, and ȝowre children · ȝehieu [thrive] shal ȝe neure,
 Ne haue lordship in lond · ne no londe tylle [till]
 But al bareyne be · & vsurye vsen,
 Which is lyf þat owre lorde · in alle lawes acurseth.'

See also P. Pl., C. v. 194. Usury was forbidden by the canon law, and those who practised it, chiefly Jews and Lombards, were held to be

grievous sinners. Hence the character of Shylock, and of Marlowe's Jew of Malta. Cf. note on the Jews in England in the Annals of England, p. 162.

1751. *Honest*, honourable; as in the Bible, Rom. xii. 17, &c.

1752. *Swich*, such. The sense here bears out the formation of the word from *so-like*.—M.

1753. *Four*, of you. Shakespeare has 'in *your* despite,' Cymb. i. 6. 135; 'in *thy* despite,' 1 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 22. *Despite* is used, like the Early and Middle English *maugre*, with a genitive; as *maugre þin*, in spite of thee, in Havelok, ll. 1128, 1789—M.

1754. 'Which is against the respect due to your law.' Cf. 'spretaeque iniuria formae'; Æneid, i. 27.

1761. I give an omitted stanza here, from Wordsworth's modernised version:

'I say that him into a pit they threw,
A loathsome pit, whence noisome scents exhale;
O cursed folk! away, ye Herods new!
What may your ill intentions you avail?
Murder will out; certes, it will not fail;
Know, that the honour of high God may spread,
The blood cries out on your accursed deed.'

1793. *Iesu*. This word is written 'Ihu' in E. Hn. Cm.; and 'ihc' in Cp. Pt. Ln.; in both cases there is a stroke through the *h*. This is frequently printed *Ihesu*, but the retention of *h* is unnecessary. It is not really an *h* at all, but the Greek *Η*, meaning *long e* (ē). So, also, in 'ihc,' the *e* is not the Latin *e*, but the Greek *ε*, meaning *æ* or *s*; and *ihc* are the first three letters of the word *HCOTC* = *ιησους* = *iesus*. *Iesu*, as well as *Iesus*, was used as a nominative, though really the genitive or vocative case. At a later period, *ihs* (still with a stroke through the *h*) was written for *ihc* as a contraction of *iesus*. By an odd error, a new meaning was invented for these letters, and common belief treated them as the initials of three Latin words, viz. *Iesus Hominum Salvator*. But as the stroke through the *h* or mark of contraction still remained unaccounted for, it was turned into a cross! Hence the common symbol I.H.S. with the small cross in the upper part of the middle letter. The wrong interpretation is still the favourite one, all errors being long-lived. Another common contraction is *Xpc.*, where *all* the letters are Greek. The *χ* is *ch* (*χ*), the *ρ* is *r* (*ρ*) and *c* is *s*, so that *Xpc* = *chrs*, the contraction for *christus* or Christ. This is less common in decoration, and no false interpretation has been found for it.

1794. *Inwith*, within. This form occurs in E. Hn. Pt. Ln.; the rest have *within*. Again, in the Merchant's Tale (E. 1944), MSS. E. Hn. Cm. Hl. have the form *inwith*. It occurs in the legend of St. Katharine, ed. Morton, l. 172; in Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances), l. 611; in

Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, A. 970; and in Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, iii. 404. Dr. Morris says it was (like *utwith* = without) originally peculiar to the Northern dialect.

1805. *Coomen*; so in E. Hn.; *comen* in Pt. Cp. But it is the past tense = came. The spelling *comen* for the past tense plural is very common in Early English, and we even find *com* in the singular. Thus, in l. 1807, the Petworth MS. has 'He come.' But *herieth* in l. 1808 is a present tense.

1814. *Nexste*, nighest, as in Kn. Ta. 555. So also *hext* = highest, as in the Old Eng. proverb—'When bale is hext, then bote is next,' i. e. 'when woe is highest, help is nighest.'

1817. *Neuwe Rachel*, second Rachel, as we should now say; referring to Matt. ii. 18.

1819. *Dooth for to sterue*, causes to die. So also in l. 1823, *dide hem drawe* = caused them to be drawn. And cf. *leet bynde* in l. 1810.

1822. Evidently a proverb; perhaps from the French *honi soit qui mal y pense*. In Old French we commonly find the spelling *honnir*, from the verb *honnir*, to contemn, put to shame.

1826. The body occupied the place of honour. 'The bier, if the deceased had been a *clerk*, went into the chancel; if a layman, and not of high degree, the bearers set it down in the nave, hard by the church-door;' Rock, Ch. of our Fathers, ii. 472. He cites the Sarum Manual, fol. c.

1827. *The abbot*; pronounced *thabbôt*. *Couent*, convent; here used for the monks who composed the body over which the abbot presided. So in Shakespeare, Hen. VIII, iv. 2. 18—'where the reverend abbot, With all his *covent*, honourably received him.' The form *covent* is Old French, still preserved in *Covent Garden*.

1835. *Halse*; two MSS. consulted by Tyrwhitt read *conjure*, a mere gloss, caught from the line above. Other examples of *halse* in the sense of *conjure* occur. 'Ich *halsi* þe o godes nome' = I conjure thee in God's name; St. Marherete, ed. Cockayne, p. 17. Again, in Joseph of Arimathie, ed. Skeat, l. 400—

'Vppon þe heize trinite · I *halse* þe to telle'—which closely resembles the present passage.

1838. *To my seminge*, i. e. as it appears to me.

1840. 'And, in the ordinary course of nature.'

1843. *Wil*, wills, desires. So in Matt. ix. 13, I *will* have mercy = I require mercy; Gk. *ἐλεον θέλω*; Vulgate, *misericordiam uolo*. Cf. l. 45.

1848. In the Ellesmere MS. (which has the metrical pauses marked) the pause in this line is marked after *lyf*. The word *sholde* is dissyllabic here, having more than the usual emphasis; it has the sense of *was about to*. Cf. E. 1146.

1857. *Now* is used in the sense of *take notice that*, without any reference to *time*. There is no necessity to alter the reading to *than*, as proposed by Tyrwhitt. See Mätzner, Engl. Gram. ii, 2. 346, who refers to Luke ii. 41, John. i. 44, and quotes an apt passage from Maundeville's Travels, p. 63—'Now aftre that men han visited the holy places, *thanne* will they turnen toward Jerusalem.' In A.S. the word used in similar cases is *sōþlice* = soothly, verily.

1873. *Ther*, where. *Leue*, grant. No two words have been more confused by editors than *lene* and *leue*. Though sometimes written much alike in MSS., they are easily distinguished by a little care. The A.S. *lȳfan* or *līfan*, spelt *lefe* in the Ormulum (vol. i. p. 308), answers to the Germ. *erlauben*, and means *grant* or *permit*, but it can only be used in certain cases. The verb *lene*, A.S. *lēnan*, now spelt *lend*, often means to give or grant in Early English, but again only in certain cases. I quote from my article on these words in Notes and Queries, 4 Ser. ii. 127—'It really makes all the difference whether we are speaking of to *grant* a thing to a person, or to *grant* that a thing may happen. "God *lene* thee grace," means "God *grant* thee grace," where to *grant* is to *impart*; but "God *leue* we may do right" means "God *grant* we may do right," where to *grant* is to *permit*. . . . Briefly, *lene* requires an *accusative case* after it, *leue* is followed by a *dependent clause*.' *Lene* occurs in Chaucer, Prol. 611, Milleres Tale, 589, and elsewhere. Examples of *leue* in Chaucer are (1) in the present passage, misprinted *lene* by Tyrwhitt, Morris, Wright, and Bell, though five of our MSS. have *leue*; (2) in the Freres Tale, 346, printed *lene* by Tyrwhitt (l. 7226), *leene* by Morris, *leeve* by Wright and Bell; (3) (4) (5) in three passages in Troilus and Creseide (ii. 1212, iii. 7, v. 1749), where Tyrwhitt prints *leue*, but unluckily recants his opinion in his Glossary, whilst Morris prints *lene*. For other examples see Strattmann, s.v. *lænen* and *leven*.

It may be remarked that *leue* in Old English has several other senses; such as (1) to believe; (2) to live; (3) to leave; (4) to remain; (5) leave, *sb.*; (6) dear, *adj.* I give an example in which the first, sixth, and third of these senses occur in one and the same line—

'What! leuestow, leue lemman, that i the [thee] leue wold?'

Will. of Palerne, 2358.

1874. *Hugh of Lincoln*. The story of Hugh of Lincoln, a boy supposed to have been murdered at Lincoln by the Jews, is placed by Matthew Paris under the year 1255. Thynne, in his Animadversions upon Speght's editions of Chaucer (p. 45 of the reprint of the E. E. T. S.), addresses Speght as follows—'You saye, that in the 29 Henry iii. eightene Jewes were broughte from Lincolne, and ~~hanged~~ crucifyng a childe of eight yeres olde. Whiche facte was in the 39

Hen. iii., so that you mighte verye well haue sayed, that the same childe of eighte yeres olde was the same hughe of Lincolne; of whiche name there were twoe, viz. thys younger Seinte Hughe, and Seinte Hughe bishoppe of Lincolne, which dyed in the yere 1200, long before this little seinte hughe. And to prove that this childe of eighte yeres olde and that yonge hughe of Lincolne were but one; I will sett downe two auctoryties out of Mathewe Paris and Walsinghame, whereof the fyrste wryteth, that in the yere of Christe 1255, being the 39 of Henry the 3, a childe called Hughe was sleyne by the Jewes at Lyncolne, whose lamentable historye he delyvereth at large; and further, in the yere 1256, being 40 Hen. 3, he sayeth, *Dimissi sunt quieti 24 Judei à Turri London., qui ibidem infames tenebantur compediti pro crucifixione sancti Hugonis Lincolniae*: All which Thomas Walsingham, in *Hypodigma Neustriæ*, confirmeth; sayinge, Ao. 1255. *Puer quidam Christianus, nomine Hugo, à Judeis captus, in opprobrium Christiani nominis crudeliter est crucifixus.* There are several ballads in French and English, on the subject of Hugh of Lincoln, which were collected by M. F. Michel, and published at Paris in 1834, with the title—*‘Hugues de Lincoln, Recueil de Ballades Anglo-Normandes et Eco-soises relatives au Meurtre de cet Enfant.’* The day of St. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, is Aug. 27; that of St. Hugh, boy and martyr, is June 29. See also Brand’s *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, i. 431.

1875. *With*, by. See numerous examples in Mätzner, *Engl. Gram.* ii. 1. 419, amongst which we may especially notice—*‘Stolne is he with lues’*; Towneley Mysteries, p. 290.

NOTES TO THE prioress END-LINK.

1881. *Miracle*, pronounced *miracul*. Tyrwhitt omits *al*, and turns the word into *miracle*, unnecessarily.

1883. *Hoste* is so often an evident dissyllable (see l. 1897), that there is no need to insert *to* after it, as in Tyrwhitt.

1885. *What man artow*, what sort of a man art thou?

1886. *Woldest fynde*, wouldst like to find. We learn from this passage, says Tyrwhitt, that Chaucer ‘was used to look much upon the ground; that he was of a corpulent habit; and reserved in his behaviour.’ Cf. Lenvoy to Scogan, st. 5.

1889. *War you*, mind yourselves, i. e. make way.

1890. *As wel as I*; said ironically. Chaucer is as corpulent as the host himself. See note to l. 1886 above.

1891. *Were*, would be. *Tenbrace*, to embrace. In the Romaunt of the Rose, true lovers are said to be always lean; but deceivers are often fat enough—

‘For men that shape hem other way
Falsely hir ladies to betray,

It is no wonder though they be fatte’; l. 2690.

1893. *Eluish*, elf-like, akin to the fairies; alluding to his absent looks and reserved manner. See *Eluish* in the Glossary, and cf. ‘this *eluish* nyce lore’; Can. Yeom. Tale Group G, l. 842. Palsgrave has—
‘I waxe *eluysshe*, nat easye to be dealed with, *Je deuens mal traictable*.’

1900. *Ye*, yea. The difference in Old English between *ye* and *gis* (yes) is commonly well marked. *Ye* is the weaker form, and merely assents to what the last speaker says; but *gis* is an affirmative of great force, often followed by an oath, or else it answers a question containing a negative particle, as in the House of Fame, ii. 356. Cf. l. 4006 below.

NOTES TO THE RIME OF SIR THOPAS.

Rime. This word is now almost universally misspelt *rhyme*, owing to confusion with the Greek *rhythm*; but this misspelling is *never* found in old MSS. or in early printed books, nor has any example yet been found earlier than the reign of Elizabeth. The old spelling *rime* is confirmed by the A. S. *rim*, Icel. *rim*, Dan. *rim*, Swed. *rim*, Germ. *reim*, Dutch *rijm*, Old Fr. *rime*, &c. Confusion with *rime*, hoarfrost, is impossible, as the context always decides which is meant; but it is worth notice that it is the latter word which has the better title to an *h*, as the A. S. word for hoarfrost is *hrim*. Tyrwhitt, in his edition of Chaucer, attempted two reforms in spelling, viz. *rime* for *rhyme*, and *could* for *could*. Both are most rational, but probably unattainable.

Thopas. In the Supplement to Ducange we find—‘*Thopasius*, pro Topazius, Acta S. Wencesl. tom. 7. Sept. p. 806. col. 1.’ The Lat. *topazius* is our *topaz*. The whole poem is a burlesque (see the Preface), and *Sir Topaz* is an excellent title for such a gem of a knight. The name *Topas* occurs in Richard Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 11, as that of a sister of King Richard I; but no such name is known to history.

The metre is that commonly used before and in Chaucer’s time by long-winded ballad-makers. Examples of it occur in the Romances of Sir Percevall, Sir Isumbras, Sir Eglamour, and Sir Degrevant (in the Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), and in several romances in the Percy Folio MS. (ed. Hales and Furnivall), such as *Libius Disconius*, *Sir Triamour*, *Sir Eglamour*, *Guy and Colbrande*, *The Grene Knight*,

&c.; see also Amis and Amiloun, and Sir Amadas in Weber's Metrical Romances; and Lybeaus Disconus, The King of Tars, Le Bone Florence, Emare, The Erle of Tolous, and Horn Childe in Ritson's collection. To point out Chaucer's sly imitations of phrases, &c., would be a long task; the reader would gain the best idea of his manner by reading any one of these old ballads. To give a few illustrations is all that can be attempted here. It is remarkable that we find in Weber a ballad called 'The Hunting of the Hare,' which is a pure burlesque, like Chaucer's, but a little broader in tone and more obviously comic.

1902. *Listeth, lordes*, hearken, sirs. This is the usual style of beginning. For example, Sir Bevis begins—

'*Lordynges, lystenyth, grete and smale*';

and Sir Degaré begins—

'*Lystenyth, lordynges, gente and fre,
Y wylle yow telle of syr Degaré.*'

Warton well remarks—"This address to the lordings, requesting their silence and attention, is a manifest indication that these ancient pieces were originally sung to the harp, or recited before grand assemblies, upon solemn occasions"; Obs. on F. Queene, p. 248.

1904. *Solas*, mirth. See Prol. l. 798. 'This word is often used in describing the festivities of elder days. "She and her ladyes called for their minstrells, and *solaced* themselves with the disports of dauncing"; Leland, Collectanea, v. 352. So in the Romance of Ywaine and Gawin—

"Full grete and gay was the assemble
Of lordes and ladies of that cuntre,
And als of knyghtes war and wyse,
And damisels of mykel pryse;
Ilkane with other made grete gamen
And grete *solace*, &c." (l. 19, ed. Ritson.)

Todd's Illust. of Chaucer, p. 378.

1905. *Gent*, gentle, gallant. Often applied to ladies, in the sense of pretty. The first stanzas in Sir Isumbras and Sir Eglamour are much in the same strain as this stanza.

1910. *Popering*. 'Poppering, or Poppeling, was the name of a parish in the Marches of Calais. Our famous antiquary Leland was once rector of it. See Tanner, Bib. Brit. in v. *Leland*.'—Tyrwhitt. Here *Calais* means the district, not the towyn. *Poperinge* has a population of about 10,500, and is situate about 26 miles S. by W. from Ostend, in the province of Belgium called West Flanders, very near the French 'marches,' or border. *Place*, the mansion or chief house in the town. Dr. Pegge, in his Kentish Glossary (Eng. Dial. Soc.), has—'Place, that

is, the manor-house. Hearne, in his pref. to *Antiq. of Glastonbury*, p. xv, speaks of a *manour-place*. He refers also to Strype's *Annals*, cap. xv.

1915. *Payndemayn*. 'The very finest and *whitest* [kind of bread] that was known, was *simnel-bread*, which . . . was as commonly known under the name of *pain-demayn* (afterwards corrupted into *payman*); a word which has given considerable trouble to Tyrwhitt and other commentators on Chaucer, but which means no more than "bread of our Lord," from the figure of our Saviour, or the Virgin Mary, impressed upon each round flat loaf, as is still the usage in Belgium with respect to certain rich cakes much admired there;' Chambers, *Book of Days*, i. 119. The Liber Albus (ed. Riley, p. 305) speaks of '*demesne* bread, known as *demeine*,' which Mr. Riley annotates by—'*Panis Dominicus*. Simnels made of the very finest flour were thus called, from an impression upon them of the effigy of our Saviour.' Tyrwhitt refers to the poem of the Freiris of Berwick, in the Maitland MS., in which occur the expressions *breid of mane* and *mane breid*. It occurs also in Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances, p. 235)—

'*Paynemayn* prevayly

Sche brougth fram the pantry,' &c.

It is mentioned as a delicacy by Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, bk. vi (iii. 22).

1917. *Rode*, complexion. *Scarlet in grayn*, i. e. scarlet dyed in grain, or of a fast colour. Properly, to dye *in grain* meant to dye *with grain*, i. e. with cochineal. In fact, Chaucer uses the phrase '*with grayn*' in the epilogue to the Nonne Prestes Tale. See the long note in Marsh's *Lectures on the English Language*, ed. Smith, pp. 54-62, and the additional note on p. 64.

1920. *Saffron*; i. e. of a yellow colour. Cf. Bottom's description of beards—'I will discharge it in either your straw-colour beard, your orange-tawney beard, your purple-in-grain beard, or your French crown-colour beard, *your perfect yellow*'; *Mds. Nt. Dr.* i. 2. In Lybeaus Disconus (ed. Ritson, *Met. Rom.* ii. 6) a dwarf's beard is described as 'yellow as ony wax.'

1924. *Ciclatoun*, a costly material. From the O. Fr. *ciclaton*, the name of a costly cloth, called in Latin *cyclas*, which Ducange explains by '*vestis species, et panni genus*.' The word *cyclas* occurs in Juvenal (*Sat.* vi. 258), and is explained to mean a robe worn most often by women, and adorned with a border of gold or purple. The Greek form *κυκλᾶς* is in Propertius, 4. 7, 36. The etymology is given from the Greek *κύκλος*, a circle, and the robe is said to have been circular; but it appears to me that the robe is more likely to have been named from the material. Possibly the word is of Eastern origin, as suggested in the following note by Col. Yule in his edition of Marco Polo i.

'The term *suklât* is applied in the Punjab trade-returns to *broad-cloth*. Does not this point to the real nature of the *siclatoun* of the Middle Ages? It is, indeed, often spoken of as used for banners, which implies that it was not a heavy woollen. But it was also a material for ladies' robes, for quilts, leggings, housings, pavilions. Michel does not decide what it was, only that it was generally *red* and wrought with gold. Dozy renders it "silk stuff brocaded with gold," but this seems conjectural. Dr. Rock says it was a thin glossy silken stuff, often with a woof of gold thread, and seems to derive it from the Arabic *sakl*, "polishing" (a sword), which is improbable. Perhaps the name is connected with *Sikiliyat*, Sicily.' Compare the following examples, shewing its use for tents, banners, &c.

'Off silk, cendale, and *syclatoun*

Was the emperours pavyloun';

'Kyng Richard took the pavylouns

Off sendels and off *sykelatouns*';

Rich. Coer de Lion (Weber, ii. 90, and 201).

'There was mony gonfanoun

Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*';

Kyng Alisaunder (Weber, i. 85).

In England, the *cyclas* was the transitional stage of garment between the *surcoat* of the thirteenth century, and the *jupon* of the fourteenth. 'The *cyclas* opened up the sides instead of the front, and it had this curious peculiarity, that the front skirt was cut much shorter than the hind skirt; behind, it reached to the knees, but in front, not very much below the hips'; Cutts, *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, p. 342. It dates about 1325-1335.

The matter has been much confused by a mistaken notion of Spenser's. Not observing that Sir Thopas is here described in his robes of *peace*, not in those of *war* (as in a later stanza), he followed Speght's reading, viz. *chekelatoun*, and imagined it was the same as 'that kind of gilded leather with which they [the Irish] use to embroder theyr Irish jackes'; View of the State of Ireland, in *Globe* edition, p. 639, col. 2. And this notion he carried out still more boldly in the lines—

'But in a jacket, quilted richly rare

Upon *cheklaton*, he was straungely dight'; F.Q. vi. 7. 43.

1925. *Jane*, a small coin. The word is known to be a corruption of *Genoa*, which is spelt *Jeane* in Hall's *Chronicles*, fol. xxiv. So too we find *Januways* and *Januayes* for *Genoese*. See Bardsley's *English Surnames*, s. v. *Janeway*. Stow, in his *Survey of London*, ed. 1599, p. 97, says that some foreigners lived in Minchin Lane, who had come from *Genoa*, and were commonly called galley-men, who landed wines, &c. from the galleys at a place called 'galley-key' in Thames Street. 'They had a

certaine coyne of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called *galley half-pence*. These half-pence were forbidden in the 13th year of Henry IV, and again by parliament in the 3rd of Henry V, by the name of *half-pence of Genoa*. . . . Notwithstanding, in my youth, I have seen them *passee currant*, &c. Chaucer uses the word again in the Clerkes Tale, and Spenser adopted it from Chaucer; F. Q. iii. 7. 58. Mr. Wright observes that 'the *siclaton* was a rich cloth or silk brought from the East, and is therefore appropriately mentioned as bought with Genoese coin.'

1927. *For riuer*, towards the river. This appears to be the best reading, and we must take *for* in close connection with *ride*; perhaps it is a mere imitation of the French *en riviere*. It alludes to the common practice of seeking the river-side, because the best sport, in hawking, was with herons and waterfowl. Tyrwhitt quotes from Froissart, v. 1. c. 140—'Le Comte de Flandres estoit tousjours *en riviere*—un jour advint qu'il alla voller *en la riviere*—et getta son fauconnier un faucon *apres le heron*.' And again, in c. 210, he says that Edward III 'alloit, chacun jour, *ou en chace on en riviere*,' &c. So we read of Sir Eglamour—

'Sir Eglamore tooke the way
to the riuer flul right'; Percy Folio MS. ii. 347.

Of Ipomydon's education we learn that his tutor taught him to sing, to read, to serve in hall, to carve the meat, and

'Bothe of howndis and haukis game
Aftir he taught hym, all and same,
In se, in feld, and eke *in ryuere*,
In wodde *to chase the wild dere*,
And in the feld to ryde a stede,
That all men had joy of his dede.'

Weber's Met. Romances, ii. 283.

See also the Squire of Low Degree, in Ritson, vol. iii. p. 177.

1931. *Ram*, the usual prize at a wrestling match. Cf. Gk. *παράφδια*. *Stonde*, i.e. be placed in the sight of the competitors; be seen. Cf. Prol. l. 548, and the Tale of Gamelyn. Tyrwhitt says—'Matthew Paris mentions a wrestling-match at Westminster, A.D. 1222, in which a ram was the prize, p. 265.' Cf. also—

'At wresteling, and at ston-castyng
He wan the prys without lesyng,' &c.;

Octavian Imperator, in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 194.

1938. Compare—'So hyt be-felle upon a day'; Erle of Tolous, Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 134. Of course it is a common phrase in these romances.

1941. *Worth*, lit. became; *worth upon* = became upon, got upon. It is a common phrase; compare—

'Ipomydon sterte vp that tyde;
Anon he *worthyd vppon* his stede';

Weber, Met. Rom. ii. 334.

1942. *Launcegay*, a sort of lance. Gower has the word, Conf. Amant. bk. viii (iii. 369). Cowel says its use was prohibited by the statute of 7 Rich. II, cap. 13. Camden mentions it in his Remains, p. 209. Tyrwhitt quotes, from Rot. Parl. 29 Hen. VI, n. 8, the following—'And the said Evan then and there with a *launcegay* smote the said William Tresham throughe the body a foote and more, wherof he died.' Sir Walter Raleigh (quoted by Richardson) says—'These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.' But this is certainly a corrupt form. It is no doubt a corruption of *lancezagay*, from the Spanish *azagaya*, a word of Moorish origin. Cotgrave gives—'Zagaye, a fashion of slender, long, and long-headed pike, used by the Moorish horsemen.' It seems originally to have been rather a short weapon, a kind of half-pike or dart. The Spanish word is well discussed in Dozy, Glossaire des mots Espagnols et Portugais dérivés de l'Arabe, 2nd ed. p. 225. The Spanish *azagaya* is for *az-zagaya*, where *az* is for the definite article *al*, and *zagaya* is a Berber or Algerian word, not given in the Arabic dictionaries. It is found in Old Spanish of the fourteenth century. Dozy quotes from a writer who explains it as a Moorish half-pike, and also gives the following passage from Laugier de Tassy, Hist. du royaume d'Alger, p. 58—'Leurs armes sont l'*azagaye*, qui est une espèce de *lance courte*, qu'ils portent toujours à la main.' I suppose that the Caffre word *assagai*, in the sense of javelin, was simply borrowed from the Portuguese *azagaia*.

1949. *A sory care*, a grievous misfortune. Chaucer does not say what this was, but a passage in Amis and Amiloun (ed. Weber, ii. 410) makes it probable that Sir Thopas nearly killed his horse, which would have been grievous indeed; see L. 1965 below. The passage I allude to is as follows—

'So long he priked, withouten abod,
The stede that he on rode,
In a fer cuntray,
Was ouercomen and fel doun ded;
Tho couthe he no better red [*counsel*];
His song was "wailleway!"'

Readers of Scott will remember Fitz-James's lament over his 'gallant grey.'

1950. This can hardly be otherwise than a burlesque upon the Squire of Low Degree (ed. Ritson, iii. 146), where a long list of *trees* is followed

up, as here, by a list of *singing-birds*. Compare also the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 1367—

‘There was eke waxing many a spice,
As *clowe-gilofre* and *licorice*,
Gingere, and grein de Paris,
Canell, and *setewale* of pris,’ &c.

Line 21 of the Milleres Tale runs similarly—

‘Of *licoris* or any *setewale*,’

Maundeville speaks of the *clowe-gilofre* and *notemuge* in his 26th chapter; see Specimens of E. Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 171. *Csetewale* is generally explained as the herb valerian, but is rather to be taken as meaning zedoary; see the Glossary. *Clowe-gilofre*, a clover; *notemuge*, a nutmeg. ‘Spiced ale’ is amongst the presents sent by Absolon to Alisoun in the Millers Tale.

1955. *Leye in cofre*, to lay in a box.

1956. Compare Amis and Amiloun, ed. Weber, ii. 391—

‘She herd the foules grete and smale,
The swete note of the nightingale,
Ful mirily sing on tre.’

See also Romaunt of the Rose, ll. 613-728. But Chaucer’s burlesque is far surpassed by a curious passage in the singular poem of The Land of Cockayne (MS. Harl. 913), ll. 71-100—

‘In þe praer [*meadow*] is a tre
Swipe likful for to se,
þe rote is gingeuir and galingale,
þe siouns beþ al *sed[e]wale*;
Trie maces beþ þe flure;
þe rind, canel of swet odor;
þe frute, *gilofre* of gode smakke, &c.
þer beþ briddes mani and fale,
prostil, pruisse, and niþtingale,
Chalandre and wod[e]wale,
And oper briddes wiþout tale [*number*].
þat stinteþ neuer by har miȝt
Miri to sing[e] dai and niȝt,’ &c.

1964. *As he were wood*, as if he were mad, ‘like mad.’ So in Amis and Amiloun (ed. Weber), ii. 419—

‘He priked his stede *night and day*
As a gentil knight, stout and gay.’

Cf. note to l. 1949.

1974. *Seinte*, being in the vocative case, is probably a dissyllable here—‘O seintè Marie, *ben’cite*.’ Cf. note to l. 1170 above.

1977. *Me dremed*, I dreamt. Both *dremen* (to dream) and *meten*

(also to dream) are sometimes used with an objective case or reflexively in Middle English. In the Nonne Prestes Tale we have *me mette* (l. 74) and *this man mette* (l. 182).

1978. *An elf-queen*. Mr. Price says—'There can be little doubt that at one period the popular creed made the same distinctions between the Queen of Faerie and the Elf-Queen that were observed in Grecian mythology between their undoubted parallels, Artemis and Persephone.' Chaucer makes Proserpine the 'queen of faerie' in his *Merchaunts Tale*; but at the beginning of the *Wyf of Bathes Tale*, he describes the *elf-queen* as the queen of the *fairies*, and makes *elf* and *fairy* synonymous. Perhaps this *elf-queen* in *Sire Thopas* (called the *queen of fairye* in l. 2004) may have given Spenser the hint for his *Faerie Queene*. But the subject is a vast one. See Price's Preface, in Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ed. Hazlitt, pp. 30-36; Halliwell's *Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*; Keightley's *Fairy Mythology*; Warton's *Observations on the Faerie Queene*, sect. ii; Sir W. Scott's ballad of *Thomas the Rhymer*, &c.

1983. *In tounne*, in the town, in the district. But it must not be supposed that much *sense* is intended by this inserted line. It is a mere tag, in imitation of some of the romances. Either Chaucer has neglected to conform to the new kind of stanza which he now introduces (which is most likely), or else three lines have been lost before this one. The next three stanzas are uniform, viz. of *ten* lines each, of which only the seventh is very short. For good examples of these short lines, see *Sir Gawayne and the Greene Knyzt*, ed. Morris.

1993. *So wilde*. Instead of this short line, Tyrwhitt has—

'Wherin he soughte North and South,
And oft he spied with his mouth
In many a forest wilde.'

But none of our seven MSS. agree with this version. The notion of *spying* with one's *mouth* seems a little too far-fetched.

1995. This line is in the Royal MS. only, but something is so obviously required here, that we must insert it to make some sense. Even then it seems an anti-climax to say that 'neither wife nor child durst oppose him.' We may, however, bear in mind that the meeting of a knight-errant with one of these often preceded some great adventure. 'And in the midst of an highway he [Sir Lancelot] met a damsel riding on a white palfrey, and there either saluted other. Fair damsel, said Sir Lancelot, know ye in this country any adventures? Sir knight, said that damsel, here are adventures near hand, and thou durst prove them'; Sir T. Malory, *Morte Arthur*, bk. vi. cap. vii. The result was that Lancelot fought with Sir Turquine, and defeated him. Soon after, he was 'required of a damsel to heal her brother'; and again, 'at the request of a lady' he recovered a falcon; an adventure which ended in a fight, as usual.

1998. *Olifaunt*, i. e. Elephant; a proper name, as Tyrwhitt observes, for a giant. Maundeville has the form *olyfauntes* for *elephants*. By some confusion the Mæso-Goth. *ulbandus* and A.S. *olfend* are made to signify a *camel*. Spenser has put Chaucer's *Olifaunt* into his *Faerie Queene*, bk. iii. c. 7. st. 48, and makes him the brother of the giantess Argantè, and son of Typhoeus and Earth. The following description of a giant is from Libius Disconius (Percy Folio MS. vol. ii. p. 463)—

'He beareth haïres on his brow
Like the bristles of a sow,
His head is great and stout;
Eche arme is the lenght of an ell,
His fists beene great and fell,
Dints for to driue about.'

Sir Libius says—

'If God will me grace send,
Or this day come to an end
I hope him for to spill,' &c.

Another giant, 20 feet long, and 2 ells broad, with two boar's tusks, and also with brows like bristles of a swine, appears in Octouian Imperator, ed. Weber, iii. 196. See also the alliterative *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, p. 33.

2000. *Child*; see note to l. 2020. *Termagaunt*; one of the idols whom the Saracens (in the mediaeval romances) are supposed to worship. See *The King of Tars*, ed. Ritson (*Met. Rom.*), ii. 174-182, where the Sultan's gods are said to be Jubiter, Jovin (both forms of Jupiter), Astrot (Astarte), Mahoun (Mahomet), Appolin (Apollo), Plotoun (Pluto), and *Tirmagaunt*. Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson, *Met. Rom.* ii. 55) fought with a giant 'that levede yn Termagaunt.' The Old French form is *Tervagant*, Ital. *Tervagante* or *Trivigante*, as in Ariosto. Wheeler, in his *Noted Names of Fiction*, gives the following account—'Ugo Foscolo says: "*Trivigante*, whom the predecessors of Ariosto always couple with Apollino, is really Diana *Trivia*, the sister of the classical Apollo." . . . According to Panizzi, *Trivagante* or *Tervagante* is the Moon, or Diana, or Hecate, *wandering under three names*. *Termagant* was an imaginary being, supposed by the crusaders, who confounded Mahometans with pagans, to be a Mahometan deity. This imaginary personage was introduced into early English plays and moralities, and was represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. See *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 15.' Fairfax, in his translation of Tasso (c. i. st. 84) speaks of *Termagaunt* and Mahound, but Tasso mentions 'Macometto' only. See also Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. 7. 47. Hence comes our *termagant* in the sense

of a noisy boisterous woman. Shakespeare has—'that hot *termagant* Scot'; 1 Hen. IV, v. 2. 114.

2002. *Sle*, will slay. In Anglo-Saxon, there being no distinct future tense, it is expressed by the present. Cf. *go* for *will go* in 'we also go with thee'; John xxi. 3.

2005. *Symphonye*, the name of a kind of tabor; see Glossary.

2007. *Al so mote I thee*, so may I thrive; or, as I hope to thrive; a common expression. Cf. 'So mote y thee'; Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell, l. 430; Occleve, De Regimine Principum, st. 620. Chaucer also uses 'so the ik,' i.e. so thrive I, in the Reves Prologue and elsewhere.

2012. *Abyen it ful soure*, very bitterly shalt thou pay for it. There is a confusion between A.S. *súr*, sour, and A.S. *sár*, sore, in this and similar phrases; both were used once, but now we should use *sorely*, not *sourly*. In Layamon, l. 8158, we find 'þou salt it sore abugge,' thou shalt sorely pay for it; on the other hand, we find in P. Plowm. B. 2. 140—

'It shall bisitte þowre soules · ful *soure* atte laste.'

So also in the C-text, though the A-text has *sore*. Note that in another passage, P. Plowm. B. xviii. 401, the phrase is—'Thow shalt abyte it *bittre*.' For *abyen*, see the Glossary.

2015. *Fully pryme*. See note to Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 35. *Prime* commonly means the period from 6 to 9 a.m. *Full prime* refers to the end of that period, or 9 a.m.; and even *prime* alone may be used with the same explicit meaning, as in the Nonne Pres. Ta. l. 376.

2019. *Staf-slinge*. Tyrwhitt observes that Lydgate describes David as armed only 'with a *staffe-slynge*, voyde of plate and mayle.' It certainly means a kind of sling in which additional power was gained by fastening the lithe part of it on to the end of a stiff stick. *Staff-slynges* are mentioned in the romance of Richard Coer de Lyon, l. 4454, in Weber's Metrical Romances, ii. 177. In Col. Yule's edition of Marco Polo, ii. 122, is a detailed description of the artillery engines of the middle ages. They can all be reduced to two classes; those which, like the trebuchet and mangonel, are enlarged staff-slings, and those which, like the arblast and springold, are great cross-bows. Conversely, we might describe a staff-sling as a hand-trebuchet.

2020. *Child Thopas*. *Child* is an appellation given to both knights and squires, in the early romances, at an age when they had long passed the period which we now call childhood. A good example is to be found in the Erle of Tolous, ed. Ritson, iii. 123—

'He was a feyre chylde, and a bolde,

Twenty wyntur he was oolde,

In londe was none so free.'

Compare Romance of 'Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild,' pr. in Ritson, iii. 282; the ballad of Childe Waters, &c. Byron, in his preface to Childe Harold, says—'It is almost superfluous to mention that the appellation "Childe," as "Childe Waters," "Childe Childers," &c., is used as more consonant with the old structure of versification which I have adopted.' He adopts, however, the late and artificial metre of Spenser.

2023. A palpable imitation. The first three lines of Sir Bevis of Hampton (MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 94, back) are—

'Lordynges, lystenyth, grete and smale,

Meryar then the nyghtyngale

I wylle yow synge.'

In a long passage in Todd's Illustrations to Chaucer, pp. 284-292, it is contended that *mery* signifies sweet, pleasant, agreeable, without relation to mirth. Chaucer describes the Frere as wanton and *merry*, Prol. 208; he speaks of the *merry* day, Kn. Ta. 641; a *merry* city, N. P. Ta. 251; of Arcite being told by Mercury to be *merry*, i. e. of good cheer, Kn. Ta. 528; in the Manciple's Tale, the crow sings *merrily*, and makes a *sweet* noise; Chanticleer's voice was *merrier* than the *merry* organ, N. P. T. 31; the 'erbe yve' is said to be *merry*, i. e. pleasant, agreeable, id. 146; the Pardoner (Prol. 714) sings *merrily* and loud. We must remember, however, that the Host, being 'a *mery* man,' began to speak of '*myrthe*'; Prol. 757, 759. A very early example of the use of the word occurs in the song attributed to Canute—'*Merie* sungen the Muneches binnen Ely,' &c. See the phrase '*mery* men' in l. 2029.

2028. The phrase *to come to toun*e seems to mean no more than simply *to return*. Cf. Specimens of E. Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48—

'Lenten ys *come* wip loue *to toun*e'—

which merely means that spring, with its thoughts of love, has *returned*. See the note on that line.

2033. *For paramour*, for love; but the *par*, or else the *for*, is redundant. *Iolite*, amusement; used ironically in the Kn. Ta. 949. Sir Thopas is going to fight the giant for the love and amusement of one who shone full bright; i. e. a fair lady, of course. But Sir Thopas, in dropping this mysterious hint to his merry men, refrains from saying much about it, as he had not yet seen the Fairy Queen, and had only the giant's word for her place of abode. The use of the past tense *shone* is artful; it implies that he wished them to think that he *had* seen his lady-love; or else that her beauty was to be taken for granted. Observe, too, that it is *Sir Thopas*, not *Chaucer*, who assigns to the giant his *three* heads.

2035. *Do come*, cause to come; go and call hither. Cf. House of Fame, bk. iii—

'Of alle manner of *minstrales*,
And *jestours*, that tellen tales
Both of weeping and of game.'

Tyrwhitt's note on *gestours* is—'The proper business of a *gestour* was to *recite tales*, or *gestes*; which was only *one* of the branches of the Minstrel's profession. *Minstrels* and *gestours* are mentioned together in the following lines from William of Nassyngton's Translation of a religious treatise by John of Waldby; MS. Reg. 17 C. viii. p. 2—

I warne you furst at the beginnunge,
That I will make no vain carpinge
Of dedes of armys ne of amours,
As dus *mynstrelles* and *jestours*,
That makys carpinge in many a place
Of *Octoviane* and *Isembrase*,
And of many other *jestes*,
And namely, whan they come to festes;
Ne of the life of *Beuys of Hampton*,
That was a knight of gret renoun,
Ne of *Sir Gye of Warwyke*,
All if it might sum men lyke, &c.

I cite these lines to shew the species of tales related by the ancient *Gestours*, and how much they differed from what we now call *jestes*.'

The *Gesta* were stories, as in the famous collection called the *Gesta Romanorum*. See also Piers the Plowman (Clar. Press Series), note to l. 34 of the Prologue.

2038. *Roiiales*, royal; some MSS. spell the word *reales*, but the meaning is the same. In the romance of Ywain and Gawain (Ritson, i. 130) a maiden is described as reading 'a *real* romance.' Tyrwhitt thinks that the term originated with an Italian collection of romances relating to Charlemagne, which began with the words—'Qui se comenza la hystoria el *Real di Franza*,' &c.; edit. Mutinae, 1491, folio. It was reprinted in 1537, with a title beginning—'*I reali di Franza*,' &c. He refers to Quadrio, t. vi. p. 530. The word *roial* (in some MSS. *real*) occurs again in l. 2043.

2047. *Dide*, did on, put on. The arming of Lybeaus Disconus is thus described in Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 10—

'They caste on hym a scherte of selk,
A gypell as whyte as melk,
In that semely sale;
And syght [*for* sith] an hawberk bryght,
That rychely was adyght
Wyth mayles thykke and smale.'

2050. *Aketoun*, a short sleeveless tunic. Cf. Liber Albus, p. 376.

- * And Florentyn, with hys ax so broun,
All thorgh he smoot
Arm and mayle, and *akketoun*,
Thorghout hyt bot [*bi*];

Octouian, ed. Weber, iii. 205.

- * For plate, ne for *acketton*,
For hauberk, ne for campeson';

Richard Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 18.

The Glossary to the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, has—
'*Acton*, a wadded or quilted tunic worn under the hauberk.—*Planché*,
i. 108.' Thynne, in his *Animadversions* (Early Eng. Text Soc.), p. 24,
says—'*Haketon* is a sleeveless jackett of plate for the warre, couered
withe anye other stuffe; at this day also called a *jackett of plate*.'

2051. *Habergeoun*, coat of mail. See Prol. 76, and the note.

2052. For *percinge*, as a protection against the piercing. So in P.
Plowm. B. 6. 62, Piers puts on his cuffs, 'for colde of his nailles,' i.e. as
a protection against the cold. So too in the Rom. of the Rose, l. 4229.

2053. The hauberk is here put on as an upper coat of mail, of finer
workmanship and doubtless more flexible.

- 'The *hauberk* was al reed of rust,
His platys thykke and swythe just';

Octouian, ed. Weber, iii. 200.

- * He was armed wonder weel,
And al with plates off good steel,
And ther aboven, an *hawberk*;

Richard Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 222.

2054. *Jewes werk*, Jew's work. Tyrwhitt imagined that *Jew* here
means a magician, but there is not the least foundation for the idea.
Mr. Jephson is equally at fault in connecting *Jew* with *jewel*, since the
latter word is etymologically connected with *joy*. The phrase still re-
mains unexplained. I suspect it means no more than wrought with rich
or expensive work, such as Jews could best find the money for or
undertake to supply. It is notorious that they were the chief capitalists,
and they must often have had to find money for paying armourers.

2055. *Plate*. Probably the hawberk had a breastplate on the front
of it. But on the subject of armour, I must refer the reader to Godwin's
English Archaeologist's Handbook, pp. 252-268; Planché's History of
British Costume, and Sir S. R. Meyrick's Observations on Body-armour,
in the Archaeologia, vol. xix. pp. 120-145.

2056. The *cote-armour* was not for defence, but a mere surcoat on
which the knight's armorial bearings were usually depicted, in order to
identify him in the combat or 'debate.' Hence the modern *coat-of-*
arms.

2059. *Reed*, red. In the Romances, *gold* is always called *red*, and silver white. Hence it was not unusual to liken gold to blood, and this explains why Shakespeare speaks of armour being *gilt* with blood (King John ii. 1. 316), and makes Lady Macbeth talk of *gilding* the groom's faces with blood (Macbeth ii. 2. 56). See also Coriol. v. 1. 63, 64; and the expression 'blood betokneth gold'; Cant. Tales, l. 6163.

2061. 'A carbuncle (Fr. *escarboucle*) was a common [armorial] bearing. See Guillim's Heraldry, p. 109.'—Tyrwhitt.

2062. Sir Thomas is made to swear by ale and bread, in ridiculous imitation of the vows made by the swan, the heron, the pheasant, or the peacock, on solemn occasions.

2065. *Iambeux*, legging, perhaps boots. Spenser borrows the word, but spells it *giambeux*, F. Q. ii. 6. 29.

Quyrboilly, i. e. *cuir bouilli*, leather soaked in hot water to soften it that it might take any required shape, after which it was dried and became exceedingly stiff and hard. In Matthew Paris (anno 1243) it is said of the Tartars—'De coriis bullitis sibi arma leuia quidem, sed tamen impenetrabilia coaptarunt.' In Marco Polo, ed. Yule, ii. 49, it is said of the men of Carajan, that they wear armour of boiled leather (French text, *armes cuiracés de cuir bouilli*). Froissart (v. iv. cap. 19) says the Saracens covered their targes with '*cuir bouilli* de Cappadoce, ou nul fer ne peut prendre n'attacher, si le cuir n'est trop échaufé.' When Bruce reviewed his troops on the morning of the battle of Bannockburn, he wore, according to Barbour, 'ane hat of *quyrbolle*' on his 'basnet,' and 'ane hye croune' above that. Some remarks on *cuir bouilli* will be found in Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 344.

2068. *Rewel boon*; *Rewel* has never been quite explained, and, in the first edition of the present work, I expressed a belief that it is, in some one of its meanings, the French *rouelle*, Lat. *rotella*. Du Cange gives—'*Rotella*, (1) parva rota; (2) species clypei.' Roquefort gives—'*Rouelle*, *rouelle*: Fortune, roue de fortune. Sous Philippe-Auguste on nommoit ainsi une arme blanche fort large; depuis on lui a donné la forme d'un poignard ou d'une dague; partie arrondie d'une lance.' Also—'*Roelle*, sorte de bouclier.' Cotgrave has—'*Rouelle*, a little flat ringe, a wheele of plate or iron in horse's bitts; also, a round plate of armour for defence of the arme-hole when the arme is lifted up: and generally, any small hoope, circle, ring, or round thing, thats moveable in the place which it holds.' In modern English, the *rouel* of a spur is well understood; in the sense of a part of a bit, it occurs in Spenser, F. Q. i 7. 37. In the Alliterative Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 3262, *rouelle* means the *rim* of Fortune's wheel. In the Tournament of Tottenham, as printed in Percy's reliques, we read that Tyb had 'a garland on her hed ful of *rounde bonys*,' where another copy has (says Halliwell, s. v. *rue*)

the reading—'fulle of *ruelle* bones.' These *ruelle*-bones were probably merely round pieces of bone, pierced with a hole, and strung on a string. Halliwell adds—'In the romaunce of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made 'of fin *ruwal*, that schon swithe brighte.' And in MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. Ff. v. 48, fol. 119, is the passage—

'Hir sadille was of *reuyll* bone,
Semely was þat sight to se,
Stify sette with precious stone,
Compaste about with crapote [*load-stone*?].'

Again, in Sir Degrevant, l. 1429, ed. Halliwell (in the Thornton Romances, p. 236):—

'Hyt [*the roof*] was buskyd above
With besauntus ful bryghth
All of *ruel-bon*.'

But I have lately come across another solution of the difficulty, entirely different in character, yet worth some consideration. It may be that *ruel* stands for the old Norman-French *roal*, ivory got from the teeth of a whale. Quite near the beginning of the Vie de Seint Auban, ed. Atkinson, we have—

'mes ne ert d'or adubbee, ne d'autre metal,
de peres preciuses, de ivoire ne *roal*,'

i.e. but it was not adorned with gold nor other metal, nor with precious stones, nor ivory, nor with *roal*. Du Cange gives a Low Lat. form *rokanium*, and an O. Fr. *rochal*, but Prof. Atkinson tells us that the MS. quoted has *rohallum* and *rohál*. The passage occurs in the Laws of Normandy about wreckage, and should run—'dux sibi retinet . . ebur, *rohallum*, lapides pretiosas;' or, in the French version, 'l'ivoire, et le *rohál* et les pierres precieuses.' In this case *ruwel-boon* might mean ivory obtained from the cachalot, or narwhal, or walrus.

2071. *Ciprees*, cypress-wood. In the Assembly of Foules, l. 179, we have—

'The sailing firre, the *cipres* death to plaine'—

i.e. the cypress suitable for lamenting a death. Virgil calls the cypress 'atra,' Æn. iii. 64, and 'feralis,' vi. 216; and as it is so frequently a symbol of mourning, it may be said to *bode war*.

2078. In Sir Degrevant (ed. Halliwell, p. 191) we have just this expression—

'Here endyth the furst fit.

Howe say ye? will ye any more of hit?'

2085. *Loue-drury*, courtship. All the six MSS. have this reading. The Harl. MS. has 'Of ladys loue and druerie,' which Tyrwhitt adopts.

2088. The romance or lay of Horn appears in two forms in English.

In King Horn, ed. Lumby, Early Eng. Text Soc. 1866, printed also in Mätzner's *Altenglische Sprachproben*, i. 207, the form of the poem is in short rimed couplets. But Chaucer no doubt refers to the other form with the title *Horn Childe* and Maiden Rimmild, in the same metre as *Sir Thopas*, printed in Ritson's *Metrical Romances*, iii. 282. The Norman-French text was printed by F. Michel for the Bannatyne Club, with the English versions, in a volume entitled—*Horn et Riemenhild; Recueil de ce qui reste des poemes relatifs à leurs aventures, &c.* Paris, 1845. See Mr. Lumby's preface and the remarks in Mätzner.

It is not quite clear why Chaucer should mention the romance of Sir Ypotis here, as it has little in common with the rest. There are four MS. copies of it in the British Museum, and three at Oxford. 'It professes to be a tale of holy writ, and the work of St. John the Evangelist. The scene is Rome. A child, named Ypotis, appears before the Emperor Adrian, saying that he is come to teach men God's law; whereupon the Emperor proceeds to interrogate him as to what is God's law, and then of many other matters, not in any captious spirit, but with the utmost reverence and faith. . . . There is a little tract in prose on the same legend from the press of Wynkyn de Worde;' J. W. Hales, in Hazlitt's edition of Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 183.

The romance of Sir Bevis of Hampton (i. e. Southampton) has been printed from the Auchinleck MS. for the Maitland Club in 1838, 4to. Another copy is in MS. Ff. 2. 38, in the Cambridge University Library. There is an allusion in it to the *Romans*, meaning the French original. It appears in prose also, in various forms. See Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 142, where there is also an account of Sir Guy, in several forms; but a still fuller account of Sir Guy is given in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, ii. 509. This Folio MS. itself contains three poems on the latter subject, viz. Guy and Amarant, Guy and Colbrande, and Guy and Phillis.

By *Lybeux* is meant Lybeaus Disconus, printed by Ritson in his *Metrical Romances*, vol. ii, from the Cotton MS. Caligula A. 2. A later copy, with the title *Libius Disconius*, is in the Percy Folio MS. ii. 404, where a good account of the romance may be found. The French original was discovered in 1855, in a MS. belonging to the Duc d'Aumale. Its title is *Li Biaus Desconneus*, which signifies The Fair Unknown.

Pleyndamour evidently means *plein d'amour*, full of love, and we may suspect that the original romance was in French; but there is now no trace of any romance of that name. Spenser probably borrowed hence his *Sir Blandamour*, F. Q. iv. i. 32.

2094. *Glood*, glided. So in all the MS. except E., which has the

poor reading *rood*, rode.' For the expression in l. 2095, compare the following:—

'But whenne he was horsede on a stede,
He sprange als any sparke one [*read of*] glède';
Sir Isumbras, ed. Halliwell, p. 107.

'Lybeaus was redy boun,
And lepte out of the arsoun [*saddle-bow*]
As sperk thogh out of glède';
Lybeaus Disconus, in Ritson, ii. 27.

'Then sir Lybius with fierce hart,
Out of his saddle swythe he start
As sparcle doth out of fyer';

Percy Folio MS. ii. 440.

2092. After examining carefully the rimes in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, Mr. Bradshaw finds that this is the *sole* instance in which a word which ought etymologically to end in *-yð* is rimed with a word ending in *y* without a following final *e*. A reason for the exception is easily found; for Chaucer has here adopted the swing of the ballad metre, and hence ventures to deprive *chiualryð* of its final *e*, and to call it *chiualry* so that it may rime with *Gy*, after the manner of the ballad-writers. So again *chiualryð*, *druryð* become *chiualry*, *drury*; ll. 2084, 2085.

2106. The first few lines of the romance of Sir Perceval of Galles (ed. Halliwell, p. 1) will at once explain Chaucer's allusion. It begins—

'Lef, lythes to me
Two wordes or thre
Of one that was saire and fre
And felle in his fighte;
His right name was *Percyvelle*,
He was fostered in the felle,
He dranke water of the welle,
And þitt was he wyghte!'

Both Sir Thopas and Sir Perceval were water-drinkers, but it did not impair their vigour.

In the same romance, p. 84, we find—

'Of mete ne drynke he ne roghte,
So fulle he was of care!
Tille the nynte daye byfelle
That he come to a welle,
Ther he was wonte for to duelle
And drynk take him thare.'

These quotations set aside Mr. Jephson's interpretation, and solve

Tyrwhitt's difficulty. Tyrwhitt says that 'The Romance of Perceval le Galois, or de Galis, was composed in octosyllable French verse by Chrestien de Troyes, one of the oldest and best French romancers, before the year 1191; Fauchet, l. ii. c. x. It consisted of above 60,000 verses (Bibl. des Rom. t. ii. p. 250) so that it would be some trouble to find the fact which is, probably, here alluded to. The romance, under the same title, in French prose, printed at Paris, 1530, fol., can only be an abridgement, I suppose, of the original poem.'

2107. *Worthy under wede*, well-looking in his armour. The phrase is very common. Tyrwhitt says it occurs repeatedly in the romance of Emare, and refers to folios 70, 71 b, 73 a, and 74 b of the MS.; but the reader may now find the romance in print; see Ritson's *Metrical Romances*, ii. pp. 214, 229, 235, 245. The phrase is used of ladies also, and must then mean of handsome appearance when well-dressed. See *Amis and Amiloun*, ed. Weber, ii. pp. 370, 375.

2108. The story is here broken off by the host's interruption. MSS. Pt. and Hl. omit this line, and MSS. Cp. and Ln. omit ll. 2105-7 as well.

NOTES TO SIR THOPAS END-LINK.

2111. *Of*, by. *Lewednesse*, ignorance; here, foolish talk.

2112. *Also*, &c.; as verily as (I hope) God will render my soul happy. See Kn. Ta. ll. 1005, 1376.

2113. *Drasty*, filthy. Tyrwhitt and Bell print *drasty*, explained by full of draff or refuse. But there is no such word; the adjective (were there one) would take the form *draffy*. See the Glossary.

2123. *In geste*, in the form of a story such as are in the *Gesta Romanorum*. The Host means a tale in prose; there is no contradiction, if lines 2124 and 2125 be kept together. 'Tell us,' he says, 'a tale like those in the *Gesta*, or at least something in prose that is either pleasant or profitable.'

2131. 'Although it is sometimes told in different ways by different people.'

2137. 'And all agree in their general meaning.' *Sentence*, sense; see ll. 2142, 2151.

2148. Read it—*Tenforcē with*, &c., 'to enforce the moral of my story with.'

3156. *Al*, the whole of; do not interrupt me again.

NOTES TO THE MONK'S PROLOGUE.

3079. The tale of *Melibee* is about a certain Melibeus and his wife Prudence, who had a daughter called Sophie. One day, while Melibeus is absent, four of his enemies break into his house, beat his wife, and wound his daughter. On returning, he takes counsel as to what must be done. He is for planning a method of revenge, but his wife advises him to forgive the injuries, and in the end her counsels prevail.

3082. *Corpus Madrian*, body of Madrian: which has been interpreted in two ways. Urry guessed it to refer to St. Materne, bishop of Treves, variously commemorated on the 14th, 19th, or 25th of September, the days of his translations being July 18 and October 23. Mr. Stevens suggested, in a note printed in Tyrwhitt's Glossary, that the 'precious body' was that of St. Mathurin, priest and confessor, commemorated on Nov. 1 or Nov. 9. The latter is more likely, since in his story in the Golden Legend, edit. 1527, leaf 151 back, the expressions 'the precious body' and 'the holy body' occur, and the story explains that his body would not stay in the earth till it was carried back to France, where he had given directions that it should be buried.

3083. 'Rather than have a barrel of ale, would I that my dear good wife had heard this story.' Cf. note to l. 3624.

Lief is not a proper name, as has been suggested, I believe, by some one ignorant of early English idiom. Cf. 'Dear my lord,' Jul. Caesar, II. 1. 255; and other instances in Abbott's Shakesp. Grammar, sect. 13.

3101. 'Who is willing (or who suffers himself) to be overborne by everybody.'

3108. *Neighþor*, three syllables, as in l. 3091; *thannè*, two syllables.

3112. Observe the curious use of *seith* for *misseith*.

3114. *Monk*. See him described in the Prologue, l. 165.

3116. *Rouchester*. The MSS. have *Rouchester*, but the line then halts. Tyrwhitt changed *stant* into *slondeth*, but all our seven MSS. have *stant*. The name of the town was certainly *Rovechester*, in four syllables. The spelling *Hrofeceastre* occurs in the A.S. Chronicle, anno 1114, and this changes to *Roneceastre*, anno 1130; later, *Roucestre*, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 145. Note too that the Latin name was *Rovecestria*, *Rhoffa*, or *Roffa*. The presence of the *u* (=v) points clearly to an omission of the *e*; for otherwise the scribes should have written *Rochester* simply. Otherwise, we must put *Lo* into a foot by itself, and scan the line thus—*Ló/Rouchés/ter stánt/heer fast/e by*.

According to the arrangement of the tales in Tyrwhitt's edition, the *nillprims* reach Rochester *after* coming to Sittingborne (mentioned in

the Wife of Bath's Prologue), though the latter is some eleven miles nearer Canterbury. The present arrangement of the Groups remedies this. See note to B 1165.

3117. *Ryd forth*, ride forward, draw near us.

3119. *Wher*, whether. *Dan*, for Dominus, a title of respect commonly used in addressing monks. But Chaucer even uses it of Arcite, in the *Knights Tale*.

3120. The monk's name was *Piers*. See l. 3982, and the note.

3124. Cf. 'He was not pale as a for-pyned goost'; Prol. 205.

3127. *As to my doom*, in my judgment.

3130. Scan the line—*Bút/a gón/ernour/wylý/and wýs/*. The Petworth MS. inserts 'boþ' before 'wylý'; but this requires the very unlikely accentuation 'govérnour' and an emphasis on *a*. The line would scan better if we might insert *art*, or *lyk*, after *But*, but there is no authority for this.

3132. Read—*A wél-faríng persónē*, after which comes the pause, as marked in E. and Hn.

3157. *Souneth into*, tends to, is consistent with; see Prol. 307, and Sq. Ta. 517. The following extracts from Palsgrave's French Dictionary are to the point. 'I sownde, I appartayne or belong, *Je tens*. Thys thyng sowndeth to a good purpose, *Ceste chose tent a bonne fin*.' Also, 'I sownde, as a tale or a report sowndeth to ones honesty or dyshonesty, *Je redonde*. I promise you that this matter sowndeth moche to your dishonoure, *Je vous promets que ceste matyere redonde fort a vostre deshonneur*.'

3160. *Saint Edward*. There are two of the name, viz. Edward, king and martyr, commemorated on March 16, 18, or 19, and the second King Edward, best known as Edward the Confessor, commemorated on Jan. 5. In *Piers the Plowman*, B. xv. 217, we have—

'Edmonde and Edwarde · eyther were kynges,

And seyntes ysette · tyl charite hem folwed.'

But Edward the Confessor is certainly meant; and there is a remarkable story about him that he was 'warned of hys death certain dayes before hee dyed, by a ring that was brought to him by certain pilgrims coming from Hierusalem, which ring hee hadde secretly given to a poore man that askyd hys charitie in the name of God and sainte Johan the Evangelist.' See Mr. Wright's description of Ludlow Church, where are some remains of a stained glass window representing this story, in the eastern wall of the chapel of St. John. See also Chambers, *Book of Days*, i. 53, 54, where we read—'The sculptures upon the frieze of the present shrine [in Westminster Abbey] represent *fourteen scenes in the life of Edward the Confessor*. . . . He was canonized by Pope Alexander about a century after his death. . . . He was esteemed the *patron-saint*

of England until superseded in the thirteenth century by St. George.' These fourteen scenes are fully described in Brayley's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, in an account which is chiefly taken from a Life of St. Edward written by Ailred of Rievaulx in 1163. Three 'Lives of Edward the Confessor' were edited, for the Master of the Rolls, by Mr. Luard in 1858. See Morley's Eng. Writers, i. 434.

3162. *Celle*, cell. The monks call it *his* cell because he was 'the keeper' of it; Prol. 172.

3163. *Tragedie*; the final *ie* would be slurred over before *is*, so that *for* is required for the metre; the phrase *for to seyn* is sufficiently common. The definition of 'tragedy' here given is repeated from Chaucer's own translation of Boethius, which contains the remark—'*Glose*. Tragedie is to seyne, a dite [*ditty*] of a prosperite for a tyme, pat endip in wrechednesse'; ed. Morris, p. 35. This remark is Chaucer's own, as the word *Glose* marks his addition to, or *gloss* upon, his original. His remark refers to a passage in Boethius immediately preceding, viz. 'Quid *tragediarum* clamor aliud deflet, nisi indiscreto ictu fortunam felicia regna uertentem'? De Consolatione Philosophiae, lib. ii. prosa 2: See also the last stanza of 'Cresus' in the Monkes Tale.

3169. *Exametron*, hexameter. Chaucer is speaking of Latin, not of English verse; and refers to the common Latin hexameter used in heroic verse; he would especially be thinking of the Thebaid of Statius, the Metamorphoseon Liber of Ovid, the Aeneid of Virgil, and Lucan's Pharsalia. This we could easily have guessed, but Chaucer has himself told us what was in his thoughts. For at the conclusion of his Troilus and Creseide, which he calls a *tragedie*, he says—

'And kisse the steps whereas thou seest pace
Of Vergil, Ovid, Homer, Lucan, and Stace.'

Lucan is expressly cited in l. 3909.

3170. *In prose*. For example, Boccaccio's De Casibus Virorum and De Claris Mulieribus contain 'tragedies' in Latin prose. Cf. ll. 3655, 3910.

3171. *In metre*. For example, the tragedies of Seneca are in various metres, chiefly iambic. See also note to l. 3285.

3177. *After hir ages*, according to their periods; in chronological order. The probable allusion is to Boccaccio's De Casibus Virorum, which begins with Adam and Nimrod, and keeps tolerably to the right order. For further remarks on this, see the Preface.

NOTES TO THE MONKES TALE.

3181. *Tragédie*; accented on the second syllable, and riming with *remédie*; cf. l. 3163. Very near the end of Troilus and Creseide, we find Chaucer riming it with *comédie*. That poem he also calls a *tragedie*—

‘Go, lytel book, go, my lytel *tragédie*,’ &c.

3183. *Fillen*, fell. *Nas no*, for *ne was no*, a double negative. Cf. Ch. tr. of Boethius—‘and eke of present tyme now is ful of ensaumples how þat kynges ben chaunged in-to wretchednesse out of hir welefulnesse’; ed. Morris, p. 75.

3186. The Harl. MS. has—‘Ther may no man the cours of hir whiel holde,’ which Mr. Wright prefers. But the reading of the Six-text is well enough here; for in the preceding line Chaucer is speaking of Fortune under the image of a person fleeing away, to which he adds, that no one can *stay her course*. Fortune is also sometimes represented as stationary, and holding an ever-turning wheel, as in the Book of the Duchesse, 643; but that is another picture.

3188. *Be war by*, take warning from.

LUCIFER.

3189. *Lucifer*, a Latin name signifying *light-bringer*, and properly applied to the morning-star. In Isaiah xiv. 12 the Vulgate has—‘Quomodo cecidisti de caelo, *Lucifer*, qui mane oriebaris? corruisti in terram, qui uulnerabas gentes?’ &c. St. Jerome, Tertullian, St. Gregory, and other fathers, supposed this passage to apply to the fall of Satan. It became a favourite topic for writers both in prose and verse, and the allusions to it are innumerable. See note to Piers the Plowman, i. 105 (Clar. Press Series). Gower begins his eighth book of the Confessio Amantis with the examples of Lucifer and Adam.

3192. *Sinne*, the sin of *pride*, as in all the accounts; probably from 1 Tim. iii. 6. Thus Gower, Conf. Amant. lib. i. (vol. i. p. 153)—

‘For Lucifer, with hem that felle,
Bar *pride* with hym into helle.
Ther was pride of to grete cost,
Whan he for pride hath heuen lost.’

3195. *Artow*, art thou. *Sathanas*, Satan. The Hebrew *sātān* means simply an *adversary*, as in 1 Sam. xxix. 4; 2 Sam. xix. 22; &c. A remarkable application of it to the evil spirit is in Luke x. 18. Milton also identifies Lucifer with Satan; Par. Lost, vii. 131; x. 425; but they are sometimes distinguished, and made the names of two

different spirits. A remarkable example of this occurs in Piers the Plowman, B. xviii. 270-283.

3196. The Ellesmere MS. has a mark for a metrical pause after *miserie*, pronounced *misérie*.

ADAM.

3197. Boccaccio's De Casibus Virorum Illustrium begins with a chapter 'De Adam et Eva.' It contains the passage—'Et ex agro, qui postea *Damascenus*, . . . ductus in Paradisum deliciarum.' Lydgate, in his Fall of Princes (fol. a 5) has—

'Of slyme of the erthe, in *damascene* the feelde

God made theym above eche creature.'

The notion of the creation of Adam in a field whereupon afterwards stood Damascus, occurs in Peter Comestor's Historia Scholastica, where we find (ed. 1526, fol. vii)—'Quasi quereretur aliquis, Remansit homo in loco ubi factus est, in agro scilicet damasceno? Non, Vbi ergo translatus est? In paradisum.' See also Maundeville's Travels, cap. xv; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 207; and note in Mätzner's Altenglische Sprachproben, ii. 185.

3200. So Boccaccio—'O caeca rerum cupiditas! Hii, quibus rerum omnium, dante Deo, erat imperium,' &c. Cf. Gen. i. 29; ii. 16.

SAMPSON.

3205. The story of Sampson is also in Boccaccio, lib. i. c. 17 (not 19, as Tyrwhitt says). But Chaucer seems mostly to have followed the account in Judges xiii-xvi. The word *annunciat*, referring to the announcement of Samson's birth by the angel (Judges xiii. 3) may have been suggested by Boccaccio, whose account begins—'*Praenunciante per angelum Deo, ex Manue Israelita quodam et pulcherrima eius vxore Sanson progenitus est.*' Thangel in l. 3206 = the angel.

3207. *Consecrat*, consecrated. A good example of the use of the ending -at; cf. *situate* for *situated*.—M. Shakespeare has *consecrate*; Com. of Err. ii. 2. 134.

3208. *Whyl he myghte see*, as long as he preserved his eyesight.

3210. *To speke of strengthe*, with regard to strength; *to speke of* is a kind of preposition.—M. Cf. Milton's Samson Agonistes, 126-150.

3211. *Wyues*. Samson told the secret of his riddle to his wife, Judges xiv. 17; and of his strength to Delilah, id. xvi. 17.

3215. *Al to-rente*, completely rent in twain. The prefix *to-* has two powers in Old English. Sometimes it is the preposition *to* in composition, as *towards*, or M. E. *toflight* (G. *zuflucht*), a refuge. But more commonly it is a prefix signifying *in twain*, spelt *zer-* in German, and *dis-* in Mosso-Gothic and Latin. Thus *to-rente* = rent in twain; *to-burst* = burst

in twain, &c. The intensive adverb *al*, utterly, was used not merely (as is commonly supposed) before verbs beginning with *to-*, but in other cases also. Thus, in William of Palerne, l. 872, we find—'He was *al a-wondred*,' where *al* precedes the intensive prefix *a-* = A. S. *of*-. Again, in the same poem, l. 661, we have—' *al bi-weped* for wo,' where *al* now precedes the prefix *bi-*. In Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, x. 596, is the expression—

'For, hapnyt ony to slyde or fall,

He suld be soyne *to-fruschit al*.'

Where *al to-fruschit* means utterly broken in pieces. Perhaps the clearest example of the complete separability of *al* from *to* is seen in l. 3884 of William of Palerne:—

'*Al to-tare* his atir · pat he *to-tere* miȝt';

i. e. he entirely tore apart his attire, as much of it as he could tear apart. But at a later period of English, when the prefix *to-* was less understood, a new and mistaken notion arose of regarding *al to* as a separable prefix, with the sense of *all to pieces*. I have observed no instance of this use earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. Thus Surrey, Sonnet 9, has '*al-to shaken*' for shaken to pieces. Latimer has—'they love and *al-to* love (i. e. entirely love) him'; Serm. p. 289. For other examples, see *Al-to* in the Bible Word-book; and my notes in Notes and Queries, 3 Ser. xii. 464, 535.

3220. Samson's wife was given to a friend; Judges xiv. 20. She was afterwards burnt by her own people; Judges xv. 6.

3224. *On every tayl*; one brand being fastened to the tails of two foxes; Judg. xv. 4.

3225. *Cornes*. The Vulgate has *segetes* and *fruges*; also *vineas* for *vynes*, and *oliueta* for *oliueres*. The plural form *cornes* is not uncommon in Early English. Cf. 'Quen thair *corns* war in don,' i. e. when their harvests were gathered in; Spec. of Eng., pt. ii. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 70, l. 39. And again, '*alle men-sleeris* and *brenneris* of houses and *cornes* [misprinted *corves*] ben cursed opynly in *parische chirches*'; Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 329.

3234. *Wang-toth*, molar tooth. This expression is taken from the Vulgate, which has—'Aperuit itaque Dominus *molarem dentem* in *maxilla asini*'; where the A. V. has only—'an hollow place that was in the jaw'; Judg. xv. 19.

3236. *Judicum*, i. e. Liber Judicum, the Book of Judges. Cf. note to l. 93 above.

3237. *Gazan*, a corruption of Gazam, the acc. case, in Judg. xvi. 1. Vulgate version.

3244. *Ne hadde been*, there would not have been. Since *hadde* is here the subjunctive mood, it is dissyllabic. Read—*worldē n'haddē*.

3245. *Sicer*, from the Lat. *sicera*, Greek *σίκερα*, strong drink, is the word which we now spell *cider*; see Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, i. 363, note. It is used here because found in the Vulgate version of Judges xiii. 7; 'caue ne unum bibas, nec *siceram*.' I slightly amend the spelling of the MSS., which have *ciser*, *siser*, *sythir*, *cyder*. Wyclif has *sither*, *cyther*, *sidir*, *sydur*.

3249. *Twenty winter*, twenty years; Judg. xvi. 31. The English used to reckon formerly by *winters* instead of *years*; as may be seen in a great many passages in the A.S. Chronicle.

3253. *Dalila*. The Vulgate has *Dalila*; but Chaucer (or his scribes) naturally adopted a form which seemed to have a nearer resemblance to an accusative case, such being, at that time, the usual practice; cf. *Briseide* (from *Briseida*), and *Annelida*. Lydgate also uses the form *Dalida*.

3259. *In this array*, in this (defenceless) condition.

3264. *Querne*, hand-mill. The Vulgate has—'et clausum in carcere molere fecerunt'; Judg. xvi. 21. But Boccaccio says—'ad *molas manuarias* coegere.' The word occurs in the House of Fame, iii. 708; and in Wyclif's Bible, Exod. xi. 5; Mat. xxiv. 41. In the Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 181, the story of Samson is alluded to, and it is said of him that he 'uil [*fell*] into þe honden of his yuo [*foes*], þet him deden grinde *ate querne* ssamuolliche,' i.e. who made him grind at the mill shamefully (in a shameful manner). Lydgate copies the passage rather closely, in his Fall of Princes, fol. e 7:—

'And of despite, after as I fynde,

At their *quernes* made hym for to grinde.'

3269. *Thende*, the end. *Caytif* means (1) a captive, (2) a wretch. It is therefore used here very justly.

3274. *Two pilers*, better than the reading *the pilers* of MS. E.; because *two* are expressly mentioned; Judg. xvi. 29.

3282. So Boccaccio—'Sic aduersa credulitas, sic amantis pietas, sic mulieris egit incluta fides. Vt quem non poterant homines, non uincula, non ferrum uincere, a mulieribus latrunculis uinceretur.' Lydgate has the expressions—

'Beware by Sampson your counseyll well to kepe,

Though [*misprinted* That] Dalida compleyne, crye, and wepe';
and again:—

'Suffre no nightworm within your counseyll crepe,'

Though Dalida compleyae, crye, and wepe.'

HERCULES.

3285. There is little about Hercules in Boccaccio; but Chaucer's favourite author, Ovid, has his story in the Metamorphoses, book ix,

and *Heroides*, epist. 9. Tyrwhitt, however, has shewn that Chaucer more immediately copies a passage in Boethius, de Cons. Phil. lib. iv, met. 7, which is as follows:—

‘Herculem duri celebrant labores;
Ille Centauros domuit superbos;
Abstulit saeuo spoliū leoni;
Fixit et certis uolucres sagittis;
Poma cernenti rapuit draconi,
Aureo laeuam grauior metallo;
Cerberum traxit triplici catena.
Victor immitem posuisse fertur
Pabulum saeuis dominum quadrigis.
Hydra combusto periit ueneno;
Fronte turpatus Achelous amnis
Ora demersit pudibunda ripis.
Strauit Antaeum Libycis arenis,
Cacus Euandri satiauit iras,
Quosque pressurus foret altus orbis
Setiger spumis humeros notauit.
Ultimus caelum labor irreflexo
Sustulit collo, pretiumque rursus
Ultimi caelum meruit laboris.’

But it is still more interesting to see Chaucer's own version of this passage, which is as follows (ed. Morris, p. 147):—

‘Hercules is celebrable for his harde trauaile; he dawntede þe proude Centauris, half hors, half man; and he rafte þe despoilynge fro þe cruel lyoun; þat is to seyne, he slouȝ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn. He smot þe birds þat hyzten arpiȝs in þe palude of lyrne wiȝ certeyne arwes. He rauyssede applis fro þe wakyng dragoun / & hys hand was þe more heuy for þe goldene metal. He drouȝ Cerberus þe hound of helle by his treble cheyne; he, ouer-comer, as it is seid, haȝ put an vnmeke lorde fodre to his cruel hors; þis is to sein, þat hercules slouȝ diomedes and made his hors to etyn hym. And he, hercules, slouȝ Idra þe serpent & brende þe venym; and achelaus þe flode, defouled in his forhede, dreinte his shamefast visage in his strondes; þis is to seyn, þat achelaus coupe transfigure hymself into dyuerse lykenesse, & as he fauȝt wiȝ ercules, at þe laste he turnide hym in-to a bole [*bull*]; and hercules brak of oon of hys hornes, & achelaus for shame hidde hym in hys ryuer. And he, hercules, caste adoun Antheus þe geaunt in þe strondes of libye; & kacus apaisede þe wraȝȝes of euander; þis is to sein, þat hercules slouȝ þe monstre kacus & apaisede wiȝ þat deep þe wraȝȝe of euander. And þe bristled eoor markede wiȝ scomes [*scums, foam*] þe sholdres of hercules, þe whiche sholdres þe heye cercle of heuene sholde preste [*was to rest*]

upon]. And þe laste of his labours was, þat he sustenede þe heuene upon his nekke unbowed; & he deseruede eftsones þe heuene to ben þe pris of his laste trauayle.

And in his House of Fame, book iii, he mentions—

‘Alexander, and Hercules,

That with a sherte his lyf did lese.’

3288. Hercules’ first labour was the slaying of the Nemean lion, whose skin he often afterwards wore.

3289. *Centaurus*; this is the *very form* used by Boethius, else we might have expected *Centaurus* or *Centaures*. After the destruction of the Erymanthian boar, Hercules slew Pholus the centaur; and (by accident) Chiron.

3290. *Arpies*, harpies. The sixth labour was the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, who ate human flesh.

3291. The eleventh labour was the fetching of the golden apples, guarded by the dragon Ladon, from the garden of the Hesperides.

3292. The twelfth labour was the bringing of Cerberus from the lower world.

3293. *Busirus*. Here Chaucer has confused two stories. One is, that Busiris, a king of Egypt, used to sacrifice all foreigners who came to Egypt, till the arrival of Hercules, who slew him. The other is ‘the eighth labour,’ when Hercules killed Diomedes, a king in Thrace, who fed his mares with human flesh, till Hercules slew him and gave his body to be eaten by the mares, as Chaucer *himself* says in his translation. The confusion was easy, because the story of Busiris is mentioned elsewhere by Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 6, in a passage which Chaucer thus translates (ed. Morris, p. 53):—‘I have herd told of busirides þat was wont to sleen hys gastes [*guests*] þat herburghden [*lodged*] in hys hous; and he was slayn hym-self of ercules þat was hys gest.’ Lydgate tells the story of Busiris correctly.

3295. *Serpent*, i.e. the Lernean hydra, whom Chaucer, in the passage from Boethius, calls ‘Idra the serpent.’

3296. *Achelois*, seems to be used here as a genitive form from a nominative *Achelo*; in his translation of Boethius we find *Achelaus*. The spelling of names by old authors is often vague and uncertain. The line means—he broke one of the two horns of Achelous. The river-god Achelous, in his fight with Hercules, took the form of a bull, whereupon the hero broke off one of his horns.

3297. The adventures with Caqus and Antæus are well known.

3299. The fourth labour was the destruction of the Erymanthian boar.

3300. *Longe*, for a long time; in the margin of MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. Dd. 4. 24, is written the gloss *diu*.

3307. The allusion is to the 'pillars' of Hercules. The expression 'both ends of the world' refers to the extreme points of the continents of Europe and Africa, *world* standing here for *continent*. The story is that Hercules erected two pillars, Calpe and Abyla, on the two sides of the Straits of Gibraltar. The words 'seith Trophee' seem to refer to an author named Tropheus. In Lydgate's prologue to his *Fall of Princes*, st. 41, he says of Chaucer that—

'In youth he made a translacion
Of a boke whiche called is *Trophe*,
In Lumbarde tonge, as men may rede and se;
And in our vulgar, long er that he deyde,
Gave it the name of Troylus and Creseyde.'

This seems to say that *Trophe* was the name of a book in Italian, whence Chaucer drew his story of Troilus. But the notion must be due to some mistake, since that work was taken from the 'Filostrato' of Boccaccio. The only trace of the name of *Tropheus* as an author is in a marginal note—possibly Chaucer's own—which appears in both the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS., viz. 'Ille vates Chalcedorum Tropheus.'

3311. *Thise clerkes*, meaning probably Ovid and Boccaccio. See Ovid's *Heroides*, epist. ix, entitled *Deianira Herculi*, and *Metamorph.* lib. ix; Boccaccio, *De Casibus Virorum Illustrium*, lib. i. cap. xviii., and *De Mulieribus Claris*, cap. xxii. See also the *Trachiniæ* of Sophocles.

3315. *Wered*, worn; so in l. 3320 we find *wered* for the form of the past tense. Instances of verbs with weak preterites in Chaucer, but strong ones in modern English, are rare indeed; but there are several instances of the contrary, e.g. *wep*, *slep*, *wesh*, *wex*, now *wept*, *slept*, *washed*, *waxed*. *Wore* is due to analogy with *bore*; cf. *could* for *coud*.

3317. Both Ovid and Boccaccio represent *Deianira* as ignorant of the fatal effects which the shirt would produce. See Ovid, *Metam.* ix. 133. Had Chaucer written later, he might have included Gower among the clerks, as the latter gives the story of Hercules and *Deianira* in his *Conf. Amantis*, lib. ii., following Ovid. Thus he says—

'With wepend eye and woful herte
She tok out thiike vnhappie sherte,
As she that wende wel to do.'

3326. For long upbraidings of Fortune, see *The Boke of the Duchesse*, 617; *Rom. Rose*, 5407; *Boethius*, ed. Morris, p. 35.

NABUGODÓNOSOR.

3335. *Nabugodonosor*; generally spelt *Nabuchodonosor* in copies of the *Vulgate*, of which the other spelling is a mere variation. Gower has the same spelling as Chaucer, and relates the story near the end of

book i. of the Conf. Amantis. Both no doubt took it directly from Daniel i-iv.

3338. *The vessel* is here an imitation of the French idiom; *F. vaisselle* means *the plate*, as Mr. Jephson well observes. Cf. l. 3494.

3349. In the word *statue* the second syllable is rapidly slurred over, like that in *glorie* in l. 3340. See the same effect in the Kn. Tale, ll. 117, 1097.

BALTHASAR.

3373. *Balthasar*; so spelt by Boccaccio, who relates the story very briefly, *De Cas. Virorum Illust.*, lib. ii. cap. 19. So also, by Peter Comestor, in his *Historia Scholastica*; and by Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, lib. v. The Vulgate generally has *Baltassar*; Daniel, cap. v.

3379. *And ther he lay*; cf. l. 3275 above.

3384. The word *tho* is supplied for the metre. The scribes have considered *vesselles* (*sic*) as a trisyllable; but see ll. 3391, 3416, 3418.

3388. *Of*, for. Cf. the old phrase 'thank God of all,' i.e. for all; occurring in Chaucer's 'Fle fro the pres,' l. 19.—M.

3422. *Trust to*. This reading, from the Cambridge MS., is perhaps the best; cf. 'trust nat to hem,' B. 2374. Tyrwhitt has *trusteth* in the plural, but *thou* is used throughout. The singular imperative would be *trust* rather than *truste*. Elsewhere Chaucer also has 'on whom we *truste*,' Prol. 501; '*truste on* fortune,' B. 3326; cf. 'syker *on* to trosten,' P. Pl. Crede, l. 350.

3427. *Darius*, so accented. *Degree*, rank, position.

3436. *Prouerbe*. The allusion is, in the first place, to Boethius, *de Cons. Phil.*, bk. iii. pr. 5—'Sed quem felicitas amicum fecit, infortunium faciet inimicum'; which Chaucer translates—'Certys swiche folk as weleful fortune makeþ frendes, contrarious fortune makeþ hem enemyse'; pp. 76, 77 (ed. Morris). Cf. Prov. xix. 4—'Wealth maketh many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour,' &c. So also—'If thou be brought low, he [i.e. thy friend] will be against thee, and will hide himself from thy face'; Eccus. vi. 12. In Hazlitt's Collection of English Proverbs, p. 235, we find—

'In time of prosperity, friends will be plenty;

In time of adversity, not one among twenty.'

See also note to l. 120 above, p. 139; and, not to multiply instances, note st. 19 of Goldsmith's *Hermit*:—

'And what is friendship but a name,

A charm that lulls to sleep;

A shade that follows wealth or fame,

And leaves the wretch to weep?'

ZENOBIA.

3437. *Cenobia*. The story of Zenobia is told by Trebellius Pollio, who flourished under Constantine, in cap. xxix. of his work entitled *Triginta Tyranni*; but Chaucer no doubt followed later accounts, one of which was clearly that given by Boccaccio in his *De Mulieribus Claris*, cap. xcvi. Boccaccio relates her story again in his *De Casibus Virorum*, lib. viii. c. 6; in an edition of which, printed in 1544, I find references to the biography of Aurelian by Flavius Vopiscus, to the history of Orosius, lib. vii. cap. 23, and to Baptista Fulgosius, lib. iv. cap. 3. Palmyra is described by Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* lib. v. cap. 25. Zenobia's ambition tempted her to endeavour to make herself a Queen of the East, instead of remaining merely Queen of Palmyra; but she was defeated by the Roman emperor Aurelian, A.D. 273, and carried to Rome, where she graced his triumph, A.D. 274. She survived this disgrace for some years.

Palmyrie. Such is the spelling in the best MSS.; but MS. Hl. reads—'of Palmire the queene.' It is remarkable that MS. Trin. Coll. Cam. R. 3. 19 has the reading—'Cenobia, of *Belmary* quene,' which suggests that *Belmarie*, in the Prol. l. 57, is merely another form of Palmyra; but see Barbour's Bruce, xx. 393. It occupied the site of the ancient Tadmor, or 'city of palmtrees,' in an oasis of the Great Syrian desert. It has been in ruins since about A.D. 1400.

3441. In the second *ne in*, the *e* is slurred over; cf. *nin*, Sq. Tale 35.

3442. *Perse*. This seems to be Chaucer's mistake. Boccaccio says expressly that she was of the race of the Ptolemies of Egypt; but further on he remarks—'Sic cum *Persis* et *Armenis* principibus, vt illos urbanitate et facietia superaret.' This may account for the confusion.

3446. Boccaccio says (de Mul. Clar.)—'Dicunt autem hanc a pueritia sua spretis omnino muliebribus officiis, cum iam corpusculum eduxisset in robur, sylvas & nemora incoluisse plurimum, & accinctam pharetra, ceruis caprisque cursu atque sagittis fuisse infestam. Inde cum in acriores devenisset vires, ursus amplecti ausam, pardos, leonesque insequi, obuios expectare, capere & occidere, ac in praedam trahere.' This accounts for the word *office*, and may shew how closely Chaucer has followed his original.

3497. She was acquainted with Egyptian literature, and studied Greek under the philosopher Longinus, author of a celebrated treatise on 'The Sublime.'

3502. *Housbonde*. Her husband was Odenathus, or Odenatus, the ruler of Palmyra, upon whom the emperor Gallienus had bestowed the title of Augustus. He was murdered by some of his relations, and some have insinuated that Zenobia consented to the crime. She

succeeded him, and assumed the imperial diadem, A.D. 266. Most scribes spell the name *Onedake*, by metathesis for *Odenake* (*Odenate*), like the spelling *Adriane* for *Ariadne*.

3507. *Doon hem flee*, cause them (her and her husband) to flee.

3510. Sapor I reigned over Persia A.D. 240-273. He defeated the emperor Valerian, whom he kept in captivity for the rest of his life. After conquering Syria and taking Cæsarea, he was defeated by Odenatus and Zenobia, who founded a new empire at Palmyra.

3511. *Proces*, succession of events. *Fil*, fell, befell.

3512. *Title*, pronounced nearly as *title* in French, the *e* being elided before *had*.

3515. *Petrark*. Tyrwhitt suggests that perhaps Boccaccio's book had fallen into Chaucer's hands under the name of Petrarch. We may, however, suppose that Chaucer had read the account in a borrowed book, and did not quite remember whether Petrarch or Boccaccio was the author. Instances of similar mistakes are common enough in Early English. Modern readers are apt to forget that, in the olden times, much information had to be carried in the memory, and there was seldom much facility for verification or for a second perusal of a story.

3519. *Cruelly*. The Harl. MS. has the poor reading *trevely*, miswritten for *crewely*.

3525. Claudius II, emperor of Rome, A.D. 268-270. He succeeded Gallienus, as Chaucer says, and was succeeded by Aurelian.

3535. Boccaccio calls them *Heremianus* and *Timolaus*.

3550. *Char*, chariot. Boccaccio describes this 'currum, quem sibi ex auro gemmisque præciocissimum Zenobia fabricari fecerat.'

3556. *Charged*, heavily laden. She was so laden with chains of massive gold, and covered with pearls and gems, that she could scarcely support the weight; so says Boccaccio.

3562. *Vitremyte*. I have no doubt this reading (as in Tyrwhitt) is correct. All the six MSS. in the Six-text agree in it. The old printed editions have *autremite*, a mere corruption; and the Harl. MS. has *wyntermyte*, which I take to be an attempt to make sense of a part of the word, just as we have turned *écrevisse* into *cray-fish*. What the word means, is another question; it is perhaps the greatest 'crux' in Chaucer. As the word occurs nowhere else, the solution I offer is a mere guess. I suppose it to be a coined word, formed on the Latin *vitream mitram*, expressing, literally, a glass head-dress, in complete contrast to a strong helmet. My reasons for supposing this are as follows.

(1) With regard to *mitra*. In Low-Latin, its commonest meaning is a woman's head-dress. But it was especially and widely used as a term of mockery, both in Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French. The *mitra* was the cap which criminals were made to wear as a sign of

degradation; see Carpenter's Supp. to Ducange, s. v. *Mitra*; Vocabulario degli Accad. della Crusca, s. v. *Mitera*; and any large Spanish Dict. s. v. *Mitra*. Even Cotgrave has—'Mitré, mitred; hooded with a *miter*, wearing a *miter*; set on a pillory or scaffold, with a *miter* of paper on his head.' The chief difficulty in this derivation is the loss of the *r*.

(2) With regard to *vitream*. This may refer to a proverb, probably rather English than foreign, to which I have never yet seen a reference. But its existence is clear. To give a man 'a glazen hood' meant, in Old English, to mock, delude, cajole. It appears in Piers the Plowman, B. xx. 171, where a story is told of a man who, fearing to die, consulted the physicians and gave them large sums of money, for which they gave him in return 'a glazen houe,' i.e. a *hood of glass*, a thing that was no defence at all. So also 'And madest me an houe of glas'; Poems of Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 337. l. 6. Still clearer is the allusion to the same proverb in Chaucer himself, in a passage never yet explained, in Troil. and Cres. v. 469, where Fortune is said to have an intention of deluding Troilus; or, as the poet says,

'Fortune his *houue* intended bet to *glase*,'

i.e. literally, Fortune intended to *glaze his hood* still better for him, i.e. to make a still greater fool of him. In the Aldine edition, *houue* is printed *hounen* in this passage, but *houue* occurs elsewhere; Tyrwhitt has *houe*, a common variation of *houne*. If this note is unsatisfactory, I may yet claim to have explained in it at least one long-standing difficulty; viz. this line in Troilus. Tyrwhitt long ago explained that, in Chaucer, the phrases *to set a man's hood*, and *to set a man's cap*, have a like meaning, viz. to delude him. Chaucer uses *verre* for glass in another passage of a similar character, viz. in Troil. and Cres. ii. 867, where we read—

'And forthy, who that hath an hede of *verre*
Fro cast of stones ware him in the werre.'

3564. *A distaf*. This is from Boccaccio's *other* account, in the De Casibus Virorum. 'Haec nuper imperatoribus admiranda, nunc uenit miseranda plebeis. Haec nunc galeata concionari militibus assueta, nunc uelata cogitur muliercularum audire fabellas. Haec nuper Orienti praesidens sceptrum gestabat, nunc Romae subiacens, colum, sicut ceterae, baiulat.' Zenobia survived her disgrace for some years, living at Rome as a private person on a small estate which was granted to her, and which, says Trebellius Pollio, 'hodie Zenobia dicitur.'

PETER, KING OF SPAIN.

3565. See the Preface for the *order* in which the parts of the Monk's Tale are arranged. I follow here the arrangement in the Harleian MS. Peter, king of Castile, born in 1334, is generally known as Pedro the

Cruel. He reigned over Castile and Leon from 1350 to 1362, and his conduct was marked by numerous acts of unprincipled atrocity. After a destructive civil war, he fell into the hands of his brother, Don Enrique (Henry). A personal struggle took place between the brothers, in the course of which Enrique stabbed Pedro to the heart; March 23, 1369. See the ballad by Sir Walter Scott, entitled the Death of Don Pedro, in Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, commencing—

‘Henry and Don Pedro clasping
 Hold in straining arms each other;
 Tugging hard and closely grasping,
 Brother proves his strength with brother.’

It is remarkable that Pedro was very popular with his own party, despite his crimes, and Chaucer takes his part because our Black Prince fought on the side of Pedro against Enrique at the battle of Najera, April 3, 1367; and because John of Gaunt married Constance, daughter of Pedro, about Michaelmas, 1371.

3573. See the description of Du Guesclin's arms as given below. The ‘field’ was argent, and the black eagle appears as if *caught* by a rod covered with birdlime, because the bend dexter across the shield seems to restrain him from flying away. The first three lines of the stanza refer to Bertrand Du Guesclin, who ‘brew,’ i.e. contrived Pedro's murder, viz. by luring him to Enrique's tent. But the last three lines refer to another knight who, according to Chaucer, took a still more active part in the matter, being a *worker* in it. This second person was a certain Sir Oliver Mauny, whose name Chaucer conceals under the synonym of *wicked nest*, standing for O. Fr. *mau ni*, where *mau* is O. Fr. for *mal*, bad or wicked, and *ni* is O. Fr. for *nid*, Lat. *nidus*, a nest. Observe too, that Chaucer uses the word *need*, not *deed*. There may be an excellent reason for this; for, in the course of the struggle between the brothers, Enrique was at first thrown, ‘when (says Lockhart) one of Henry's followers, seizing Don Pedro by the leg, turned him over, and his master, thus at length gaining the upper hand, instantly stabbed the king to the heart. Froissart calls this man the Vicomte de Roquebetyn, and others the Bastard of Anisse.’ I have no doubt that Chaucer means to tell us that the helper in Enrique's *need* was no other than Mauny. He goes on to say that this Mauny was not like Charles the Great's Oliver, an honourable peer, but an Oliver of Armorica, a man like Charles's Ganelon, the well-known traitor, of whom Chaucer elsewhere says (Book of the Duchess, l. 1121)—

‘Or the false Geniloun,
 He that purchased the trayson
 Of Rouland and of Oliver.’

This passage has long been a puzzle, but was first cleared up by an

excellent letter by Mr. Furnivall in Notes and Queries, which I here subjoin; I may give myself the credit, however, of identifying 'wicked nest' with O. Fr. *mau ni*.

The first two lines [of the stanza] describe the arms of Bertrand du Guesclin, which were, a black double-headed eagle displayed on a silver shield, with a red band across the whole, from left to right [in heraldic language a bend dexter, gules]—"the lymrod coloured as the glede" or live coal—as may be seen in Anselme's *Histoire Généalogique de France*, and a MS. *Généalogies de France* in the British Museum. Next, if we turn to Mr. D. F. Jamison's excellent *Life and Times of Bertrand du Guesclin*, we not only find on its cover Bertrand's arms as above described, but also at vol. ii. p. 92-4, an account of the plot and murder to which Chaucer alludes, and an identification of his traitorous or "Genylon" Oliver, with Sir Oliver de Mauny of Brittany (or Armorica), Bertrand's cousin [or, according to Froissart, cap. 245, his nephew].

After the battle of Monteil, on March 14, 1369, Pedro was besieged in the castle of Monteil near the borders of La Mancha, by his brother Enrique, who was helped by Du Guesclin and many French knights. Finding escape impossible, Pedro sent Men Rodriguez secretly to Du Guesclin with an offer of many towns and 200,000 gold doubloons if he would desert Enrique and reinstate Pedro. Du Guesclin refused the offer, and "the next day related to his friends and kinsmen in the camp, and especially to his cousin, Sir Oliver de Mauny, what had taken place." He asked them if he should tell Enrique; they all said yes: so he told the king. Thereupon Enrique promised Bertrand the same reward that Pedro had offered him, but asked him also to assure Men Rodriguez of Pedro's safety if he would come to his (Du Guesclin's) lodge. Relying on Bertrand's assurance, Pedro came to him on March 23; Enrique entered the lodge directly afterwards, and after a struggle, stabbed Pedro, and seized his kingdom.

We see then that Chaucer was justified in asserting that Du Guesclin and Sir Oliver Mauny "brew this cursednesse"; and his assertion has some historical importance; for as his patron and friend, John of Gaunt, married one of Pedro's daughters [named Constance] as his second wife [Michaelmas, 1371], Chaucer almost certainly had the account of Pedro's death from his daughter, or one of her attendants, and is thus a witness for the truth of the narrative of the Spanish chronicler Ayala, given above, against the French writers, Froissart, Cuvelier, &c., who make the Bègue de Villaines the man who inveigled Pedro. This connection of Chaucer with John of Gaunt and his second wife must excuse the poet in our eyes for calling so bad a king as Pedro the Cruel "worthy" and "the glorie of Spayne, whom Fortune heeld so heigh in magestee."

'In the Corpus MS. these knights are called in a side-note Bertheuz Claykyn (which was one of the many curious ways in which Du Guesclin's name was spelt) and Olyuer Mawny; in MS. Harl. 1758, they are called Barthilmewe Claykeynne and Olyuer Mawyn; and in MS. Lansdowne 851 they are called Betelmewe Claykyn and Oliuer Mawnye. Mauni or Mauny was a well-known Armorican or Breton family. Chaucer's epithet of "Genylon" for Oliver de Mauny is specially happy, because Genelon was the Breton knight who betrayed to their death the great Roland and the flower of Charlemagne's knights to the Moors at Roncesvalles. Charles's or Charlemagne's great paladin, Oliver, is too well known to need more than a bare mention.'—F. J. Furnivall, in Notes and Queries, 4th Series, viii. 449.

PETER, KING OF CYPRUS.

3581. In a note to Chaucer's Prologue, l. 51, Tyrwhitt says—'Alexandria in Egypt was won, and immediately afterwards abandoned, in 1365, by Pierre de Lusignan, king of Cyprus. The same Prince, soon after his accession to the throne in 1352, had taken Satalie, the antient Attalia; and in another expedition about 1367 he made himself master of the town of Layas in Armenia. Compare 11 *Mémoire sur les Ouvrages de Guillaume de Machaut*, Acad. des Ins. tom. xx. pp. 426, 432, 439; and *Mémoire sur la Vie de Philippe de Maizières*, tom. xvii. p. 493.' He was assassinated in 1369.

BARNABO OF LOMBARDY.

3589. 'Bernabo Visconti, duke of Milan, was deposed by his nephew and thrown into prison, where he died in 1385.'—Tyrwhitt. This date of 1385 is that of the *latest circumstance* incidentally referred to in the Canterbury Tales.

UGOLINO OF PISA.

3597. 'Chaucer himself has referred us to Dante for the original of this tragedy: see *Inferno*, canto xxxiii.'—Tyrwhitt. An account of Count Ugolino is given in a note to Cary's Dante, from Villani, lib. vii. capp. 120-127. This account is different from Dante's, and represents him as very treacherous. He made himself master of Pisa in July 1288, but in the following March was seized by the Pisans, who threw him, with his two sons, and two of his grandsons, into a prison, where they perished of hunger in a few days. Chaucer says *three sons*, the eldest being five years of age. Dante says *four sons*.

3606. *Roger*; i. e. the Archbishop Ruggieri degli Ubaldini, who was Ugolino's enemy.

3616. I have ventured to insert *ne* to improve the scansion of the line. Besides, it is usual to insert it in such a case, and perhaps the scribes

simply omitted it by accident. The Harl. MS. has—'He herd it wel, but he *saugh* it nought'; where Mr. Jephson inserts *ne* before *saugh* without any comment.

'The hour drew near
When they were wont to bring us food; the mind
Of each misgave him through his dream, and I
Heard, at its outlet underneath, lock'd up
The horrible tower: whence, *uttering not a word*,
I look'd upon the visage of my sons.
I wept not: so all stone I felt within.
They wept: and one, my little Anselm, cried,
"Thou lookest so! Father, what ails thee?"' &c.

Cary's Dante.

3621. Dante does not mention the ages; but he says that the son named Gaddo died on the fourth day, and the other three on the fifth and sixth days. Observe that Chaucer's tender lines, ll. 3623-8, are *his own*.

3624. *Morsel breed*, morsel of bread; cf. *barel ale* for barrel of ale, l. 3083.—M.

3636. 'I may lay the blame of all my woe upon thy false wheel.' Cf. l. 3860.

3640. *Two*; there were now but two survivors, the youngest, according to Chaucer, being dead.

'They, who thought
I did it through desire of feeding, rose
O' the sudden, and cried, "Father, we should grieve
Far less, if thou wouldst eat of us: thou gavest
These weeds of miserable flesh we wear,
And do thou strip them off from us again."'

Cary's Dante.

3651. *Dante*; i. e. Dante Alighieri, the great poet of Italy, born in 1265, died Sept. 14, 1321. Chaucer mentions him again in his House of Fame, book i, as the author of the *Inferno*, in the Prologue to the Legend of Good Women, l. 361, and in the Wyf of Bathes Tale.

NERO.

3655. *Suetonius*; this refers to the Lives of the Twelve Caesars by Suetonius; but it would be a mistake to suppose that Chaucer has followed his account very closely. Our poet seems to have had a habit of mentioning authorities whom he did not *immediately* follow, by which he seems to have meant no more than that they were good authorities upon the subject. Here, for instance, he merely means that we can find in Suetonius a good account of Nero, which will give us all minor

details. But in reality he draws the story more immediately from other sources, especially from Boccaccio, *De Casibus Virorum*, lib. vii. cap. 4, from the *Roman de la Rose*, and from Boethius, *de Cons. Philos.* lib. ii. met. 6, and lib. iii. met. 4. The English *Romaunt of the Rose* does not contain the passage about Nero, but it is interesting to refer to Chaucer's translation of Boethius. Vincent of Beauvais has an account of Nero, in his *Speculum Historiale*, lib. ix. capp. 1-7, in which he chiefly follows Suetonius. See also Orosius, lib. vii. 7; and Eutropius, lib. vii.

3657. *South*; the MSS. have *North*, but it is fair to make the correction, as Chaucer certainly knew the sense of *Septentrionum*, and the expression is merely borrowed from the *Roman de la Rose*, l. 6501, where we read,

'Ce desloyal, que je te dy,
Et d'Orient et de Midy,
D'Occident, de Septentrion,
Tint il la jurisdiction.'

And, in his Boethius, after saying that Nero ruled from East to West, he adds—'And eke þis Nero governede by Ceptre alle þe peoples þat ben vndir þe colde sterres þat hyzten þe seuene triones; þis is to seyn, he governede alle þe poeples þat ben vndir þe parties of þe norþe. And eke Nero governede alle þe poeples þat þe violent wynde Nothus scorchip, and bakip þe brennyng sandes by his drie hete; þat is to seyne, alle þe poeples in þe *souþe*'; ed. Morris, p. 55.

3665. This is from Suetonius, who says—'*Piscatus est rete aurato, purpura coccoque funibus nexis*'; cap. xxx. So also Orosius, vii. 7; Eutropius, vii. 9.

3685. *A maister*; i.e. Seneca, mentioned below by name. In the year 65, Nero, wishing to be rid of his old master, sent him an order to destroy himself. Seneca opened a vein, but the blood would not flow freely; whereupon, to expedite its flow, he entered into a warm bath, and thence was taken into a vapour stove, where he was suffocated. 'Nero constreinede his familiar & his maistre seneca to chesen on what deef he wolde deien'; Chaucer's transl. of Boethius, lib. iii. pr. 5. ed. Morris, p. 76.

3692. 'It was long before tyranny or any other vice durst attack him'; literally, 'durst let dogs loose against him.' To *uncouple* is to release dogs from the leash that fastened them together; see P. Pl. B. pr. 206. Compare—

'At the *uncoupling* of his houndis.'

Book of the Duchesse, l. 377.

'The laund on which they fought, th' appointed place
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace.'

Dryden; *Palamon and Arcite*, bk. ii. l. 845.

3720. 'Where he expected to find some who would aid him.' Suetonius says—'ipse cum paucis hospitium singulorum adiit. Verum clausis omnium foribus, respondente nullo, in cubiculum rediit,' &c.; cap. xlvii. He afterwards escaped to the villa of his freedman Phaon, four miles from Rome, where he at length gave himself a mortal wound in the extremity of his despair.

3736. *Girden of*, to strike off; cf. '*gurdeth of gyles hed*,' P. Pl. B. ii. 201. A *gird* is also a sharp striking taunt or quip.—M.

HOLOFERNES.

3746. *Olofern*. The story of Holofernes is to be found in the apocryphal book of Judith.

3750. *For lesinge*, for fear of losing, lest men should lose.

3752. 'He had decreed to destroy all the gods of the land, that all nations should worship Nabuchodonosor only,' &c.; Judith iii. 8.

3756. *Eliachim*. Tyrwhitt remarks that the name of the high priest was Joacim; Judith iv. 6. But this is merely the form of the name in our English version. The Vulgate version has the equivalent form *Eliachim*; cf. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4.

3761. *Vpryghte*, i.e. on his back, with his face upwards. See *Knights Tale*, l. 1150.

ALEXANDER.

3821. There is a whole cycle of Alexander romances, in Latin, French, and English, so that his story is common enough. He was, indeed, one of the "nine worthies"; see *Love's La. Lost*, v. 1. 130; 2. 565. There is a good life of him by Plutarch, but in Chaucer's time the principal authority for an account of him was Quintus Curtius. In Boccaccio's *De Casibus Virorum* there is only a casual mention of Alexander, in the story of Darius, lib. iv. cap. 9. See Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*.

3826. 'They were glad to send to him (to sue) for peace.'

3843. *Writ*, should write, pt. subj.; hence the change of vowel from indic. *wroot*.—M.

3845. 'So Alexander reigned twelve years, and then died'; 1 Mac. i. 7. *Machabee*, i.e. the first book of the Maccabees, in the Apocrypha.

3851. 'Fortune hath turned thy *six* (the highest and most fortunate throw at dice) into an *ace* (the lowest).' Cf. note to l. 124, p. 139.

3860. 'Which two (fortune and poison) I accuse of all this woe.'

JULIUS CAESAR.

3862. For *humble bed* Tyrwhitt, Wright, and Bell print *humblehede*, as in some MSS. But this word is an objectionable hybrid compound, and I think it remains to be shewn that the word belongs to our language.

In the *Knights Tale*, Chaucer has *humblesse*, and in the *Persones Tale*, *humilitee*. Until some authority for *humblehede* can be adduced, I am content with the reading of the three best MSS.

3863. *Julius*. For this story Chaucer refers us below to Lucan, Suetonius, and Valerius; see note to l. 3909. There is also an interesting life of him by Plutarch. Boccaccio mentions him but incidentally.

3866. *Tributarie*; observe the rime with *aduersarie*. *Fortune* in l. 3868 is a trisyllable; so also in l. 3876.

3870. 'Against Pompey, thy father-in-law.' Caesar gave Pompey his daughter Julia in marriage.

3875. *Puttest*; to be read as *putt'st*; and *thorient* as in l. 3883.

3878. *Pompeius*. Boccaccio gives his life at length, as an example of misfortune; De Casibus Virorum, lib. vi. cap. 9. He was killed Sept. 29, B.C. 48.

3881. *Him*, for himself; but in the next line it means 'to him.'—M.

3885. Chaucer refers to this triumph in the *Man of Lawes Tale*, l. 400. Cf. Shak. Henry V, v. prol. 28.

3887. Chaucer is not alone in making Brutus and Cassius into one person; see note to l. 3892.

3891. *Cast*, contrived, appointed.

3892. *Boydekins*, lit. bodkins, but with the signification of daggers. It is meant to translate the Lat. *pugio*, a poniard. In Barbour's Bruce, i. 545, Caesar is said to have been slain with a weapon which in one edition is called a *punsoun*, in another a *botkin*, and in the Edinburgh MS. a *punsoun*, perhaps an error for *punsounne*, since Halliwell's Dictionary gives the form *punchion*. Hamlet uses *bodkin* for a dagger; Act iii. Sc. i. l. 76. In the margin of Stowe's Chronicle, ed. 1614, it is said that Caesar was slain with *bodkins*; Nares' Glossary. Nares also quotes—'The chief woorker of this murder was Brutus Cassius, with 26c of the senate, all having *bodkins* in their sleeves'; Serp. of division, prefixed to Gorboduc, 1590.

3909. *Recomende*, commit. He means that he commits the full telling of the story to Lucan, &c. In other words, he refers the reader to those authors.

Lucan (born A.D. 39, died A.D. 65) was the author of the *Pharsalia*, an incomplete poem in ten books, narrating the struggle between Pompey and Caesar. There is an English translation of it by Rowe.

Suetonius Tranquillus (born about A.D. 70) wrote several works, the principal of which is *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars*.

Valerius. There were two authors of this name, (1) Valerius Flaccus, author of a poem on the Argonautic expedition, and (2) Valerius Maximus, author of *De Factis Dictisque Memorabilibus Libri ix*. Mr. Jephson says that Valerius Flaccus is meant here, I know not why. Surely

the reference is to Valerius Maximus, who has at least a passing reference to Caesar; lib. vii. cap. 6.

3911. *Ord and ende*, beginning and end. Tyrwhitt notes that the suggested emendation of *ord* for *word* was proposed by Dr. Hickes, in his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 70. Hickes would make the same emendation in Troil. and Cres. v. 1683;

'And of this broche he told him *ord and ende*,'

where the editions have *word*. He also cites the expression *ord and ende* from Caedmon; see Thorpe's edition, p. 225, l. 30. We also find *from orde oð ende* = from beginning to end, in the poem of Elene (Vercelli MS.) ed. Grein, l. 590. *Ord and ende* occurs also at a later period, in the Ormulum, l. 6775; and still later, in Floriz and Blancheflur, l. 47, ed. Lumby, in the phrase,

'*Ord and ende* he hap him told

Hu blancheflur was þarinne isold.'

Tyrwhitt argues that perhaps Chaucer may himself have mistaken the true spelling of the phrase; but perhaps we may put down the error to the scribes. If conjectural emendation be admissible in rare cases, this is one where there need be little hesitation in restoring the true text. *Ord and ende* explains our modern *odds and ends*; see Garnett's Essays, p. 37. Moreover, it is not uncommon to find a *w* prefixed to a word where it is not required etymologically, especially before the vowel *o*. The examples *wocks*, oaks, *won*, one, *wodur*, other, *wostus*, oast-house, *woth*, oath, *wots*, oats, are all given in Halliwell's Prov. Dictionary.

CROESUS.

3917. *Cresus*; king of Lydia, B.C. 560-546, defeated by Cyrus at Sardis. Cyrus spared his life, and Croesus actually survived his benefactor. Chaucer, however, brings him to an untimely end. The story of Croesus is in Boccaccio, De Casibus Virorum, lib. iii. cap. 20. See also Herodotus, lib. i; Plutarch's life of Solon, &c. But Boccaccio represents Croesus as surviving his disgraces. Tyrwhitt says that the story seems to have been taken from the Roman de la Rose, ll. 6512-6571 (ed. Méon); where the English Romaunt of the Rose is defective. In Chaucer's translation of Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 2, ed. Morris, p. 35, we find this sentence. 'Wost [*knowest*] þou not how Cresus, king of lyndens (*sic*), of whiche kyng Cirus was ful sore agast a litel byfome, þat þis rewlyche [*pitiabie*] Cresus was caugt of [*by*] Cirus, and lad to þe fiȝr to be brent; but þat a reyne descendede doun from heuene, þat rescowede him?' In the House of Fame, bk. i. l. 104-6, we have an allusion to the 'avision' [*vision*, dream] of

'Cresus, that was king of Lide,
That high upon a gibbet dide.'

See also Nonne Pr. Ta. l. 318. The tragic version of the fate of Croesus is given by Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum Historiale*, iii. 17; and I give an extract, as it seems to be the account which is followed in the *Roman de la Rose*. It must be premised that Vincent makes Croesus to have been taken prisoner by Cyrus *three times*.

'Alii historiographi narrant, quod in secunda captione, iussit eum Cyrus rogo superponi et assari, et subito tanta pluuiâ facta est, vt eius immensitate ignis extingueretur, vnde occasionem repperit euadendi. Cumque postea hoc sibi prospere euenisse gloriaretur, et opum copia nimium se iactaret, dictum est ei a Solone quodam sapientissimo, non debere quemquam in diuitiis et prosperitate gloriari. Eadem nocte uidit in somnis quod Jupiter eum aqua perfunderet, et sol extergeret. Quod cum filiae suae mane indicasset, illa (vt res se habebat) prudenter absoluit, dicens: quod cruci esset affigendus et aqua perfundendus et sole siccandus. Quod ita demum contigit, nam postea a Cyro crucifixus est.' Compare the few following lines from the *Roman de la Rose*, with ll. 3934-8 and l. 3948—

'Jupiter, ce dist, le lavoit,
Et Phebus la *toaille* auoit,
Et se penoit de l'essuier . .
Bien le dist *Phanie* sa fille,
Qui tant estoit sage et soutille,' &c.

3951. The passage here following is repeated from the Monkes Prologue, and copied, as has been said, from Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 2. It is particularly to be noted that the passage quoted from Boethius in the note to l. 3917 almost immediately precedes the passage quoted in the note to l. 3163.

3956. See note to l. 3972 below.

NOTES TO THE NONNE PRESTES PROLOGUE.

3957. *The knight*. See the description of him, Prol. l. 43.

3961. *For me*, for myself, for my part. Cp. the phrase 'as for me.'

—M. We also find *for me*, by my means; F. 357.

3970. 'By the bell of Saint Paul's church (in London).'

3972. The host alludes to the concluding lines of the Monkes Tale, l. 3956, then repeats the words *no remedie* from l. 3183, and cites the word *biuaille* from l. 3952. Compare all these passages.

3982. *Piers*. We must suppose that the host had by this time learnt the monk's name. In l. 3120 above, he did not know it.

3984. 'Were it not for the ringing of your bells'; lit. were there not a clinking of your bells (all the while). 'Anciently no person seems to have been gallantly equipped on horseback, unless the horse's bridle or some other part of the furniture was stuck full of small bells. Vincent of Beauvais, who wrote about 1264, censures this piece of pride in the knights-templars; Hist. Spec. lib. xxx. c. 85'; &c.—Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. Hazlitt), ii. 160; i. 264. See also note to Prol. l. 170.

3990. 'Ubi auditus non est, non effundas sermonem'; Ecclus. xxxii. 6. (Vulgate); the A. V. is different. The common proverb, 'Keep your breath to cool your broth,' nearly expresses what Chaucer here intends.

3993. *Substance* is explained by Tyrwhitt to mean 'the material part of a thing.' Chaucer's meaning seems not very different from Shakespeare's in *Love's La. Lost*, v. 2. 871—

'A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it; never in the tongue
Of him that makes it.'

3995. 'For the propriety of this remark, see note to Prol. l. 166'; Tyrwhitt.

4000. *Sir*; 'The title of *Sir* was usually given, by courtesy, to priests, both secular and regular'; Tyrwhitt. Tyrwhitt also remarks that, 'in the principal modern languages, John, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *Zani* [Eng. *zany*]; the Spaniards *Juan*, as *Bobo Juan*, a foolish John; the French *Jean*, with various additions.' The reason (which Tyrwhitt failed to see) is simply that *John* is one of the commonest of common names. For example, twenty-three popes took that name; and cf. our phrase *John Bull*, which answers to the French *Jean Crapeaud*, and the Russian *Ivan Ivanovitch*, 'the embodiment of the peculiarities of the Russian people'; Wheeler's *Noted Names of Fiction*. *Ivan Ivanovitch* would be John Johnson in English and Evan Evans in Welsh. Hence *sir John* became the usual contemptuous name for a priest; see abundant examples in the Index to the Parker Society's publications.

4004. *Serue* is two syllables. *Rek* in the Harl. MS. is more correct than *rekke* of the other MS. The 2nd pers. imper. sing. exhibits the stem of a verb, without addition. *A bene*, the value of a bean; in the *Miller's Tale* a *kers* (i.e. a blade of grass) occurs in a similar manner; which has been corrupted into 'not caring a *curse*'!

4006. *Ye*, yea, is a mild form of assent; *yeis* is a stronger form, generally followed, as here, by some form of asseveration. See note to l. 1900 above, p. 153.

4008. *Attamed*, commenced, begun. The Lat. *attaminare* and Low Lat. *intaminare* are equivalent to *contaminare*, to contaminate, soil,

spoil. From Low Lat. *intaminare* comes the French *entamer*, to cut into, attack, enter upon, begin. From *attaminare* comes the M.E. *attame* or *atame*, with a similar sense. The notion of beginning is taken from that of cutting into a joint of meat or of broaching or opening a cask. This is well shown by the use of the word in Piers the Plowman, B. xvii. 68, where it is said of the good Samaritan in the parable that he 'breyde to his boteles, and bothe he *atamede*'; i.e. he went hastily to his two bottles, of wine and oil, and broached or opened them both. So here, the priest *broached, opened, or began* his tale.

NOTES TO THE CLERKES PROLOGUE.

1. *Clerk*. See the description of him, Prol. l. 285.
3. *Were newe spoused*, who should be (i.e. is) newly wedded.
6. See Eccles. iii. 1; 'To every thing there is a season,' &c.
7. *As beth*, pray be. The word *as*, nearly equivalent to 'I pray,' is sometimes used thus with the imperative mood. Since *as* is short for *al-so*, it means literally *even so, just so*. Cp. *as keep*, Kn. Ta. 1444; *as sende*, id. 1459; *as doth*, Sq. Ta. 458; '*as beth* not wroth with me'; Troil. and Cress. v. 145; '*as go we seene*,' i.e. pray let us go to see, id. 523; see also Cant. Ta. l. 3775 (ed. Tyrwhitt). See Mätzner, Engl. Gram. ii. 2. 505.
18. *Hy style*, lofty, learned, somewhat pedantic style; see l. 41.
22. *Yerde*, control, governance; lit. yard, rod; so we say 'under the rod.' This expression occurs also in the Shipman's Tale.
27. *Padowe*, Padua, in the N.E. of Italy. Petrarch resided at Arquà, two miles from Padua. He died July 18, 1374. See note *m*, p. x. of Dr. Morris's edition of the Prologue, &c. I cannot see the slightest reason for supposing Chaucer to have told a deliberate and unnecessary falsehood. Supposing that Petrarch did not *write out* his Latin version of the story till June 1373, we may still take Chaucer's words literally, that he first *learnt or heard* the story from Petrarch himself, and not long afterwards translated it from a MS. copy. See Preface, p. xxx.
33. *Of poetrye*, with his poetry. *Of* is similarly used in l. 34.
34. *Linian*; 'the canonist Giovanni di Lignano, once illustrious, now forgotten, though several works of his remain. He was made Professor of Canon Law at Bologna in 1363, and died at Bologna in 1383'; Morley's English Writers, ii. 322. Tyrwhitt first pointed out the person here alluded to, and says—'there is some account of him in Panzirolus, de Cl. Leg. Interpret. l. iii. c. xxv: Joannes, a Lignano, agri Mediolanensis

vico oriundus, et ob id *Lignanus* dictus, &c. One of his works, entitled *Tractatus de Bello*, is extant in MS. Reg. 13 B. ix. [Brit. Mus.]. He composed it at Bologna in the year 1360. He was not however a mere lawyer. Chaucer speaks of him as excelling in *philosophy*, and so does his epitaph in Panzirolus. The only specimen of his philosophy that I have met with is in MS. Harl. 1006. It is an astrological work, entitled *Conclusiones Iudicii composite per Domnum Johannem de Lyniano super coronacione Domni Urbani Pape VI. A.D. 1378,* &c. Lignano is here said to be near Milan, and to have been the lawyer's birthplace. In l. 38, Chaucer speaks of his death, shewing that Chaucer wrote this prologue later than 1383.

43. *Proheme*, proem, introduction. Petrarch's treatise (taken from Boccaccio's *Decamerone*, Day x, Novel 10) is entitled 'De obedientia ac fide uxoria Mythologia.' It is preceded by a letter to Boccaccio, but this is not here alluded to. What Chaucer means is the first section of the tale itself, which begins thus:—'Est ad Italiae latus occidentum Vesulus, ex Apennini jugis mons unus altissimus . . . Padi ortu nobilissimus, qui eius a latere fonte lapsus exiguo orientem contra solem fertur, mirisque mox tumidus incrementis . . . Liguriam gurgite uiolentus intersecat; dehinc Aemiliam, atque Flaminiam, Venetiamque discriminans . . . in Adriaticum mare descendit.' *Pemond*, Piedmont. *Saluces*, Saluzzo, S. of Turin. *Vesulus*, Monte Viso. See the description of the route from Mont Dauphin to Saluzzo, by the Col de Viso, in Murray's Guide to Switzerland and Piedmont.

51. *To Emetward*, towards Aemilia. Tyrwhitt says—'One of the regions of Italy was called Aemilia, from the *via Aemilia*, which crossed it from Placentia [Piacenza] to Rimini. Placentia stood upon the Po. Pitiscus, Lex. Ant. Rom. in v. *Via Aemilia*. Petrarch's description . . . is a little different.' See note above. *Ferrare*, Ferrara, on the Po, not far from its mouth. *Venye*, rather the Venetian territory than Venice itself.

54. 'It seems to me a thing irrelevant, excepting that he wishes to introduce his story'; or it may mean, 'impart his information.'

NOTES TO THE CLERKES TALE.

57. In many places this story is translated from Petrarch almost word for word; and as Tyrwhitt remarks, it would be endless to cite illustrative passages from the original Latin. The first stanza is praised by Professor Lowell, in his *Study Windows*, p. 208, where he says—'What a sweep of vision is here!' Chaucer is not quite so close a translator here as usual; the passage in Petrarch being—'Inter caetera ad radicem

Vesuli, terra Salutiarum, uicis et castellis satis frequens, Marchionum arbitrio nobilium quorundum regitur uirorum.

82. *Let he slyde*, he allowed to pass unattended to, neglected. So we find 'Let the world *slide*'; Induction to Taming of the Shrew, l. 5; and 'The state of vertue never *slides*'; The Sturdy Rock (in Percy's Reliques). See Marsh's Student's Manual of Eng. Lang. p. 125, where the expression is noted as still current in America. Petrarch has—'*alia penè cuncta negligeret.*' With ll. 83-140, cf. Shakesp. Sonnets, i-xvii.

86. *flockmele*, in a flock or troop; Pet. has '*cateruatiim.*' Palsgrave's French Dict. has—'*Flockmeale, par troupeaux*'; fol. 440, back. Cf. E. *piece-meal*; we also find *wukemalum*, week by week, Ormulum, 536; *lim-mele*, limb from limb, Layamon, 25618; *hipyllmelum*, by heaps, Wycl. Bible, Wisdom xviii. 25; Koch, Eng. Gramm. ii. 292.

99. 'Although I have no more to do with this matter than others have who are here present.' Observe that the Marquis is addressed as *ye*, not *thou*, the former being a title of respect.

103-105. These three lines are not in the original.

106. We should have expected to find here *us lyketh ye*, i.e. you are pleasing to us; but we rather have an instance of a double dative, so that *us lyketh yow* is equivalent to 'it pleases us with respect to you.' The nominative case is *ye*, the dative and accusative *yow* or *you*. *Yow lestge*, it may please you, in l. 111, is the usual idiom.

107. *And euer han doon*, and (both you and your doings) have ever brought it about. Such is the usual force of *dcon*; cf. ll. 253, 1098.

115. Cf. Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, i. 266-8.—M.

118, 119. Expanded from—'*uolant enim dies rapidi.*'

121. *Still as stoon*; Latin text, '*tacita.*' Cf. Group F, l. 171.

129. *We wol chese yow*, we will choose for you.

147. *Ther*, where. This line is Chaucer's own.

157. *Bountee*, goodness. *Streen*, race, stock. Petrarch has—'*Quicquid in homine boni est, non ab alio quam a Deo est.*'

168. *As*, as if. This line, in Petrarch, comes after l. 173. Lines 174, 175 are Chaucer's own.

172. *As euer*, &c. as ever I may thrive, as I hope to thrive.

190-196. Expanded from—'*Et ipse nihilominus eam ipsam nuptiarum curam domesticis suis imposuit, edixitque diem.*'

197-203. Expanded from—'*Fuit haud procul a palatio uillula paucorum atque inopum incolarum.*'

211-217. Sometimes Chaucer translates literally, and sometimes he merely paraphrases, as here. Lines 215-217 are all his own.

220. *Rype and sad corage*, a mature and staid disposition. Petrarch has—'*sed uirilis senilisque animus uirgineo latebat in pectore.*'

223. *Spinning*; i.e. she spun whilst keeping the sheep; see a picture

of Ste. Geneviève in Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art. Line 224 is Chaucer's.

227. *Shredde and seeth*, sliced and sod (or boiled). Lat. 'domum rediens oluscula et dapes fortunae congruas praeparabat, durumque cubiculum sternebat,' &c.

229. *On-lofte*, aloft. She kept up her father's life, i.e. sustained him.

234. For this line the Latin has only the word *transiens*.

237. *In sad wyse*, soberly; Lat. *senili grauitate*.

242. Here *the people* means the common people; Lat. '*uulgi oculis*.' In the next line *he* is emphatic, meaning that *his* eyes were quicker to perceive than *theirs*.

253. *Hath doon make*, hath caused to be made. Lat. '*Ipse interim et anulos aureos et coronas et balteos conquirebat*.' Chaucer inserts *asure*, the colour of fidelity; see Squieres Tale, l. 644, and note. For *balteos*, he substitutes the familiar English phrase *broches and ringes*; cf. P. Plowm. B. prol. 75.

257. Scan—By | a may'd | e lyk | to hîr | statûrë.||

259. Here Chaucer seems to omit a material sentence:—'*Venerat expectatus dies, et cum nullus sponsae rumor audiretur, admiratio omnium uehementer excreuerat*.' But he has it above; ll. 246-8.

260. *Undern* (lit. the intervening or middle period) has two meanings in the Teutonic tongues; (1) mid-forenoon, i.e. 9 a.m.; and (2) mid-afternoon, or 3 p.m. In this passage it is clearly the former that is meant; indeed in l. 981, where it occurs again, the original has '*proximae lucis hora tertia*,' i.e. 9 a.m. In *this* passage, the original has *hora prandii*, meaning luncheon-time, which in Chaucer's time would often be 9 a.m. See note to Piers Pl. B. vi. 147; and see *Undern* in the Glossary.

260-294. Expanded and improved from the following short passage—'*Hora iam prandii aderat, iamque apparatu ingenti domus tota feruebat. Tum Gualtherus, aduentanti ueluti sponsae obuiam profecturus, domo egreditur, prosequente uirorum et matronarum nobilium caterua. Griseldis omnium quae erga se pararentur ignara, peractis quae agenda domi erant, aquam e longinquo fonte conuectans paternum limen intrabat: ut, expedita curis aliis, ad uisendam domini sui sponsam cum puellis comitibus properaret*.'

322. *Gouerneth*, arrange, dispose of. Observe the use of the *plural* imperative, as a mark of respect. When the marquis addresses Griseldis as *ye*, it is a mark of extreme condescension on his part; the Latin text has *tu* and *te*.

337-343. Expanded from—'*insolito tanti hospitis aduentu stupidam inuenere; quam iis uerbis Gualtherus aggreditur*.'

350. *Fow auyse*, consider the matter; really a delicate way of ex-

pressing refusal. Compare the legal formula *le roy s'avisera* for expressing the royal refusal to a proposed measure.

364. *For to be deed*, even if I were to be dead, were to die; Lat. 'et si me mori iusseris, quod moleste feram.'

375, 376. These characteristic lines are Chaucer's own. So are ll. 382, 383.

381. *Corone*, nuptial garland; Lat. 'corona.' See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, ii. 123.

388. *Snow-why!*; Lat. 'niueo.' Perhaps Spenser took a hint from this; F. Q. i. 1. 4.

393. Repeated, slightly altered, from l. 341.

409. *Thewes*, mental qualities. So also in Cant. Ta. 9416 (Tyrwhitt); Gower, Conf. Amant. lib. vii, sect. 1; Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 3; i. 10. 4; ii. 1. 33, &c. 'The common signification of the word *thews* in our old writers, is manners, or qualities of mind and disposition . . . By *thews* Shakespeare means unquestionably brawn, nerves, muscular vigour (Jul. Cæs. i. 3; 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2; Hamlet, i. 3). And to this sense, and this only, the word has now settled down; the other sense, which was formerly so familiar in our literature, is quite gone out and forgotten. [With respect to *theawe* = sinew, in Layamon, l. 6361] Sir F. Madden remarks (iii. 471):—"This is the only instance in the poem of the word being applied to bodily qualities, nor has any other passage of an earlier date than the sixteenth century been found in which it is so used." It may be conjectured that it had only been a provincial word in this sense, till Shakespeare adopted it; Craik's English of Shakespeare; note on Jul. Cæsar, i. 3.

412. *Embrace*, hold fast; 'omnium animos nexu sibi magni amoris astrinxerat.' Compare Tennyson's Lord of Burleigh with ll. 394-413.

421. *Roially*; alluding to the royal virtues of Griseldis.

429. Not only the context, but the Latin text, justifies the reading *homlinesse*. *Feet* is fact, i.e. act. The Latin is—'Neque uero solers sponsa muliebria tantum haec *domestica*, sed, ubi res posceret, publica etiam obibat officia.' Lines 432-434 are Chaucer's own.

444. 'Although it would have been liefer to her to have borne a male child'; i.e. she would rather, &c. The Latin has—'quamuis filium maluisset.'

449-462. Expanded from—'Cepit (ut fit) interim Gualtherum, cum iam ablactata esset infantula (mirabilis quaedam quàm laudabilis, [*aliter*, an mirabile quidem magis quam laudabile,] doctiores iudicent) cupiditas satis expertam charae fidem coniugis experiendi altius [*aliter*, ulterius], et iterum atque iterum retentandi.'

483. Note Walter's use of the word *thee* here, and of *thy* twice in the next stanza, instead of the usual *ye*. It is a slight, but significant sign

of insult, offered under pretence of reporting the opinion of others. In l. 492 we have *your* again.

504. *Thing*, possession. Lat. 'de rebus tuis igitur fac ut libet.'

516. *A furlong way or two*, the distance of one or two furlongs, a short distance, a little. Merely an almost proverbial way of expressing distance, not only of space, but of time. The line simply means—'a little after.'

525. *Stalked him*; marched himself in, as we should say. This use of *him* is remarkable, but not uncommon.

533-539. Lat. 'Iussus sum hanc infantulam accipere, atque eam—Hic sermone abrupto, quasi crudele ministerium silentio exprimens, subticuit.' Compare 'Quos ego—'; Virgil, Aen. i. 135.

540-546. Lat. 'Suspecta uiri fama; suspecta facies; suspecta hora; suspecta erat oratio; quibus etsi clare occisum iri dulcem filiam inteligeret, nec lachrymalum tamen ullam, nec suspirium dedit.' Mr. Wright quotes this otherwise, putting *dulce* for *dulcem*, and stopping at *inteligeret*.

547-567. Chaucer expands the Latin, and transposes some of the matter. Lines 561-563 precede ll. 547-560 in the original, which merely has—'in nutrice quidem, nedum in matre durissimum; sed tranquilla fronte puellam accipiens aliquantulum respexit & simul exosculans benedixit, ac signum sanctae crucis impressit, porrexitque satelliti.'

570. After *That* in this line, we ought, in strict grammar, to have *ye burie* in the next line, instead of the imperative *buriet*. But the phrase is idiomatic, and as all the seven best MSS. agree in this reading, it is best to retain it. Tyrwhitt alters *That* but to *But if*.

579. *Somewhat*, in some degree. But Petrarch says differently—'vehementer paterna animum pietas mouit.'

582-591. Lat. 'Iussit satelliti obuolutam pannis, cistae iniectam, ac iumento impositam, quiete omni quanta posset diligentia Bononiam deferret ad sororem suam, quae illic comiti de Panico nupta erat,' &c.

586. 'But, under penalty of having his head cut off'; lit. of cutting off his head.

589. *Bologne*, Bologna, E. by S. from Modena, and a long way from Saluzzo. *Panik* answers to the *de Panico* in note to l. 582; Boccaccio has *Panago*. I observe in the map the river *Panaro* flowing between Modena and Bologna; perhaps there is some connection between the names. Tyrwhitt has *Pavie* (Pavia) in his text, but corrects it in the notes.

602. *In oon*, in one and the same state: *euer in oon*, always alike; so also in l. 677. Cf. Kn. Ta. 913.

607. This must mean—'no accidental sign of any calamity.'

615. *Merië*; three syllables; cf. Non. Pr. Ta. 146. Ll. 621-623 are Chaucer's own.

625. *Sikly berth*, hardly bear, dislike. Lat. 'populum aegre ferre,' &c.

643. Lat. 'ne te inopinus et subitus dolor turbet.'

645-651. Expanded from—'Dixi (ait) et repeto, nihil possum seu uelle, seu nolle, nisi quae tu; neque uero in ijs filiis quicquam habeo, praeter laborem.'

663. *Plesancē*, three syllables; *stabl'*, one syllable.

666. The pain of death is not to be compared to the pleasure of your love. Lat. 'nec mors ipsa nostro fuerit par amori.' Cf. ll. 817, 1091.

687. *Euer longer*, &c. i.e. ever the longer (he thinks of it) the more he wonders. In *the more*, the word *the* is for A.S. *þý*.

700. *And he*; cf. *And ye*, l. 105.

701-707. Expanded from—'sed sunt qui, ubi semel inceperint, non desinant; immo incumbant, haereantque proposito.'

704. *A stake*; cf. Macb. v. 7. 1; Jul. Caesar, iv. 1. 48.

714. *More penible*, more painstaking; Lat. 'obsequior.'

719. 'She made it clear that no wife should of herself, on account of any worldly anxiety, have any will, in practice, different from that of her husband.'

722. *Sclaundre*, ill fame, ill report concerning Walter. See l. 730.

738. *Message*, a messenger; Lat. 'nuncios Romam misit.' So in Mid. English we find *prisoun* or *prison* for prisoner; Piers. Pl. B. vii. 30.

772. *Anon*, immediately. It was not uncommon in olden times for girls to be married at twelve years of age. The Wife of Bath was first married at that age.

797. Lat. 'magna omnis fortuna seruitus magna est.'

850. *Were* agrees with the word *clothes* following; cf. *it ben*, Piers Plowm. B. vi. 56. She did not really bring her husband even the dower of her old clothes, as they had been taken from her. Lines 851-861 are all Chaucer's own, and shew his delicacy of touch.

871. Probably suggested by Job i. 21. So l. 902 is from Job iii. 3.

903. *Lyues*, alive; a *lyues creature*, a creature alive, a living being. *Lyues* is an adverb, formed like *nedes*, from the genitive case of the substantive. There are other instances of its use.

'Yif I late him *lyues* go,' Havelok, 509.

i.e. if I let him go away *alive*. And again *lyues*=alive, in Piers Pl. B. xix. 154.

910. After this line, Chaucer has omitted the circumstance of Janicola's preserving his daughter's old clothing; 'tunicam eius hispidam, et attritam senio, abditam paruae domus in parte seruauerat.' See l. 913.

911. *Agayns*, towards, so as to meet. *To go agayns*, in Mid. English, is *to go to meet*. So also *to come agayns*, *to ride agayns*, (or *agayn*). See

Agayn in Glossary to Spec. of Eng. (Morris^e and Skeat). Ll. 915-917 are Chaucer's own.

916. 'For the cloth was poór, and many days older now than on the day of her marriage.'

934. *Namely of men*, especially of *men*, where *men* is emphatic. The whole of this stanza (932-938) is Chaucer's.

938. *But*, except, unless; *fallé*, fallen, happened; *of newe*, newly, an adverbial expression. It means then, 'unless it has happened very lately.' In other words, 'If there is an example of a man surpassing a woman in humility, it must have happened very lately; for I have never heard of it.'

939. *Pars Sexta*. This indication of a new part comes in a fitting place, and is taken from Tyrwhitt, who may have found it in a MS. But there is no break here in the Latin original, nor in any of the eight MSS. of Chaucer which I have consulted. *Erl of Panik*; Lat. 'Panicius comes.'

940. *More and lesse*, greater and smaller; i.e. everybody. So also in the Frank. Tale, 'riueres *more and lesse*'; Cant. Ta. 11366. So also *moche and lite*, great and small, Prol. 494; *moste and leste*, greatest and least, Kn. Ta. 1340. Spenser has, F. Q. vi. 6. 12,—

'Gainst all, both bad and good, both most and least.'

941. *Alle and some*, i.e. all and one, one and all. See Morris's Eng. Accidence, sect. 218, p. 142.

960. *Wommen*; some MSS. have *womman*, as in Tyrwhitt. But MS. E. is right. Petrarch uses the word *foeminas*, not *foeminam*.

965. *Yuel biseye*, ill provided; lit. ill beseen. The word *yuel* is pronounced here almost as a monosyllable (as it were *yv'l*), as is so commonly the case with *euer*; indeed generally, words ending with *el* and *er* are often thus clipped. A remarkable instance occurs in the Milleres Tale (Six-text, A. 3715), where we not only have a similar ending, but the word *euer* in the same line—

'That trewé loue was euer so yuel biset.'

See also *yuel apayed* in line 1052 below. The converse to *yuel biseye*, is *richely biseye*, richly provided or adorned, in l. 984 below.

981. Lat. 'Proximae lucis hora tertia comes superuenerat'; see note to l. 260.

995-1008. These two stanzas are Chaucer's own, and are so good that they may have been a later addition. In MS. E. the word *Auctor* is inserted in the margin, and l. 995 begins with a large capital letter. At the beginning of l. 1009 is a paragraph-mark, shewing where the translation begins again. *Vnsad*, unsettled. Cf. Shakesp. Cor. i. 1. 186, Jul. Cæsar, i. 1. 55; Scott, Lady of the Lake, v. 30.

999. 'Ever full of tittle-tattle, which would be dear enough at a half-penny.' *Iane*, a small coin of Genoa (Janua); see Rime of Sir Thopas,

1925. The first stanza (995-1001) is supposed to be uttered by the sober and discreet part of the population; see l. 1002.

1031. *Lyketh thee*, pleases thee. The marquis addresses her as *thou*, because all suppose her to be a menial.

1039. *Mo*, lit. more; but also used in the sense of *others*, or, as here, *another*. The modern phrase would be, 'as you did *somebody else*.' The extreme delicacy of the hint is admirable. This use of *mo* is not common, but there are a few examples of it. Thus, in *Specimens of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, we have, at p. 47, l. 51—

'Y sike for vnsete;

Ant mourne ase men doþ *mo*;

i.e. 'I sigh for unrest, and mourn as *other* men do.' And on the next page, p. 48, l. 22, we have

'Mody meneþ so doþ *mo*,

Ichot ycham on of þo';

i.e. 'The moody moan as *others* do; I wot I am one of them.' And again—'Slanderit folk vald euir haue *ma*,' i.e. slandered folks always want *others* to be like themselves; Appendix to Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, p. 533, l. 240. Somewhat similar is the expression *oper mo*, where we should now say *others as well*; Piers Plowman, C. v. 10, xxii. 54, Barbour's Bruce, v. 152. Tyrwhitt's suggestion that Chaucer has licentiously turned *me* into *mo* for the mere sake of getting a rime, in which he has hitherto been followed by every editor, is only to be repudiated. It may well have been with the very purpose of guarding against this error that, in the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS., the original Latin text is here quoted in the margin—'unum bona fide te precor ac moneo: ne hanc illis aculeis agites, quibus *alteram* agitasti.' Chaucer, who throughout surpasses his original in delicacy of treatment, did not permit himself to be outdone here; and Boccaccio also has the word *altra*. The use of *me* would have been a *direct* charge of unkindness, spoiling the whole story. See l. 1045 and l. 449.

1049. *Gan his herte dresse*, addressed his heart, i.e. prepared it, schooled it. The M.E. *dresse* is our modern *direct*; both being from Lat. *dirigere*.

1053. Here we may once more note the use of the word *thy*, the more so as it is used with a quite different tone. We sometimes find it used, as here, *between equals*, as a term of *endearment*; it is, accordingly, very significant. See l. 1056.

1066. *That other*, the other, the boy.

1071. *Non*, any, either. The use of it is due to the preceding *nat*.

1079. Professor Morley, in his *English Writers*, ii. 324, aptly remarks here—'And when Chaucer has told all, and dwelt with an exquisite pathos of natural emotion all his own upon the patient mother's piteous

and tender kissing of her beloved children—for there is nothing in Boccaccio, and but half a sentence in Petrarch, answering to these four beautiful stanzas (1079-1106)—he rounds all, as Petrarch had done, with simple sense, which gives religious meaning to the tale, then closes with a lighter strain of satire which protects Griselda herself from the mocker.

1098. 'Hath caused you (to be) kept.' For the same idiom, see Kn. Tale, 1055; Man of Law's Tale, 171.

1133. *His wyues fader*, i.e. Janicola. This circumstance should have been mentioned before l. 1128, as in the original.

1140. For of (Ellesmere MS.) the other MSS. read *in*.

1141. *Auctour*, author, i. e. Petrarch, whom Chaucer follows down to l. 1162. LL 1138-1141 are Chaucer's own, and may be compared with his poem on the Golden Age; see Chaucer's Boethius, ed. Morris, pp. 50, 180.

1144. *Importable*, intolerable; Lat.—'huius uxoris patientiam, quae mihi uix imitabilis uidetur.' Of course ll. 1147-8 are Chaucer's.

1151. 'Receive all with submission.' Fr. *en gré*, gratefully, in good part. *Sent*, sendeth; present tense, as in Piers Plowman, C. xxii. 434. The past tense is *sente*, a dissyllable, which would not rime.

1152. 'For it is very reasonable that He should prove (or test) that which He created.'

1153. *Boughte*, (hath) redeemed. See St. James i. 13.

1162. Here Petrarch ends his narrative, and here, beyond all doubt, Chaucer's translation originally ended also. From this point to the end is the work of a later period, and in his best manner, though *unsuited to the coy Clerk*. He easily links on his addition by the simple expression *lordinges, herkneeth*; and in l. 1170, he alludes to the *Wife of Bath*, of whom probably he had never thought when first translating the story.

1177. Here the metre changes; the stanzas are of six lines, and all six stanzas are linked together. There are but three rimes throughout; *-ence* in the first and third lines of every stanza, *-aille* in the second, fourth, and sixth (requiring *eighteen* rimes in all), and *-ynde* in the fifth line. It is a fine example even from a metrical point of view alone.

1188. *Chichevache* for *chiche vache*, i.e. lean cow. The allusion is to an old fable, apparently of French origin, which describes a monstrous cow named *Chiche Vache* as feeding entirely upon patient wives, and being very lean in consequence of the scarcity of her diet. A later form of the fable adds a second beast, named *Bicorne* (two-horned), who, by adopting the wiser course of feeding upon patient husbands, was always fat and in good case. Mr. Wright says—'M. Achille Jubinal, in the notes to his *Mystères inédits du xv Siècle*, tom. i. p. 390, has printed a French poetical description of *Chichevache* from a MS. of the fourteenth century. In the French miracle of St. Geneviève, of the fifteenth century (Jubinal, ib. p. 281), a man says satirically to the saint,

'Gardez vous de la *chicheface*,
 El vous mordra s'el vous encontre,
 Vous n'amendez point sa besoigne.'

A poem by Lydgate on *Bycorne and Chichevache* is printed in Mr. Halliwell's *Minor Poems of Dan John Lydgate*, p. 129 (Percy Society); see Morley's *English Writers*, ii. 426, and his *Shorter English Poems*, p. 55. The passage in Chaucer means, 'Beware of being too patient, lest Chichevache swallow you down.'

1189. *Folweth Ekko*, imitate Echo, who *always replies*.

1200. 'Always talk (or rattle) on, like a mill' (that is always going round and making a noise). 'Jangling is whan man speketh to moche before folk, and *clappeth as a mille*, and taketh no kepe what he seith'; Ch. *Persones Tale*, De Superbia. Palsgrave's *French Dict.* has—'I clappe, I make a noyse as the clapper of a mill, *Je clacque*.' Cf. 'As fast as millwheels strike'; *Tempest*. i. 2. 281.

1204. *Auentaille*, the lower half of the moveable part of a helmet which admitted air; called by Spenser the *ventail*, *F. Q.* iv. 6. 19; v. 8. 12; and by Shakespeare the *beaver*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 230. It is explained, in Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, that the moveable part of the helmet in front was made in two parts, which turned on hinges at the sides of the head. The upper part is the *visor*, to admit of vision, the lower the *ventail*, to admit of breathing. Both parts could be removed from the face, but only by lifting them *upwards*, and throwing them *back*. If the *visor* alone were lifted, only the upper part of the face was exposed; but if the *ventail* were lifted, the visor also went with it, and the whole of the face was seen. Compare Fairfax's Tasso, vii. 7—

'But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
 Her *ventail* up, her visage open laid.'

So also in *Hamlet*. With reference to the present passage, Mr. Jephson says that *and eek his auentaille* is a perfect example of bathos. I fail to see why; the weapon that pierced a *ventail* would pass into the head, and inflict a death-wound. The passage is playful, but not silly.

1211. 'As light as a leaf on a linden-tree' was an old proverb. See *Piers Pl.* B. i. 154.

NOTES TO THE MARCHAUNTES PROLOGUE.

1213. *Weping and wayling*; an expression caught from l. 1212, and linking this prologue to the foregoing tale. Yet in 14 MSS. the Merchant's Tale is separated from the Clerk's; *Trial Forewords*, by F. J. Furnivall (Chaucer Soc.), p. 28.

1221, 1222. *What, why. At al*, in every respect; like Lat. *omnino*.

1227. This theme is enlarged upon in *Lefvøy de Chaucer à Bukton*, a late minor poem.

1230. *Saint Thomas*. Whenever this Apostle is mentioned, he is nearly always said to be of *India*, to distinguish him, it may be, from Saint Thomas of Canterbury. Some account of the shrine of St. Thomas, of the manner of his death, and of miracles wrought by him, is given in Marco Polo, bk. iii. ch. 18. Colonel Yule tells us that the body of St. Thomas lay at Mailapûr, a suburb of Madras. The legend of St. Thomas's preaching in India is of very high antiquity. St. Jerome speaks of the Divine Word being everywhere present in His fulness 'cum Thomâ in India, cum Petro Romae,' &c.; Sci. Hieronimi Epist. lix., ad Marcellam. Gregory of Tours (A.D. 544-595) speaks of the place in *India* where the body of St. Thomas lay before it was transported to Edessa in the year 394. See the whole of Colonel Yule's long note upon the subject; and the account of Saint Thomas in Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*.

NOTES TO THE MERCHANT'S END-LINK.

2420. *Swiich a wyf*, i.e. the wife described in the *Marchauntes Tale*, as deceiving her husband.

2422. *Bees*. In the Clerk. Ta. 204, Chaucer has *been* as the plural of *bee*; see *Been* in the Glossary, and cf. *Nonne Pr. Ta.* 571.

2431. *In conseil*, in (secret) council, between ourselves.

2435. The phrase *cause why* is now considered vulgar; it is common in London. The word *causē* is dissyllabic.

2436. *Of somme*, by some, by some one. So *of whom* = by whom, in the next line. He says he need not say *by whom* it would be told; *women* are sure to utter such things. This is a clear allusion to the ladies in the company, and to the Wife of Bath in particular, who certainly would not have kept such things to herself. *Outen*, to utter, occurs again in the *Chanouns Yemannes Tale*, Group G, l. 834. It is a rare word.

NOTES TO THE SQUIERES TALE.

Group F, 1. There is nothing to link this tale inseparably with the preceding one, and, accordingly, in the Six-text edition, the sixth fragment is made to begin here. In the Ellesmere MS., and several others, the Squire Head-link follows the Merchant End-link without any break. In many MSS. it follows the Man of Law's Tale; but that is the wrong place for it. See note to Group B, l. 1165, p. 141.

2. An allusion to Prol. 2. 97, unless (which is quite as probable) the passage in the Prologue was written afterwards.

9. *Sarray*, Sarai. This place has been identified, past all doubt, by Colonel Yule in his edition of Marco Polo's Travels, vol. i. p. 5, and vol. ii. p. 424. The modern name is Tsarev, near Sarepta. Sarepta is easily found on any good map of Russia by following the course of the Volga from its mouth *upwards*. At first this backward course runs N.W. till we have crossed the province of Astrakhan, when it makes a sudden bend, at Sarepta and Tsaritzin. Tsarev is now a place of no importance, but the ancient Sarai was so well-known, that the Caspian Sea was sometimes named from it; thus it is called 'the sea of Sarain' in Marco Polo, ed. Yule, ii. 424: 'the sea of Sarra' in the Catalan map of 1375; and Mare Seruanicum, or the Sea of Shirwan, by Vincent of Beauvais. Thynne, in his Animadversions on Speight's Chaucer, speaks to the same effect, and says of 'Sara' that it is 'a place yet well known, and bordering vppon the lake Mare Caspium.' But it is still more to the point to observe that Sarai was the place where Batu Khan, the grandson of Gengis Khan, held his court. Batu, with his Mongolian followers known as the *Golden Horde*, had established an empire in Kaptchak, or Kibzak, now S. E. Russia, about A.D. 1224. The Golden Horde further invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke of it, A.D. 1252. (See *Golden Horde* in Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.)

It is also quite clear that Chaucer has here confused two accounts. There were two celebrated Khans, both grandsons of Gengis Khan, who were ruling about the same time. Batu Khan held his court at Sarai, and ruled over the S.E. of Russia; but the Great Khan, named Kublai, held his court at Cambaluc, the modern Peking, in a still more magnificent manner. And it is easy to see that, although Chaucer *names* Sarai, his description really *applies* to Cambaluc. See the Preface.

10. *Russye*, Russia; invaded by the Golden Horde, as just explained. The end of the Tartar influence in Russia was in the year 1481, when Svenigorod, general of Ivan III, defeated them at the battle of Biela-wisch. In the following year Ivan assumed the title of czar.

12. *Cambynskan*; so in all seven MSS. (Six-text and Harleian) except that in the Ellesmere MS. it more resembles *Cambyuskan*. Yet Tyrwhitt prints *Cambuscan*, probably in deference to Milton, who, however, certainly accents the word wrongly, viz. on the second syllable; II Penserose, l. 110. Thynne, in his Animadversions on Speight's Chaucer, speaking of the year 1240, says—'whiche must be in the tyme of the fyrst Tartariane emperor called *Caius canne*, beinge, I suppose, he whome Chaucer namethe *Cambiuscan*, for so ys [it in] the written copies, such affynyte is there betwene those two names.' Now,

although the celebrated Gengis Khan died probably in 1227, the allusion to the 'fyrst Tartariane emperor' is clear; so that Thynne makes the forms *Cambius*, *Caius* (perhaps miswritten for *Caius*, i.e. *Camius*) and *Gengis* all equivalent. But this is the very result for which Colonel Yule has found authority, as explained in the Preface, to which the reader is referred. It is there explained that Chaucer has used the title as a name; and, whilst he *names* Gengis Khan (the first 'Grand Khan'), his description really *applies* to Kublai Khan, his grandson, the celebrated 'Grand Khan' described by Marco Polo.

18. *Lay*, religious profession or belief. See the Preface, p. xliv.

20. This line scans ill as it stands in the MSS. unless we insert *eeh*, as proposed in the text. MS. Hl. inserts *and* before *alwey*, which Tyrwhitt adopts; but this makes the line intolerable, as it gives *two* accented 'ands'—

And þt / tous and / just and / alwey / yliche.

The Hengwrt MS. has—

Pietous and Iust, and euere-moore yliche,

which, better spelt, becomes—

Pitous and Iust, and euer-more yliche—

and this I take to be, on the whole, the best solution of the difficulty.

22. *Centre*; often used in the sense of a fulcrum or point of extreme stability. Cf. Milton, Par. Reg. iv. 533—

'Proof against all temptation, as a rock

Of adamant, *and, as a centre, firm.*'

In the old astronomy, the centre of the earth was the centre of the universe, and therefore immovable.

30. Tyrwhitt inserts *sone* after *eldeste*; fortunately, it is not in the MSS. *Whichē* is a dissyllable, the *e* denoting the plural form. The words *th' eldest'* form but two syllables, the *e's* being elided; but we may fairly preserve the *e* in *highte* (cf. l. 33) from elision, for the greater emphasis, by a short pause, and we then have a perfect line—

Of which/e th' el/dest' high/te—Al/garsif/.

31. *Cambalo*. I have no doubt that this name was suggested by the *Cambaluc* of Marco Polo. See the Preface, p. xliii.

39. *Longing for*, belonging to. Cf. *longen*, Kn. Ta. 1420.

44. *I deme*, I suppose. This looks as if Chaucer had read some account of a festival made by the Grand Khan on *one* of his birthdays, from which he inferred that he *always* held such a feast every year; as, indeed, was the case. See the Preface, p. xlv.

45. *He leet don cryen*, he caused (meñ) to have the feast cried. The use of both *leet* and *don* is remarkable; cf. E. 253. He gave his orders to his officers, and they took care that the proclamation was made.

47. It is not clear *why* Chaucer hit upon this day in particular.

Kublai's birthday was in September, but perhaps Chaucer noted that the White Feast was on New Year's day, which he took to mean the vernal equinox, or some day near it. The day, however, is well defined. The 'last Idus' is the very day of the Ides, i. e. March 15. The sun entered Aries according to Chaucer (Treatise on the Astrolabe, ii. 1. 4), on the 12th of March, at the vernal equinox; and, as a degree answers to a day very nearly, would be in the *first* degree of Aries on the 12th, in the *second* on the 13th, in the *third* on the 14th, in the *fourth* on the 15th, and in the *fifth* (or at the end of the *fourth*) on the 16th, as Chaucer most expressly says below; see note to l. 386. The sign Aries was said, in astrology, to be the *exaltation* of the Sun, or that sign in which the Sun had most influence for good or ill. In particular, the 19th degree of Aries, for some mysterious reason, was selected as the Sun's exaltation, when most exactly reckoned. Chaucer says, then, that the Sun was in the sign of Aries, in the fourth degree of that sign, and therefore nigh to (and approaching) the 19th degree, or his special degree of exaltation. Besides this, the poet says the sun was in the 'face' of Mars, and in the mansion of Mars; for 'his mansion' in l. 50 means *Mars'* mansion. This is exactly in accordance with the astrology of the period. Each sign, such as Aries, was said to contain 30 degrees, or 3 *faces*; a *face* being 10 degrees. The first face of Aries (degrees 1-10) was called the face of Mars, the second (11-20) the face of the Sun, the third (21-30) that of Venus. Hence the sun, being in the fourth degree, was in Mars's *face*. Again, every planet had its (so-called) *mansion* or *house*; whence Aries was called the mansion of Mars, Taurus that of Venus, Gemini that of Mercury, &c. See Chaucer's Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pref. pp. lvi, lxvi; or Johannis Hispalensis Isagoge in Astrologiam, which gives all the technical terms.

50. *Martes* is a genitive formed from the nom. *Marte* (Kn. Ta. 1163), which is itself formed, as usual, from the Latin acc. *Martem*.

51. In the old astrology, different qualities are ascribed to the different signs. Thus Aries is described as *choleric* and *fiery* in MS. Trin. Coll. Cam. R. 15. 18, tract. 3, p. 11. So too, Tyrwhitt quotes from the Calendrier des Bergers that Aries is 'chault et sec,' i. e. hot and dry.

52. *Agayn*, against, opposite to; in return for the sunshine, as it were. So also in Kn. Ta. 651.

54. *What for*; cf. Mod. Eng. *what with*. See Kn. Tale, 595.

59. *Deys*, raised platform, as at English feasts. But this is in Marco Polo too; see the Preface. Cf. Kn. Tale, l. 1342; and note to Prol. l. 370.

63. In a similar indirect manner, Chaucer describes feasts, &c., elsewhere: see Kn. Ta. 1339-1348; Man of Lawes Tale (Clar. Press), 701-707. And Spenser imitates him; F. Q. i. 12. 14; v. 3. 3.

68. Mr. Wright's note on the line is—'It is hardly necessary to observe that *swans* were formerly eaten at table, and considered among the choicest ornaments of the festive board. Tyrwhitt informs us that at the intronization of Archbp. Nevil. 6 Edward iv, there were "Heronshawes iijc." [i.e. 400]; Leland's Collectanea, vi. 2: and that at another feast in 1530 we read of "16 *Heronsews*, every one 12d"; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, ii. 12.' *Heronshaw* is said to be derived from the French *herongeau*, a young heron, a form not given in Burguy or Roquefort, and Cotgrave only has 'Haironneau, a young heron,' and 'Hairon, a heron, herne, *herne-shaw*.' Still, *herongeau* is a true form, like *liongeau* from *lion*. Halliwell quotes 'Ardeola, an *hearnesew*,' from Elyot's Dict. 1559, and the form *herunsew* from Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 88. *Heronsewe* is clearly the name of a bird, not of a dish, as some have supposed; and the very word *heronsew* (for heron) is still used in Swaledale, Yorkshire. And in Hazlitt's old Plays (The Disobedient Child), vol. ii. p. 282, we have—

'There must be also pheasant and swan;

There must be *heronsew*, partridge, and quail.'

See the quotations in Nares; also Notes and Queries, 1st Ser. iii. 450, 507; iv. 76; vii. 13. Cf. *handsaw*, for *hernshaw*, in Hamlet, ii. 2.

70. *Som mete*; viz. 'horses, dogs, and Pharaoh's rats.' See the Preface, p. xlv.

73. *Prime*; the word *prime* seems to mean, in Chaucer, the first quarter of the day, reckoned from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and more particularly, the end of that period, i.e. 9 a.m. In the Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 376, the cock crew at *prime*, or 9 a.m. So here, the Squire says it is 9 o'clock, and he must proceed quickly with his story. The word is used in different senses by different writers.

75. *Firste*, first design or purpose. I believe this reading is right. MS. Harl. has *purpos*, which will not scan: unless *my* be omitted, as in Tyrwhitt, though that MS. retains *my*. MSS. Cp. Ln. insert *purpos* as well as *firste*, making the line too long: whilst Hn. Cm. Pt. agree with the text here given, which is from MS. E.

76. The second syllable in *after* is rapidly pronounced, and *thridde* is a dissyllable.

78. *Thinges*, pieces of music. Minstrelsy at feasts was common; cf. Man of Lawes Tale, 705; March, Tale (C. T. 9592).

80. The incident of a man *riding* into the hall is nothing uncommon. Thus we have, in the Percy Folio MS. ii. 486, the line—

'The one came *ryding* into the hall.'

Warton observes—'See a fine romantic story of a Comte de Macon who, while revelling in his hall with many knights, is suddenly alarmed by the entrance of a gigantic figure of a black man, mounted on a black steed. This terrible stranger, without receiving any obstruction from

guards or gates, rides directly forward to the high table, and, with an imperious tone, orders the count to follow him.—Nic. Gillos, Chron. ann. 1120.' See also Warton's Obs. on the Fairy Queen, p. 202; the Ballad of King Estmere; and Stowe's Survey of London, p. 387, ed. 1599; p. 131, ed. 1842. In Scott's Rokeby, Bertram *rides* into a church.

81. *Stede of bras*, &c. See note to l. 209, and the Preface, p. xxxiv.

95. Sir Gawain, nephew to King Arthur, according to the British History which goes by the name of Geoffrey of Monmouth, is always upheld as a model of courtesy in the French romances and the English translations of them. He is often contrasted with Sir Kay, who was equally celebrated for his churlishness. See the Percy Folio MS.; Sir Gawain, ed. by Sir F. Madden; Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. by Dr. Morris; the Morte D'Arthur, &c. Cf. Rom. Rose, 2205-12.

103. *Accordant*, according. The change from the Fr. *-ant* to the common Eng. *-ing* should be noted.—M.

106. *Style*, stile. Such puns are not common in Chaucer; cf. E. 1148.—M.

116. *Day naturel*. In his Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 7 (ed. Skeat, p. 21) Chaucer explains that the day *artificial* is the time from sunrise to sunset, which varies; to which he adds—'but the *day naturel*, þat is to seyn 24 houris, is the reuolucioun of the equinoxial with as moche partie of the zodiak as the sonne of his propre moeuinge passeth in the mene while.' See note to Group B, l. 2, p. 129.

122. *The air*, pronounced *th'air*, as usual with Chaucer.

129. *Wayted*, watched; alluding to the care with which the maker watched for the moment when the stars were in a propitious position, according to the old belief in astrology.

131. *Seel*, seal. Mr. Wright notes that 'the making and arrangement of seals was one of the important operations of medieval magic, and treatises on this subject are found in MSS.' He refers to MS. Arundel, no. 295, fol. 265. *Solomon's seal* is still commemorated in the name of a flower.

132. *Mirour*. For some account of this, see the Preface, p. xxxvii, and note to l. 231.

137. *Ouer al this*, besides all this. Elsewhere *ouer-al* is a compound word, meaning *everywhere*; as in Prol. 216.—M.

154. *And whom*, &c., and to whom it will do good, or operate as a remedy; alluding to the virtues attributed to many herbs. So Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 10—

'O who can tell

The hidden power of herbes, and might of magicke spell!'

162. *With the platte*, with the flat side of it; see l. 164.

171. *Stant*, stands; contracted from *standeth*; so also in l. 182. Cf.

sit for *sitteth* in l. 179, *hit* for *hideth* in l. 512, and note to E. 1151.

184. 'By means of any machine furnished with a windlass or a pulley.' The modern *windlass* may be compounded of *wind* and *lace*, but it is much more probably a corruption of the form *windas* here used. The confusion would be facilitated by the fact that there really was a form *windlas* (doubtless from *wind* and *lace*) with a different meaning, viz. that of a circuitous way or path; see note to Hamlet, ii. 1. 65 (Clar. Press). In the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, our word is spelt both *wyndlas* and *wyndas*; p. 529. The Mid. E. *windas* may have been derived from the Low-German directly, or more probably from the Old French, which has both *guindas* and *windas*. The meaning and derivation are clearly shewn by the Du. *windas*, which means a winding-axe or capstan, from the sb. *as*, an axle; so, too, the Icel. *wind-áss*. In Falconer's Shipwreck, canto 1, note 3, the word *windlass* is used in the sense of capstan.

190. *Gauren*, gaze, stare. Used again by Chaucer, B. 3559, and in Troil. and Cres. ii. 1157 (ed. Moxon). In the Clerkes Tale he has *gazed*; l. 1003. Mr. Wedgwood is certainly right in considering *gaze* and *gaure* (also spelt *gare*) as mere variations of the same word. Cf. the adj. *garish*, i. e. staring, in Milton, Il Pens. 141. The reader should notice this interchange of *r* and *s*, not only as distinguishing the G. *eisen*, *hase*, &c., from the E. forms *iron*, *hare*, but as exhibited within the compass of our own language; e. g. in *dare*, another form of *doze* (see Ch. C. T. 13033); in *frore* for *frozen*, Milton, P. L. ii. 595; in Mid. E. *coren* for *chosen*; in *lor*n for *lost*, &c. See Peile, *Introd. to Greek and Latin Etymology*, 2nd ed. p. 332; Skeat, *Mæso-Gothic Glossary*, p. viii.

Gauring, i. e. stupor, occurs in *Batman upon Bartholomæ*, lib. vii. c. 7.

193. *Lumbardiye*, Lombardy, formerly celebrated for horses. Tyrwhitt quotes from a patent in Rymer, 2 Edw. II.—'De dextrariis in *Lumbardiâ* emendis,' i. e. of horses to be bought in Lombardy.

195. *Poileys*, Apulian. Apulia was called *Poille* or *Poile* in Old French, and even in Middle English; the phrase 'king of *Poile*' occurs in the *Seven Sages* (ed. Weber), l. 2019. It was celebrated for its horses. Tyrwhitt quotes from MS. James vi. 142 (Bodleian Library) a passage in which Richard, archbishop of Armagh, in the fourteenth century, has the words—'nec mulus Hispaniæ, nec *dextrarius Apuliæ*, nec repedo Æthiopiæ, nec elephantus Asiæ, nec camelus Syriæ.' Chaucer ascribes strength and size to the horses of Lombardy, and high breeding to those of Apulia.

200. *Gon*, i. e. move, go about, have motion.

201. *Off fairye*, of fairy origin, magical. I do not subscribe to Warton's opinion (*Obs. on Faerie Queene*, p. 86) that this necessarily means that

it was 'the work of the devil.' Cf. the same expression in *Piers Pl.* B. prol. 6.

203. Compare the Latin proverb—'quot homines, tot sententiae.' See Hazlitt's *Eng. Proverbs*, pp. 340, 437. A good epigram on this proverb is given in Camden's *Remaines concerning Britaine*, ed. 1657, sig. Gg.

'So many heads, so many wits—fie, fie!
Is't not a shame for Proverbs thus to lie?
My selfe, though my acquaintance be but small,
Know many heads that have *no wit at all*.'

207. *The Pegasee*, Pegasus. In the margin of MSS. E. Hn. Hl. is written 'i. equus Pegaseus,' meaning 'id est, equus Pegaseus'; shewing that Chaucer was thinking of the adjective *Pegaseus* rather than of the sb. *Pegasus*, the name of the celebrated winged horse of Bellerophon and of the Muses. Cf. *Complaint of the Black Knight*, l. 92.

209. 'Or else it was the horse of the Greek named Sinon.' This very singular-looking construction is really common in Middle English; yet the scribe of the Harleian MS. actually writes 'the Grekissch hors Synon,' which makes Sinon the *name of the horse*; and this odd blunder is retained in the editions by Wright and Bell. The best way of clearing up the difficulty is by noting similar examples; a few of which are here appended.

'The kinges meting Pharaou';

i.e. the dream of King Pharaoh; *Book of the Duchesse*, l. 282.

'The erles wif Alein';

i.e. the wife of earl Alein; *Rob. of Gloucester*, in *Spec. of Eng.* ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 111, l. 303.

'Themperours moder william,'

i.e. the mother of the Emperor named William; *Will. of Palermo*, l. 5437.

'Pieres pardon þe plowman';

i.e. the pardon of Piers the Plowman; *P. Pl. B.* xix. 182.

'In Piers berne þe plowman';

i.e. in the barn of Piers the Plowman; *id.* xix. 354.

'For Piers loue þe plowman';

i.e. for love of Piers the Plowman; *id.* xx. 76. Chaucer again alludes to Sinon in the *House of Fame*, i. 152, and in the *Legend of Good Women*, Dido, 8; which shews that he took that legend partly from Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 195. But note that Chaucer here compares a horse of brass to the Trojan horse; this is because the latter was also said to have been of brass, not by Virgil, but by Guido de Colonna; see note to l. 211. This is why Gower, in his *Confess. Amant.* bk. i, and Caxton, in his *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy*, both speak of the Trojan horse as a 'horse of brass'; see *Spec. of English*, 1394-1579, p. 91, l. 67.

211. *Olde gestes*, old accounts. The account of the taking of Troy most valued in the middle ages was not that by Virgil, or Homer, but the Latin prose story written in 1287 by Guido de Colonna, who obtained a great reputation very cheaply, since he borrowed his work almost entirely from an old French *Roman de Troie*, written by Benoit de Sainte-Maure. See the preface to *The Gest Hystoriale of the Destruction of Troy*, ed. Pantou and Donaldson (*Early English Text Society*).

219. *Jogelours*, jugglers. See the quotation from Marco Polo, i. 340, in the Preface, p. xlv; and Tyrwhitt's note to *Cant. Tales*, l. 11453.

224. 'They are very prone to put down things to the worst cause.'

226. *Maister tour*, principal tower, the donjon or keep-tower. So also *maistre strete*, principal street, Kn. Ta. 2044; *maistre temple*, Leg. of Good Women, l. 1014.

230. For *slie*, MS. III. has *heigh*, an inferior reading. Mr. Marsh observes upon this line—'This reasoning reminds one of the popular explanation of table-turning and kindred mysteries. Persons who cannot detect the trick . . . ascribe the alleged facts to *electricity*. . . . Men love to cheat themselves with hard words, and indolence often accepts the *name* of a phenomenon as a substitute for the reason of it'; *Origin and Progress of the English Language*, Lect. ix. p. 427.

231. The magic mirror in Rome was said to have been set up there by Virgil, who was at one time revered, not as a poet, but as a great enchanter. The story occurs in the *Seven Sages*, in the Introduction to his edition of which Mr. Wright says, at p. lix.—'The story of Virgil's tower, which was called *salvatio Romæ*, holds rather a conspicuous place in the legendary history of the magician. Such a tower is first mentioned, but without the name of Virgil, in a Latin MS. of the eighth century, in a passage published by Docen and republished by Keller, in his introduction to the *Sept Sages*. Vincent of Beauvais, in the thirteenth century . . . describes Virgil's tower; and it is the subject of a chapter in the legendary history of Virgilius.' See also the other version of the *Seven Sages* edited by Weber, and reprinted in Mätzner's *Sprachproben*, i. 254. We there find that besides the tower,

'Amiddeward the cite, on a stage,
Virgil made another ymage,
That held a *mirour* in his hond,
And oversegh al that lond.'

Gower tells the story of this mirror in his *Confessio Amantis*, bk. v. It occurs also in the *Chronicle of Helinand*, and in the *Otia Imperialia* of Gervase of Tilbury; Morley's *Eng. Writers*, ii. 126. Warton notes that the same fiction is in Caxton's *Troybook*, bk. ii. ch. 22.

232. '*Alhazeni et Vitellonis Opticæ* are extant, printed at Basil, 1572.

The first is supposed by his editor to have lived about A.D. 1100, and the second to A.D. 1270.—Tyrwhitt. Hole's Brief Biographical Dictionary has the notices—'Alhazel or Alhazen, Arabian Astronomer and Optician; died A.D. 1038'; and—'Vitello or Vitellio, Polish Mathematician; flourished circa 1254.' See also the Preface, p. xxxvii.

233. Aristotle, the famous Grecian philosopher, born B.C. 384, died 322. *Written in hir lyues*, wrote in their life-time. Observe that *writen* is here the past tense. The pres. pl. is *wryten*; pt. s. *urat*, *wrot*, or *wroot*; pt. pl. *writen*; pp. *writen*.

238. *Thelophus*. Telephus, king of Mysia, in opposing the landing of the Greeks in the expedition against Troy, was wounded by the spear of Achilles. But as an oracle declared that the Greeks would require his aid, he was healed by means of the rust taken from the same spear. Chaucer may easily have learnt this story from his favourite Ovid, who says—

Telephus aeterna consumptus tabe perisset
Si non quae nocuit dextra tulisset opem.

Tristium lib. v. El. 2. 15.

And again—

Ulnus Achilleo quae quondam fecerat hosti,
Uulneris auxilium Pelias hasta tulit.

Remed. Amor. 47.

See also Met. xii. 112; xiii. 171; Ex Ponto ii. 2. 26. Or he may have taken it from Dante, Inferno, xxxi. 5. Cf. Shak. 2 Hen. VI, v. 1. 100.

247. *Canace's*; four syllables, as in l. 631.

250. Great skill in magic was attributed in the middle ages to Moses and Solomon, especially by the Arabs. Moses was supposed to have learnt magic from the Egyptians; cf. Acts vii. 22; Exod. vii. 11. See the story of the Fisherman and Genie in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, where the genie invokes the name of Solomon.

253. 'Some said it was a wonderful thing to make glass from fern-ashes, since glass does not resemble fern-ashes at all.' Glass contains two principal ingredients, sand and some kind of alkali. For the latter, the calcined ashes of seaweed, called *kelp*, were sometimes used; or, according to Chaucer, the ashes of ferns. Modern chemistry has developed many greater wonders.

256. 'But, because men have known it (the art of glass-making) so long, their talking and wonder about it ceases.' The art is of very high antiquity, having been known even to the Egyptians. *So fern*, so long ago; Chaucer sometimes rimes words which are spelt exactly alike, but only when their meanings differ. See Prol. l. 17, where *seke*, to seek, rimes with *seke*, sick. Other examples are seen in the Kn. Tale, see

being repeated in ll. 1097, 1098; *caste* in ll. 1313, 1314; *caas* in ll. 1499, 1500; and *fare* in ll. 1577, 1578. Imperfect rimes like *disport*, *port*, Prol. 137, 138, are common; see Prol. 241, 433, 519, 579, 599, 613, 811; Kn. Ta. 379, 381, &c. For examples of *fern* compare—

‘Ye, farwell all the snow of *ferne* yere,’
i.e. good bye to all last year’s snow; Troil. and Cres. v. 1177 (ed. Tyrwhitt). So also *fernyere*, long ago, in P. Pl. B. v. 440; spelt *uernyere*, in Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 92. Adverbs commonly terminate in *-e*, but the scribes are right in writing *fern* here; see A.S. Gospels, Matt. xi. 21, for the forms *gefyrn*, *gefern*, meaning *long ago*. Occleve, in a poem on himself, uses the expression *fern ago*, i.e. long ago; Morley, Eng. Writers, ii. 435. And in Levins’s Manipulus Vocabulorum, ed. Wheatley, we find—‘Old farne years, *anni praeteriti, seculum prius*.’

With these examples in view, we might interpret *ferne halwes* in Chaucer’s Prologue, l. 14, by ‘olden’ rather than by ‘distant’ saints; but the latter would appear to be authenticated by a passage in his translation of Boethius, bk. ii. met. 7, where the expression ‘renoune, yspradde to *ferne poeples*, goth by dyuerse tongues,’ can only mean ‘distant’ peoples. *Fern*, in the sense of *old*, is explained at once by the Gothic *fairnis*, old; but, in the sense of *distant*, would seem to be corruptly and incorrectly formed, since the A.S. *feorran*, meaning *far*, is strictly an adverb, from the adjective *feorr*. But in course of time this adverb came to be declined as an adjective; see the examples in Strattmann, s.v. *feorren*.

258. Cf. ‘What is the cause of thunder;’ K. Lear, iii. 4. 160.

263. For a full explanation of this difficult passage, I must be content to refer the reader to Mr. Brae’s edition of Chaucer’s Astrolabe, pp. 77 and 86, and my own edition of the same, p. lvi. The chief points that now seem tolerably certain are these.

(1) The Angle Meridional was an astrological term. The heavens were divided into twelve equal parts called ‘mansions,’ and four of these mansions were technically called ‘angles’; the *angle meridional* was the same as the *tenth mansion*, which was bounded on the one edge by the meridian, and on the other by a semi-circle passing through the N. and S. points of the horizon, and lying 30° to the E. of the meridian; so that, at the equinoxes, at any place situate on the equator, the sun would cross this portion of the sky between 10 a.m. and the hour of noon.

(2) Since this ‘angle’ corresponds to the end of the forenoon, the sun leaves the said angle at the moment of noon, and l. 263 means no more than ‘it was now past noon.’

(3) The ‘royal beast’ means the king of beasts, the lion, and (here in particular) the sign of the zodiac named Leo. This sign, on the 15th

of March, in Chaucer's time, and in the latitude of London, began to 'ascend,' or rise above the horizon, just about noon. An additional reason for calling Leo 'royal' is because the principal star in the constellation is called *Regulus* in Latin, *Βασιλεύκος* in Greek, and *Melikhi* in Arabic, all epithets signifying *kingly* or *royal*.

(4) But, before the Tartar king rose from the feast, the time past noon had so increased that the star called Aldiran, situate in Leo, was now rising above the horizon. In other words, it was very nearly two o'clock. It may be added, that, by the time the *whole* of the sign had ascended, it would be about a quarter to three. Hence Chaucer speaks of the sign as yet (i. e. still) ascending.

The chief remaining point is to fix the star *Aldiran*.

Most MSS. read *Aldrian*, owing to the frequent shifting of *r* in a word; just as *brid*, for instance, is the old spelling of *bird*. But the Hengwrt MS. is right. The name *Aldiran*, *Aldurin*, or *Aldiraan*, occurs in the old Parisian star-lists as the name of a star in the constellation Leo, and is described in them as being 'in fronte Leonis.' The word means 'the two fore-paws,' and the notes of the star's position are such that I am persuaded it is the star now called θ Hydræ, situate near the Lion's fore-paws, as commonly drawn. The only objection to this explanation arises from the comparative insignificance of the star, but any who will take the trouble to examine the old lists will see that certain stars were chosen quite as much for the sake of *position* as of *brightness*. When it was desired to mark particular points in the sky, bright stars were chosen if they were conveniently placed; but, failing that, any would serve the purpose that were fairly distinct. This is why, in a star-list of only 49 stars in MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. II. 3. 3, such stars as δ Capricorni, δ Aquarii, δ Ophiuchi, &c., find a place. The star *Aldiran* (θ Hydræ) was remarkable for rising, in the latitude of Paris, *just before* the splendid star α Leonis of the first magnitude, whose coming it thus heralded. That star is also found in the same star-lists, with the name *Calbalesed*, or 'the lion's heart'; in Latin, *Cor Leonis*; another name for it being *Regulus*, as stated above.

On the whole, we fairly suppose Chaucer's meaning to be, that before the feast concluded, it was not only *past noon*, but nearly *two hours past noon*.

269. *Chambre of parements*. Tyrwhitt's note is—' *Chambre de parement* is translated by Cotgrave, the presence-chambre, and *lit de parement*, a bed of state. *Parements* originally signified all sorts of ornamental furniture or clothes, from Fr. *parer*, to adorn. See Kn. Ta. 1643, and Legend of Good Women; Dido, l. 181.' He adds that the Italians use *camera de' paramenti* in the same sense.

272. *Venus children*, the worshippers or subjects of Venus. It merely

means the knights and ladies at the feast, whose thoughts then turned upon love, because the season was astrologically favourable for it; cf. Kn. Tale, 1628, 1629. The reason is given in l. 273, viz. that 'her lady,' i.e. *their* lady or goddess, as represented by the planet Venus, was then situate in the sign Pisces. This sign, in astrology, is called the 'exaltation' of Venus, or the sign in which she exerts most power. Hence the expression *ful hye*, and the statement that Venus regarded her servants with a friendly aspect. In the Wyf of Bathes Prolog., Chaucer has the line—

'In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat.'

'Who will not commend the wit of astrology? Venus, born out of the sea, hath her exaltation in Pisces'; Sir T. Browne, Works, ed. Wilkin, iv. 382.

287. *Lancelot*, the celebrated lover of queen Guinever in the Arthur romances. Cp. Dante, Inf. v. 128.

291. 'The steward bids (them) to be quick with the spices.'

299, 300. Here *Hath* is used for *is*; cf. French *il y a*.

316. 'You must twirl round a pin (which) stands in his ear.'

318. 'You must also tell him to what place or country you wish to ride.'

334. *Ryde*, ride; so in all six MSS. MS. Harl. has *Byd*, i.e. bid.

340. The bridle is here said to have been put away with the *jewels*. So also, when Richard I, in a crusade, took Cyprus, among the treasures in the castles are mentioned precious stones, golden cups, &c., together with golden saddles, *bridles*, and spurs; Geoffrey of Vinsauf, *Iter Hierosol.* c. xli. p. 328; in *Vet. Script. Angl.* tom. ii.

346. Tyrwhitt inserts *that* after *Til*, to fill up the line. It is not necessarily required; see the note in the Preface upon lines in which the first syllable is lacking; p. lxx.

347. 'Sleep, digestion's nurse, winked upon them, and bade them take notice, that much drink and exercise must require repose.' Cf. 2 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 6. Tyrwhitt supposes l. 349 to be corrupt, but it may perhaps stand.

351. To scan the line, retain the *e* in *seyde*, preserved by the caesura.

352. By the old physicians, blood was supposed to be in domination, or chief power, for seven hours, from the ninth hour of the night (beginning at 8 p.m.) to the third hour of the day. Tyrwhitt quotes from a book *De Natura*, ascribed to Galen, tom. v. p. 327—'*Sanguis dominatur horis septem, ab hora noctis nona ad horam diei tertiam.*' Other authorities were pleased to state the matter somewhat differently. 'Six heures after midnight bloud hath the mastery, and in the sixe heures afore noon choler reigneth, and six heures after noon raigeth melanchole, and six hours afore midnight reigneth the flegmatick'; *Shepheardes Kalender*, ed. 1656, ch. xxix. Chaucer no doubt followed this latter

account, which he may have found in the original French Calendrier des Bergers; see note to l. 51, p. 209.

357. *For me*, for my part, by my means; still common.

358. *Fumositee*, fumes arising from wine-drinking. See C. T. 12501; and concerning dreams, see the Nonne Prestes Tale, 103-149.

359. *No charge*, no weight; to which no weight, or no significance, can be attached.

360. *Pryme large*; probably much the same as *fully pryme*, Sir Thop. 2015, which see. It must mean the time when the period of prime was more than ended; i. e. past 9 a.m. This would be a very late hour for rising, but the occasion was exceptional.

365. *Appalled*, enfeebled, rather than pallid, as Tyrwhitt explains it. See the Glossary; and cf. Kn. Ta. 2195; and Shipm. Tale, C. T. 13030-2:—

“Nece,” quod he, “it oughte ynough suffice

Fiue houres for to slepe upon a nyght,

But it were for an old *appalled* wyght,” &c.

373. ‘Before the sun began to rise’; i. e. before 6 a.m., as it was near the equinox.

374. *Maistresse*, governess; as appears from the Doctoures Tale.

376, 377. Though the sense is clear, the grammar is incurably wrong. Chaucer says—‘These old women, that would fain seem wise, just as did her governess, answered her at once.’ What he means is—‘This governess, that would fain seem wise, as such old women often do, answered her,’ &c. The second part of this tale seems to have been hastily composed, left unfinished, and never revised. Cf. l. 382.

383. *Wel a ten*, i. e. about ten. Cf. Prol. l. 24.

386. *Four*. The Harl. MS. wrongly has *ten*. There is no doubt about it, because on the 15th of March, the day before, the sun was in the *third* degree of the sign; on the 16th, he was in the *fourth* degree.

387. It means—‘and, moreover, the sun had risen but four degrees above the horizon’; i. e. it was not yet a quarter past six.

396. *Her hertes*, their hearts. *Lyghte*, to feel light, to feel happy; an unusual use of the verb, and a hasty expression. In l. 398, the sudden change to the singular *she* is harsh.

401. Again hastily written. Chaucer says—‘The point for which every tale is told—if it be delayed till the pleasure of them that have hearkened after (or listened attentively to) the former part of it grows cold—then the pleasantness of it passes off, on account of the prolixity in telling it; and the more so, the longer it is spun out.’ *Knotte* here takes the sense of the cognate Lat. *nodus* (written for *gnodus*), as used by Horace, Ars Poet. l. 191.

409. *Fordrye*, exceedingly dry. The tree was white too, owing to

loss of its bark. Possibly an allusion to the famous *Arbre Sec*, or Dry Tree; see Marco Polo, ed. Yule, i. 119; Maundeville, ed. Halliwell, p. 68; Mätzner, Sprachproben, ii. 185.

428. *Falcon peregryn*. 'This species of falcon is thus described in the Tresor de Brunet Latin, P. i. ch. *Des Faucons*; MS. Reg. 19 C. x. "La seconde lignie est *faucons*, qui hom apele *pelerins*, par ce que nus ne trove son ni; ains est pris autresi come en *pelerinage*, et est mult legiers a norrir, et mult cortois et vaillans, et de bone maniere" [i. e. the second kind is the falcon which is called the pilgrim (or peregrine), because no one ever finds its nest; so it is otherwise taken, as it were on *pilgrimage*, and is very easily fed, and very tame and bold, and well-mannered]. Chaucer adds that this falcon was of *fremde lond*, i. e. from a foreign country.'—Tyrwhitt.

435. *Ledene*, language; from A. S. *leden*, *lyden*, sometimes used in the sense of language, though it is certainly, after all, a mere corruption of *Latin*, which is the sense which it most often bears. Thus, the inscription on the cross of Christ is said to have been written 'Ebreisceon stafon, and Grecisceon, and *Leden* stafon,' in Hebrew letters and in Greek and Latin letters; John xix. 20. So also 'on *Ledenisc* gereorde,' in the Latin language; Beda, bk. iv. c. 1. Hence the word was used more generally in the sense of language; as, 'Mara is, on ure *lyden*, biternes,' i. e. Marah is, in our speech, bitterness; Exod. xv. 23. This extension of the meaning, and the form of the word, were both influenced, probably, by confusion with the sb. *hlýd*, a noise, and the adj. *hlúd*, loud. In one instance we find, in Northumbrian English, the word *lydeng* with the sense of noise or cry; Matthew xxv. 6 (ed. Kemble). The student should learn to distinguish this word from the A. S. *leód*, G. *lied*, i. e. a song. Tyrwhitt notes that Dante uses *latino* in the sense of language; 'E cantine gli angelli Ciascuno in suo *latino*;' Canzone 1.

458. *As doth*, so do, pray do. See Note to Cler. Tale, l. 7, p. 195.

469. 'As verily as may the great God of nature help me.' *Wisly*, verily, is quite different from *wysly*, wisely; cf. Kn. Ta. 1376.

471. 'To heal your hurts with quickly.' Note the position of *with*; and cf. l. 641.

474. *Aswowne* = a *swowne* = on *swowne*, in a swoon.

479. Chaucer's favourite line; he repeats it four times. See Kn. Ta. 903; March. Ta. 9860 (ed. Tyrwhitt); Prol. to Leg. G. W. 503. Also, in The Man of Lawes Ta. 660. we have it again in the form—'As gentil herte is fulfild of pitee.'

480. *Similitude* is pronounced nearly as *sim'litude*.

483. *Kytheth*, manifests. Cf. Rom. Rose, 2187-2238.

490. 'And to make others take heed by my example, as the lion is

chastised (or reproved) by means of the dog.' The explanation of this passage was a complete riddle to me till I fortunately discovered the proverb alluded to. It appears in George Herbert's *Jacula Prudentum* (Herbert's Works, ed. Willmott, 1859, p. 328) in the form 'Beat the dog before the lion,' where *before* means *in the sight of*. This is cleared up by Cotgrave, who, in his French Dictionary, s. v. *Batre*, has the proverb—'Batre le chien devant le Lion, to punish a mean person in the presence, and to the terror of, a great one.' It is even better explained by Shakespeare, *Othello*, ii. 3. 272—'What, man! there are ways to recover the general again: you are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog to affright an imperious lion.'

499. *Ther*, where. The numerous expressions in this narrative certainly shew that the falcon was really a princess (cf. l. 559) who had been changed into a falcon for a time, as is so common in the Arabian Tales. Thus, in l. 500, *the roche* or rock may be taken to signify a palace of gray marble, and the *tercelet* (l. 504) to be a prince. This gives the whole story a human interest.

505, 506. *Welle*, well, fountain. *Al were he*, although he was.

511. *Coloures*, colours; and, in a secondary sense, pretences, which meaning is also intended; cf. l. 560. On dyeing *in grain*, i. e. of a fast colour, see note to Sir Thopas, B. 1917.

512. *Hit him*, hideth himself. See Preface, p. li. The allusion is to the well-known lines—'Qui legitis flores . . . fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba;' Verg. *Bucol.* iii. 92. Cf. *Macbeth*, i. 5. 66.

517. *Sowneth into*, tend to, are consonant with; see Prol. 307.

518. Cf. P. Plowm. B. xv. 109. Both passages are from Matt. xxiii. 27.

537. Chaucer clearly quotes this as a proverb; *true* man means *honest* man, according to Dogberry; Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3. 54. The sense seems to be much the same as 'You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear,' or 'Once a knave, always a knave.' Compare—

'Alas! I see a serpent or a thief

That many a trewe man hath do mescheef';

Knights Tale, l. 467.

548. The reading *Troilus* must be a mistake, because he was not guilty of transferring his love to another; it was *Cressida* who did that, so that the falcon would take care not to refer to that story. Paris deserted Oenone for Helen, and Jason deserted Medea for Glauce. Lamech was the first to have two wives, viz. Adah and Zillah, Gen. iv. 23. The whole of this passage is a recast of Chaucer's earlier poem on Queen Annelida, where Lamech is introduced just in the same way.

555. Imitated, but not with good taste, from Mark i. 7.

579. 'Whether it was a grief to me, does not admit of doubt.'

583. 'Such grief I felt because he could not stay.'

593. Chaucer has this expression again, Kn. Ta. 2184; Troilus, iv. 1586. It was a common proverb. Shakespeare has it frequently; Two G. of Ver. iv. 1. 62; Rich. II, i. 3. 278; King Lear, iii. 2. 70.

596. *To borwe*, for a security; *borwe* being a sb., not a verb. Cf. Kn. Ta. 360, 764. Hence it means, 'Saint John being for a security,' i.e. Saint John being my security; as in The Complaint of Mars, l. 9. She pledges herself by Saint John, the apostle of truth; see 1 John iii. 19, iv. 20. Lydgate has 'seint John to borowe' in his Complaint of the Black Knight, st. 2.

601. 'When he has well *said* everything, he has done (all he means to do).'

602. This is a common proverb; cf. Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 64; Tempest, ii. 2. 103; Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

607. From Boethius, De Cons. Phil. lib. iii. met. 2—

'Repetunt proprios quaeque recursus
Redituque suo singula gaudent.'

Chaucer translates this (ed. Morris, p. 69)—'Alle þinges seken aȝein into hir propre cours; and alle þinges reioisen hem of hir retournynge aȝein to hir nature.' A few lines above is a passage answering to ll. 611-620, which in the original runs thus:—

'Quae canit altis garrula ramis
Ales, caueae clauditur antro:
Huic licet illita pocula melle,
Largasque dapes dulci studio
Ludens hominum cura ministret,
Si tamen, arto saliens tecto,
Nemorum gratas uiderit umbras,
Sparsis pedibus proterit escas,
Siluas tantum maesta requirit,
Siluas dulci uoce susurrat.'

This Chaucer translates—'And þe Iangland brid þat syngiþ on þe heye braunches, þis is to sein, in þe wode, and after is inclosed in a streit cage; alþouȝ þat þe pleiynge besines of men ȝeueþ hem honiede drinkes and large metes wiþ swete studie; ȝit napeles yif þilke brid skippynge oute of hir streite cage seeþ þe agreable shadewes of þe wodes, she defouleþ wiþ hir fete hir metes yshad, and sekeþ mournyng oonly þe wode, and twitriþ, desiryng þe wode, wiþ hir swete voys.' And Chaucer repeats the example yet a third time, in the Manciple's Tale, l. 59.

618. *Newefangel*, of four syllables, as in l. 89 of the *Maneiple's Tale*. The word *newefangelnesse* will be found in the poem of *Annelida*, and in *Leg. of Good Wom. Prol.* 154.

624. *Kyte*. Mr. Jephson notes that 'the kite is a cowardly species of hawk, quite unfit for falconry, and was therefore the emblem of every thing base.'

644. *Blue* was the colour of truth and constancy; hence the expression 'true blue,' as in *Butler's Hudibras*, pt. i. c. i. l. 191; cf. *Cler. Tale*, 254. *Green* (l. 646) signified *inconstancy*. *Lydgate*, in his *Fall of Princes*, fol. e 7, speaking of *Dalilah*, says—

'In stede of *blewe*, which stedefast is and clene,

She lound chaungys of many diuers *grene*.'

Tyrwhitt draws attention to a *Ballade upon an inconstant lady*, among *Stowe's* additions to *Chaucer's* works, the burden of which is—

'Instede of *blew* thus may ye were al *grene*.'

648. *Tidifs*. The *tidif* is mentioned as an inconstant bird in *Prol.* to *Leg. G. W. l.* 154—

'And tho that hadde don unkyndenesse

As doth the *tidif*, for newfangelnesse,' &c.

Drayton uses *tydy* as the name of a small bird (see *Nares*); perhaps the *titmouse*.

649, 650. These lines are transposed in all the MSS. and editions, according to *Tyrwhitt*. He rightly says that no sense is to be got out of the passage except by putting them in the order in which they stand here. All the later editors accept his emendation.

667. Observe that *Cambalo*, if not inserted here in the MSS. by error, is quite a different person from the *Cambalus* in l. 656 (called *Cambalo* in l. 31). He is *Canace's lover*, who is to fight in the lists against her brothers *Cambalo* and *Algarsif*, and win her. *Spenser* (*F. Q.* iv. 3) introduces three brethren as suitors for *Canace*, who have to fight against *Cambello* her brother; this is certainly not what *Chaucer* intended, nor is it very satisfactory.

671, 672. Some suppose these two lines to be spurious. I do not feel sure about that; for they occur in MS. E. Hn. Cp. Pt., and others, and are not to be too lightly rejected. The *Lansdowne MS.* has eight lines here, which are certainly spurious. In MS. E., after l. 672, the rest of the page is blank. The lines are quite intelligible, if we add the words *He entreth*. We then have—'Apollo (the sun) whirls up his chariot so highly (continues his course in the zodiac) till he enters the mansion of the god Mercury, the cunning one'; the construction in the last line being similar to that in l. 209. The sun was described as in Aries, l. 51. By continuing his upward course, i.e. his Northward course, by which he approached the zenith daily, he would soon come

to the sign Gemini, which was the mansion of Mercury. It is a truly Chaucerian way of saying that two months had elapsed. I cannot believe these lines to be spurious. It may be added that they are imitated at the beginning of the poem called *The Flower and the Leaf*, and in Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 1471.

NOTES TO THE SQUIRE END-LINK.

675. *Youthe* is a dissyllable; observe the rime with *allow the*, i. e. commend thee, which is written as one word (*allowthe*) in several MSS.

677. *As to my doom*, in my opinion.

683. *Pound*, i. e. pounds worth of land. See the Glossary.

688. *And yet shal*, and shall still do so.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

B = Group B. E = Group E. F = Group F.

The following are the principal contractions used:—

A.S. = Anglo-Saxon (i.e. Old English words in Bosworth's A.S. Dict.).	M.E. = Middle English (A.D. 1250-1485).
Dan. = Danish.	M.H.G. = Middle High German.
Du. = Dutch.	Mæso-Goth. or Goth. = Mæso-Gothic.
E. = English.	O.F. = Old French.
E.E. = Early English (A.D. 1100-1250).	O.H.G. = Old High German.
F. = French.	Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium Parvulorum, ed. Way, Camden Society, 1865.
G. = German.	Sp. = Spanish.
Gk. = Greek.	Sw. = Swedish.
Icel. = Icelandic.	W. = Welsh.
Ital. = Italian.	
Lat. = Latin.	

The Dictionaries used for these languages are mentioned at the end of the Preface. Note also, that *v.* = a verb in the infinitive mood; *pr. s.* or *pt. s.* means the *third* person singular of the present or past tense, except when 1 *p.* or 2 *p.* (*first* person or *second* person) is added; *pr. pl.* or *pt. pl.* means, likewise, the *third* person plural of the present or past tense; *imp. s.* means the *second* person singular of the imperative mood. Other contractions, as *s.* for substantive, *pp.* for past participle, will be readily understood. In the references, when the letter is absent before a number, supply the letter last mentioned; thus, under *Abayst*, all the references refer to Group E.

The contraction 'Mor. Gloss.' signifies Dr. Morris's Glossary to the Prologue, *Knights Tale*, &c. in the Clarendon Press Series.

A.

- A**, *art.* a; al a = the whole of a, E 1165. A.S. *án*, G. *ein*. Of the indef. article, *an* is the original, a the abbreviated form.
- A ha**, *interj.* Aha! B 1629.
- A**, *prep.* on, upon, in, by; a *nyghte*, by night, B 3758; now a *dayes*, now in these days, E 1164. A.S. *on*, E.E. *an*, a.
- A bak**, *adv.* backwards, B 2017. A.S. *on bac*, on the back, behind, backwards.
- Abayst**, *pp.* abashed, disconcerted, E 317, 1011; amazed, 1108. O.Fr. *esbahir*, to frighten, from *bahir*, to express astonishment.
- Abbay**, *s.* abbey, B 1814. Low Lat. *abbatia*, an abbey, from Lat. *abbas*, father; from Syriac *abba*, father.
- Abhominaciouns**, *s. pl.* abominations, horrible occurrences, B 88. Lat. *abominor*, to deprecate an omen, from *ab*, and *omen*.

- Abouen**, *prep.* above, E 826.
A. S. *abūfan*, where *būfan* is for *be-ufan*, so that *abūfan* = *on-be-ufan*, where *ufan* means upwards.
- Abouten**, *prep.* about, around, near, E 1106. A. S. *abūtan*, where *būtan* is for *be-ūtan*, so that *about* = *on-by-out*.
- Abreyde**, *pt. s.* started, awoke, E 1061. A. S. *abregdan*, to twist out, from *bregdan*, to twist, *braid*. See Mor. Gloss.
- Abrood**, *adv.* abroad, i. e. wide open, F 441. A. S. *on brōde*, lit. *on breadh*, from A. S. *brūd*, broad. Cf. M. Goth. *braidei*, breadth, *braids*, broad.
- Abyde**, *v.* to remain, wait, E 1106; *imp. pl.* Abydeth, B 1175; *pres. part.* Abyding, awaiting, E 757. A. S. *abidan*, from *bidan*, to wait.
- Abyen**, *v.* to pay for, B 2012. A. S. *abyegan*, to redeem, pay for, from *byegan*, to buy. See *Aboughte* in Mor. Gloss.
- Accepteth**, *imp. pl.* accept, E 96, 127. Fr. *accepter*, Lat. *acceptare*.
- Accident**, *s.* accidental disturbance, unusual appearance, E 607. Lat. *accidere*.
- Accordant**, *adj.* according, agreeing, suitable, F 103.
- Accorden**, *pr. pl.* agree, B 2137. Fr. *accorder*, Lat. *accordare*, from *cor*, the heart.
- According**, *pres. part.* agreeing, B 1737.
- Acoute**, *v.* to consider, B 3591. O. Fr. *acompter*, from Lat. *ad* and *computare*, to count.
- Acquyte**, *v.* to acquit oneself, E 936; *imp. pl.* Acquitheth, B 37. Fr. *acquitter*, Lat. *adquietare*, from *quies*, rest.
- Acustumaunce**, *s.* custom; had of *acustumaunce* = was accustomed, B 3701. From O. Fr. *coustume*, Low Lat. *costuma*, corrupted from *consuetudinem*.
- Adoun**, *adv.* down, B 3630; F 351, 464. A. S. *of-dūne*, lit. off the down or hill, from *dūn*, a hill, a *down*.
- Aduersarie**, *s.* adversary, foe, B 3868. Fr. *adversaire*, from *adverse*, which from Lat. *ad* and *uertere*, to turn.
- Aduersitee**, *s.* adversity, F 502.
- Affray**, *s.* terror, B 3273. Fr. *effroi*, terror, *effrayer*, to terrify, Provençal *efreidar*, orig. to break the peace, cause a fray (affray); from Lat. *ex* and O. H. G. *fridu*, peace.
- After**, *prep.* according to, F 100; after me = according to my command, E 327; after the year = according to the time of year, F 47. A. S. *æfter*, where the base is *af* = Greek *ἀπό*, E. *of*, and *-ter* is a comparative suffix.
- After**, *adv.* afterwards, B 98.
- After that**, *conj.* according as, E 203.
- Agaste**, *pt. s.* terrified, B 3395; *pp.* Agast, terrified, afraid, B 1859, E 1052. The prefix *a* = A. S. *á-*, Ger. *er-*, Mæso-Gothic *us-*; cf. Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify.
- Agayn**, *prep.* against, B 1754. F 6, 57; Ageyn, F 142; Ageyns, B 3754. A. S. *on-geðn*, against, towards.
- Agayns**, *prep.* towards, to meet, E 911. Formed from A. S. *ongræn*, by adding adverbial suffix *-es*. The M. E. *agayns* is now corrupted into *against*.
- Age**, *s.* life, E 627; *pl.* Ages, times, periods, B 3177. Fr. *âge*, O. Fr. *edage*, Low Lat. *ætatium*, derived from Lat. *ætatem*.
- Ageyn**, *adv.* again, F 654. See *Agayn*.
- Agoon**, *pp.* departed, i. e. dead, E 631; Ago, gone away, F 626;

- Agoon, ago, B 1847; Ago, 1876. A.S. *ágán*, pp. of verb *ágán*, to go by, pass by, which is equivalent to G. *ergehen*.
- Agrieved, *pp.* aggrieved, E 500. O.F. *agrever*, from Lat. *gravis*, heavy.
- Aken, *pr. pl.* ache, B 2113. A.S. *acan*, *acian*, to ache, pain; from *æce*, pain.
- Aketoun, *s.* a short sleeveless tunic, worn under the hauberk, B 2050. Fr. *hoqueton*, O.F. *auqueton*, a cloak, a stuff for cloaks; originally *alqueton*, Span. *alcoton*, Arabic *al-qûton*, where *al* is the def. article, and *qûton* is our *cotton*.
- Al, *adj.* all, in *phr.* temple and al, B 3275; herte and al, E 758; at al=in every respect, E 1222; *pl.* Alle, B 118, 121, 1181; Alle and some=one and all, E 941. A.S. *eal*, Meso-Goth. *alls*.
- Al, *adv.* completely, B 3215, 3451; all blood=completely covered with blood, 1967; *conj.* although, E 99; Al be, F 155; Al be it, F 105, Al so=so, E 1226.
- Alayes, *s. pl.* alloy, E 1167. Cf. O.F. *a lei*, according to law; Fr. *aloi*, a standard, O.F. *alei*, which for *a lei*=Lat. *ad legem*; so that *alloy* literally means according to the standard.
- Alday, *adv.* continually, F 481; always, B 1702.
- Alderfirst, *adv.* first of all, F 550. A.S. *alra*, *ealra*. gen. pl. of *eal*, all, became M.E. *aller*, *alther*, and *alder*.
- Alë, *s. ale*; ale and breed=ale and bread, drink and meat, B 2062; *gen.* Ale, of ale, 3083. A.S. *eala*, O.Icel. *öl*.
- Aley, *s.* an alley, B 1758. Fr. *allée*, a walk, from *aller*, to go.
- Algate, *adv.* in all respects, E 855; Algates, at any rate, in every way, wholly, F 246. Here *gate* means *way*; cf. *always*. Icel. *gata*, a path, road; G. *gasse*, a street.
- Alliaunce, *s.* alliance, B 3523; Alliance, i.e. marriage, espousal, E 357. From F. *allier*, Lat. *alligare*, from *ligare*, to bind, tie.
- Allow, 1 *p. s. tr.* I approve, I applaud, F 676. O.F. *alouer*, which has two sources, often confused, viz. Lat. *locare* and Lat. *laudare*. In this case it is the latter.
- Allye, *s.* ally, relative, B 3593. See **Alliaunce**.
- Allyed, *pp.* provided with friendly aid, B 3720.
- Almost, *adv.* almost, B 1948.
- Als, *conj.* also, B 3973, 3976. A.S. *eall-sud*, all-so, corrupted to *also*, *als*, and *as*.
- Alwey, *adv.* continually, always, E 458, 810; ceaselessly, F 422.
- Alyghte, *v.* to alight, E 981. A.S. *alihatan*, to descend, alight, cf. to *light* upon.
- Alyue, *adv.* alive; lit. in life, E 139. E.E. *on liue*=A.S. *on life*, i.e. in life.
- Ambel, *s.* amble; an ambel=in an amble, at an ambling pace, B 2075. Fr. *ambler*, from Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.
- Ambes as, i.e. double aces, B 124. See note. O.F. *ambes*, a pair, Lat. *ambo*. 'The word survives as a gambling term; thus, *J'ai gagné une ambe à la loterie*, i.e. I have drawn two figures, a pair of chances.' Brachet.
- Ambling, *pres. part.* ambling, E 388.
- Amende, *v.* to improve, F 197; to surpass in right demeanour, 97; *pp.* Amended, surpassed, B 3444. F. *amender*, from Lat. *emendare*, by an unusual change.

- Ameued**, *pr. s.* moved, changed; nought ameued = changed not, altered not, E 498. From Lat. *amouere*, through O. French.
- Amidde**, *prep.* amid, in the midst of, F 409. A.S. *on-middan*, in the middle.
- Amis**, *adv.* amiss, wrongly, B 3370. F 7. For *on misse*, in a mistake; cf. Icel. *missa*, a loss, Du. *mis*, an error.
- Amonges**, *prep.* amongst, B 3344. A.S. *onmang*, among. The *-es* is an adverbial suffix; *amonges* is now corrupted to *amongst*.
- Amounteth**, *pr. s.* amounts to, F 108. O. Fr. *amonter*, to ascend, increase, from Lat. *admontare*, to go uphill, to *mount*, from Lat. *montem*.
- And**, *conj.* if, E 2433. Cf. Icel. *enda*, if, the same word as E. *and*.
- Angle**, *s.* 'angle,' a term in astrology (see note), F 263; *pl.* Angles, *angles*, 230. Lat. *angulus*.
- Anhanged**, *pp.* hung, B 3945, 3949. A.S. *onhangian*, to hang on.
- Annunciat**, *pp.* pre-announced, i.e. whose birth was foretold, B 3205. From Lat. *nuncius*, a messenger.
- Anoon**, *adv.* suddenly, immediately, B 3799, E 435; Anon, B 34, 1896. A.S. *on an*, lit. in one, i.e. in one moment.
- Anoyeth**, *pr. s.* annoys, displeases, B 3979. O. Fr. *anoier*, to displease; cf. O. Fr. *anoi*, F. *ennui*, displeasure; der. from Lat. *in odio*, in the phrase *in odio habui*; see Brachet.
- Answerde**, *pt. s.* answered, B 1170, 1172; E 21. A.S. *and-swerian*, where *and* = in return, and *swerian* = to swear, affirm.
- Antem**, *s.* anthem, B 1850. A.S. *antefn*, which from Lat. *antiphona*, Gk. *pl. ἀντίφωνα*, from *ἀντί* and *φωνέω*, I sound in answer. Hence also F. *antienne*
- Antiphoner**, *s.* anthem-book, antiphonarium, B 1709. See above.
- A-nyghte**, *adv.* in the night, by night, E 464. A.S. *on nihte*, in the night.
- Apart**, *adv.* apart, F 252. F. *à part*, from Lat. *partem*.
- Apayed**, *pp.* pleased: eucl apayed = ill-pleased, E 1052; Apayd, B 1897. O. F. *apaier*, to appease, from Lat. *ad* and *pacare*, to satisfy; cf. E. *pay*.
- Ape**, *s.* ape, B 1630 (see the note), 3100. A.S. *apa*, Icel. *api*, G. *affe*, &c.; cf. Sanskrit *kapi*, a monkey, shewing the loss of an initial guttural.
- Aperceyue**, *v.* to perceive, E 600; *pr. s.* Aperceyueth, 1018. F. *apercevoir*, from Lat. *ad* and *percipere* = *per-capere*.
- Aperceyuinges**, *s. pl.* perceivings, perceptions, observations, F 286.
- Apert**, *adv.* openly, F 531. O. F. *aperit*, Lat. *aperitus*, open.
- Apertenaunt**, *adj.* appertaining, belonging, B 3505. F. *appartenuir*, from Lat. *adpertinere*.
- Apertinent**, *adj.* appertaining, suitable, E 1010.
- Apese**, *v.* to appease, pacify, E 433. F. *apaier*, derived from Lat. *pacem* through O. F. *pais*, peace.
- Appalled**, *pp.* enfeebled, languid, F 365. Perhaps from F. *appalir*, cf. Welsh *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy. 'I palle, I fade of freshness in colour or beauty, *Ie flaitris*;' Palsgrave's French Dict.
- Apparaille**, *s.* apparel, dress, E 1208. F. *appareil*, preparation, from *appareillir*, to join like to like; F. *pareil* = Lat. *pariculus*, dimin. of *par*, like. Not derived from Lat. *parare*.
- Apparence**, *s.* appearance, F 218. From Lat. *apparere*, from *ad* and *parere*, to be open to view.
- Appetytes**, *s. pl.* appetites, B

3390. *F. appétit*, Lat. *appetitus*, from *petere*.
- Arace**, *v.* to tear away, remove forcibly, E 1103. O. F. *aracer*, *F. arracher*, from Lat. *eradicare*; cf. O. F. *raïs*, a root, from Lat. *radicem*.
- Archeer**, *s.* archer, B 1929. From Lat. *arcus*, a bow.
- Archewyues**, *s. pl.* archwives, ruling wives, E 1195. The prefix *arch-* is Greek; cf. Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief, from *ἀρχή*, a beginning; the latter part is from A. S. *wif*, a woman, *wife*.
- Ark**, *s.* arc, referring to the arc of the horizon extending from sunrise to sunset, B 2. See note. From Lat. *arcus*, an arc, bow.
- Arminge**, *s.* arming, putting on of armour, B 2037. From Lat. *arma*.
- Armless**, *adj.* armless, without an arm, B 3393. A. S. *arm*, an arm; and suffix *-leas*, Mæso-Goth. *-laus*, deprived of.
- Armoure**, *s.* armour, B 2009; *Armure*, F 158. *F. armure*, contr. from Lat. *armatura*, from *arma*.
- Arn**, *pr. pl.* are, E 342. A. S. *aron*, Icel. *eru*, from root *as*, to be.
- Array**, *s.* order, E 262; arrangement, ordinance, 670. O. F. *arroi*, order, from sb. *roi*, which from a Scandinavian source; cf. Swed. *reda*, to prepare, Mæso-Goth. *garadjān*, to make ready.
- Arrayed**, *pp.* dressed, F 389.
- Art**, *s.* kind, sort, E 1241. From Lat. *artem*.
- Artificial**, *adj.* artificial, in astrology, B 2. See note.
- Artow**, *for art thou*, B 102, 1885, 3195.
- Aryght**, *adv.* rightly, properly; F 694.
- Arwes**, *s. pl.* arrows, B 3448, E 1203. A. S. *arewe*.
- As**, *conj.* like, B 7864; as if, 1636; As after, according to, 3555; As in, i. e. for, 3688; As now, at this time, F 652; As of, with respect to, 17; As to, with reference to, 107; As that, as soon as, 615; As forth as, as far as, B 19. As is short for also; see Als.
- As**, *s.* an ace, B 3851; ambes as = double aces, 124. From Lat. *as*, a unit.
- Ascending**, *pres. part.* ascending, in the ascendant, i. e. near the eastern horizon, F 264. From Lat. *scandere*, to climb.
- Asken**, *v.* to ask, B 101; 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* Aske, 102. A. S. *desian*.
- Assaille**, *v.* to assail, attack, B 3953. *F. assailler*, Lat. *assalire*, from *ad* and *salire*, to leap.
- Assay**, *s.* trial, E 621, 1138; *pl.* Assayes, trials, 697, 1166.
- Assaye**, *imp. s. 3 p.* let him try, E 1229; *pp.* Assayed, tried, 1054. Another form of essay, from *F. essayer*, which from *essai*, a trial, Lat. *exagium*, a weighing; from Lat. *agere*.
- Assenten**, *pr. pl.* assent, agree, E 176. From Lat. *ad* and *sentire*, to feel.
- Asshen**, *s. pl.* ashes, E 255. A. S. *axan*, *ascan*, ashes, *pl.* of *axe*, *asce*, an ash, cinder.
- Assured**, *pt. s.* confirmed, B 3378. Cf. Kn. Ta. 1066.
- Astonied**, *pt. s.* astonished, E 316. Compounded from A. S. prefix *a-*, completely, and *stunian*, to stun, amaze. Probably further confounded with O. F. *estonner*, *F. étonner*, to astonish, said to be derived from a supposed Lat. *extonnare* = *attonare*, to thunder at. Cf. G. *erstauen*, from *er-*, prefix, and G. *staunen*.
- Asure**, *s.* azure, blue, E 254. O. F. *asur*, *F. azur*, *G. lasur*, from Lat. *lapis lazuli*, a word of Persian origin, signifying blue-

- stone. Probably the *l* was mistaken for the French def. article.
- Aswage**, *v.* to assuage, B 3834. O.F. *assoager*, where the prefix = Lat. *ad*, and *soager* is to sweeten, from O.F. *soef*, Lat. *suaus*, which is the same with Gk. ἡδύς, and E. *sweet*.
- Aswowne**, *adv.* in a swoon, E 1079, F 474. Here *a-* is for *on*, in.
- Asyde**, *adv.* aside, E 303. For *on side*.
- At**, *prep.* at; at me = with me, with respect to me, B 1975; from (after *axe*) E 653. A.S. *æt*; cf. Lat. *ad*.
- At-after**, *prep.* after, F 302. *At-after* is still used for *after* in provincial English (S. Yorkshire).
- Atones**, *adv.* at once, E 1178. A.S. *æt*, at, and *unes*, once, genitive of *in*, one.
- Atoon**, *adv.* at one, E 437. A.S. *æt*, at, *in*, one; hence E. *atone*, to set at one, reconcile, and *atonement*, i.e. *at-one-ment*, a setting at one, a reconciliation. Cf. *alone* from *all-one*.
- Attamed**, *pp.* broached, B 4008. From Low Lat. *attaminare*, to contaminate, from an obsolete Lat. *taminare*; cf. F. *entamer*, from a form *intaminare*.
- Atte**, *for* at the; *Atte leste* = at the least, B 38, E 130; *Atte fulle* = fully, E 749; *Atte laste* at the last, at last, B 1788, 3546.
- Atteyne**, *v.* to attain, F 447. F. *atteindre*, from Lat. *attingere*, i.e. *ad* and *tangere*, to touch.
- Atwo**, in twain, E 1169. For *on two*.
- Auaille**, *v.* to avail, E 3950; to be useful, E 1194. From Lat. *ad* and *ualere*, to be worth; cf. F. *valoir*.
- Auctoritee**, *s.* authority, i.e. statements of good authors, F 482. From Lat. *auctoritatem*, which from *auctor*, an increaser, from *augere*, to increase.
- Auctour**, *s.* author, E 1141. See above.
- Audience**, *s.* hearing, E 329, 637, 1179; audience, B 3991. From Lat. *audire*, to hear.
- Auentaille**, *s.* aventail, E 1204. See note. O.F. *ventaille*, breathing-piece of a helmet, from Lat. *uentus*, which is E. *wind*.
- Auenture**, *s.* chance, E 812; *pl.* Auentures, adventures, E 15, F 659. O.F. *aventure*, from Lat. *ad* and *uentura*, from *uenire*, to come.
- Auntrous**, *adj.* adventurous, B 2099. Short for *aventurous*, from O.F. *aventuros*, bold; see above.
- Auter**, *s.* altar, B 1826. F. *autel*, O.F. *allel*, *alter*, Lat. *altare*. Here the form *auter* lies between *alter* and *autel*.
- Auyse**, *v. refl.* to deliberate, reconsider, take counsel with oneself, E 238, 350. F. *aviser*, from *avis*, advice; from *à* and *vis*, Lat. *uisum*, a thing seen, an opinion; from *uideri*, to seem.
- Auysement**, *s.* deliberation, B 86. See above.
- Awaiteth**, *pr. s.* waits, watches, B 1776. O.F. *agaitier*, to act as spy, to look out. The prefix is clearly the G. *er-* (= Mæso-Goth. *us-*, A.S. *á-*), just as the word *gaitier* or *guaiter* (now spelt *guetter*) is from O.H.G. *wahtan*, now *wachten*. Thus *await* is, through the French, from the German word now spelt *erwarten*.
- Awake**, *v.* to wake, F 476. A.S. *onwacan*, *awacian*, to awake. The prefix may be either *on-* or *a-* (= G. *er-*, Goth. *us-*); A.S. *wacan* is cognate with *wait*, which is derived from the German through the French. See above.
- Awayt**, *s.* await, watching; haue hir in awayt = watch her, B 3915.

- Awe, *s.* awe (*dativē*), B 3875; terror, dread, 3749. Icel. *agi*; A.S. *ōga, egisa*, Mæso-Goth. *agis*, terror.
- Awook, *pt.* *s.* awoke, F 367. See Awake.
- Axen, *v.* to ask, E 696; Axe, 326; 1 *p. s. pr.* Axe, 348; *pr. s.* Axeth, requires, E 25; asks, F 309; *imp. pl.* Axeth, E 653. A.S. *Æsian*.
- Ay, *adv.* ever, B 1701, 3721; *for ay*, for ever, F 535. Icel. *ei.* A.S. *ā, ē, ever*.
- Ayeyn, *adv.* again, F 127. See Ageyn.
- Ayeins, *prep.* against, E 320. See Agayns.
- B.
- Bachelor, *s.* bachelor, F 24. See the etymology suggested by Brachet from Low Lat. *baccalarius*, a boy attending a *baccalaria* or dairy farm; from Low Lat. *bacca*, Lat. *uacca*, a cow. Cf. F. *brébis* from Lat. *uervicem*.
- Bachelrye, *s.* company of young men, E 270.
- Bad, *pt. s.* bade, E 373, F 497. A.S. *beodan*, to command; to be distinguished from A.S. *biddan*, to pray.
- Badde, *adj.* bad, B 3612; *pl. E* 522; *comp.* Badder, F 224.
- Bagges, *s. pl.* bags, B 124. Icel. *baggi*, a bag, pack, bundle; cf. Goth. *balgs*, a bag.
- Baiteth, *pr. s.* feeds, B 2103. Icel. *beitu*, to make to bite, *bíta*, to bite.
- Bake, *pp.* baked, B 95. A.S. *bacan*, Icel. *baka*, Gk. *φάγειν*, to bake.
- Bar, *pt. s.* bare, bore, B 3300, 3593; E 85, 612; 2 *p.* Bare, barest, E 1068. See Bere.
- Barel, *s.* a barrel, B 3083. F. *baril, barrique*.
- Bareyne, *adj.* barren, B 68, E 448. F. *brehaigne*, O.F. *l'araigne*. Etym. not known.
- Barme, *s. (dat.)* bosom, lap, B 3256, 3630, F 631; Barm, E 551. A.S. *bearm*, Mæso-Goth. *barms*, bosom, lap; cf. Gk. *φορμός*, a wicker-basket; from A.S. *beran*, Gk. *φέρεω*, to bear.
- Bataille, *s.* a battle, B 3879; *pl.* Batails, 3509; Batailles, F 659. F. *bataille*, Low Lat. *batalia*, a fight.
- Beautee, *s.* beauty, F 34. O.F. *bellet*, from Lat. acc. *bellitatem*, from *adj. bellus*, fair.
- Bed, *s.* a bed, i. e. station, B 3862; *gen.* Beddes, F 643. A.S. *bed*, Mæso-Goth. *badi*.
- Bede, 2 *p. pl. pr.* offer, E 360. A.S. *beodan*, to offer, command.
- Beek, *s.* beak, F 418. F. *bec*, probably of Celtic origin; Gael. *beic*, a point, peak, bill of a bird; cf. W. *fig.* a pike or peak, F. *pic*.
- Been, *s. pl.* bees, F 204; Bees, E 2422. A.S. *beo*, a bee; *pl. beón*.
- Begge, *v.* to beg, B 105. A.S. *bedecian*; Ælfred, Past. p. 285.
- Belle, *s.* a bell, B 1186, 3970; *pl.* Belles, 3984. A.S. *belle*, from whence the Icel. *bjalla* is borrowed.
- Ben, *v.* to be, B 3524; *pr. pl.* 2 *p.* 35, 122, 129; Be, 1172; *pr. pl.* Ben, 118, 124; Beth, F 648; *imp. pl.* Beth, B 1629, 1897; Beth war = beware, 3281, 3330; *pr. s. subj.* Be, F 1; Be as be may, i. e. be it as it may, B 3319. A.S. *beon*, to be, from same root as Lat. *fuī*, I was, and Sanskrit *bhū*, to be.
- Bene, *s.* a bean, B 94, 4004. A.S. *bein*, Icel. *baun*; cf. Lat. *faba*, a bean.
- Benedicite, i. e. bless ye (the Lord), pronounced *ben'cite* in three syllables, B 1170, 1974.

- Lat. *bene*, well, *dicite*, speak ye; from *dicere*, to say.
- Benigne**, *adj.* benign, F 21. From Lat. *benignus*.
- Benignely**, *adv.* benignly, courtously, E 21.
- Benignitee**, *s.* benignity, goodness, F 486. From Lat. *benignitatem*, through the French.
- Bere**, *v.* to bear, carry, 3564; to transport, F 119; to carry about, 148; *pr. s.* Bereth, B 2091, F 635; Berth, in *phr.* sikly berth = take with ill will, dislike, E 625. A.S. *beran*, Icel. *bera*, Mæso-Goth. *bairan*, Lat. *ferre*, Gk. *φέρεν*.
- Bere**, *s.* bier, B 1815, 1825, 3371. A.S. *bér*, from *beran*, to bear, carry; cf. Gk. *φέρπον*, a bier, from *φέρειν*, to bear.
- Beres**, *s. pl.* bears, B 3451. A.S. *bera*, a bear, Icel. *bera*, a she-bear; a he-bear is denoted in Icel. by *björn*.
- Beringe**, *s.* bearing, behaviour, B 2022.
- Bern**, *s.* barn, B 3759. A.S. *bern*, *berern*, *ber-ern*; the latter form is actually found in the Northumbrian Gospels, St. Luke iii. 17, and means a *barley-receptacle*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, a secret place, closet, &c.
- Best**, *s.* beast, F 460; Best roial = royal beast, i. e. Leo, 264; *pl.* Bestes, B 3363, E 201, 572, 683. O.F. *beste*, Lat. *bestia*.
- Beste**, *adj. superl.* best; for the beste = for the best, F 356. A.S. *betst* = *bet-est*, *superl.* from a root *bat*, signifying good, profitable.
- Bet**, *adv.* better, B 114, F 488, 600. A.S. *bet*, better.
- Bete**, *pp.* beaten, E 1158; Beten, B 1732. A.S. *beðtan*, to beat.
- Bidaffed**, *pp.* befooled, E 1191. O.E. *daffe*, a foolish person; connected with E. *daaf*, A.S. *deaf*. * *Daffe*, or dastard, or he that spekythe not yn tyme. *Oridurus*; Prompt. Parv.
- Bidde**, *v.* to bid, F 327; *imp. pl.* Bidde, 321. A.S. *beðdan*.
- Bifalleth**, *pr. s.* happens, E 449; *pt. s.* Bifel, it came to pass, F 42; Bifil, B 3613; *pt. s. subj.* Bifelle, were to befall, E 136. A.S. *befeallan*, to happen, from *feallan*, to fall.
- Biforn**, *adv.* before, in anticipation, B 1668; before, F 339; beforehand, B 1184; of old time, F 551; Bifore, first, E 446.
- Biforn**, *prep.* before, F 79, 98; Biforen, B 3553. A.S. *beforan*.
- Big**, *adj.* big, B 3111. Connected with *bulge*, *bag*, *bole*, &c., with the notion of swelling.
- Bigan**, *pt. s.* began, B 98, 1883. A.S. *ginnan*, to begin, with prefix *bi* added at a later time.
- Bigyle**, *v.* to beguile, deceive, E 252. Prefix *bi-* or *be-*, and O.F. *guile*, from a Teutonic source; cf. E. *wile*.
- Biheste**, *s.* promise, B 37, 41, 42, F 698. A.S. *behás*, a promise, from prefix *be* and *hás*, a promise; from *hítan*, to promise, ordain.
- Bihoueth**, *pr. s. impers.* it behoves (him) to have, F 602. A.S. *behofian*, to besit; cf. Icel. *hæfa*, to hit, to fit, to behave.
- Bileue**, *v.* to remain, stay behind, F 583. A.S. *lāfan*, to leave, to leave behind; whence M.E. *bi-leue*, to remain behind; cf. G. *bleiben*.
- Bireue**, *v.* to bereave, B 3359; *pt. s.* Biraſte, bereft, took away, 3386, 3404. A.S. *bereafian*, from *reafian*, to seize, strip, from *reaf*, a garment.
- Birthe**, *s.* birth, E 402. A.S. *beorð*, from *beran*, to bear.
- Biseged**, *pp.* besieged, B 3514. Prefix *bi-* or *be-*, and F. *siéger*, to sit; from Low Lat. *sediare*, to sit, *sedium*, *f* seat, from *sedes*.

- Cf. Lat. *obsidere*, to besiege, from the same root.
- Biseke**, *v.* to beseech, B 3174; 1 *p. s. pr.* I beseech, E 1037; *pres. part.* Bisekinge, beseeching, E 178, 592. From A.S. *sécan*, to seek.
- Biseye**, *pp.* displayed, made apparent; hence *yuel biseye* = ill to look at, ill looking, E 965; richely *biseye* = rich looking, splendid, 984. A.S. *besegen*, *pp.* of *beseón*, to look about, from *seón*, to see. Hence another spelling is *beseen*, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 5—'And sad habiliments right well *beseene*.'
- Bisily**, *adv.* busily, F 88. See **Bisy**.
- Bisnesse**, *s.* diligence, E 1008; *Bisynesse*, F 642.
- Bistrood**, *pt. s.* bestrode, B 2093. A.S. *be-* and *stríðan*, to walk about, *pt. t. ic* *stríð*.
- Bisy**, *adj.* busy, attentive, F 509. A.S. *bysig*.
- Bisyde**, *prep.* beside, E 777, 1105; F 374, 650.
- Bit**, *pr. s.* bids, F 291. A.S. *beódan*, to bid. The form *bit* occurs in A.S. as equivalent to *biddað*, asks, from *biddan*, to beg, ask. The forms *beódan* and *biddan* were early confused.
- Bitake**, 1 *p. s. pr.* I commend, commit, E 161, 559. A.S. *be-tácan*, to deliver, commend to, from *tácan*, to teach. Thus *bitake* is for *be-teach*, not for *be-take*.
- Bitid**, *pp.* befallen, B 1949. See **Bityde**.
- Bitokneth**, *pr. s.* betokens, signifies, B 3942. A.S. *bi-* and *táenian*, to point out; from *táen*, a token, sign; cf. Gk. *δείκνυαι*.
- Bitrayed**, *pp.* betrayed, B 3570. A hybrid word; from A.S. prefix *bi-* and F. *trahir*, to betray, Lat. *tradere*.
- Bitwixe**, *prep.* between, B 3830, F 33; **Bitwixen**, E 815; **Bitwix**, F 317. A.S. *betwix*, *betwux*, from *twá*, two.
- Bityde**, *v.* to befall, E 79; to happen, arrive, B 3730; *pr. s. subj.* *Bityde*, may betide, E 306; *Bityde* what *bityde*, let that happen that may, whatever may happen, B 2064. A.S. *tídan*, to happen, from *tíd*, tide, time.
- Biwallen**, *v.* to bewail, lament, B 25; *Biwaille*, 3952; *pp.* *Biwailed*, E 530. Cf. Icel. *vála*, *víla*, to wail; Ital. *guaiolare*, to lament; Ital. *guai*, woe! so that *wail* is to say *woe*!
- Biwreye**, *v.* to bewray, unfold, reveal, B 3219. A.S. *wreġan*, to accuse, Mæso-Goth. *wroġjan*, Icel. *rægja*, to slander, defame.
- Blaked**, *pp.* blackened, rendered black, B 3321. A.S. *blæc*, black, *āblacian*, to blacken.
- Blame**, to, *gerund*, to blame, E 76; *imp. pl.* *Blameth*, B 2151. O.F. *blasmer*, from Lat. *blasphemare*, Gk. *βλασφήμειν*, to speak injuriously.
- Blesse**, *imp. s. 3 p.* (God) bless, B 3978, E 1240. A.S. *blétsian*, to bless, O. Northumb. *bloedsia*, orig. to sacrifice, from *blód*, blood.
- Blewe**, *adj. pl.* blue, F 644. Icel. *blár*, Dan. *blaa*.
- Blis**, *s.* bliss, happiness, B 33. A.S. *blis*, joy, from *blíðe*, joyful, *blithe*.
- Blisful**, *adj.* happy, E 844, 1121.
- Blisse**, *v.* to bless, E 553. A.S. *blétsian*, *blessian*.
- Blood**, *s.* progeny, offspring, E 632. A.S. *blód*, blood, Mæso-Goth. *bloth*.
- Blythe**, *adj.* blithe, B 4002. A.S. *blíðe*, Icel. *blíðr*, Mæso-Goth. *bleiths*, glad, merciful, mild.
- Body**, *s.* principal subject, E 42; my body = myself, B 1185; *pl.* *Bodies*, people, B 5278. A.S. *bodig*.

- Boistously, *adv.* loudly, E 791.
Welsh *buystus*, rude, brutal; but this word is of doubtful origin; hence the later form *boisterous* (Shakespeare).
- Boke, *s.* a book, B 52; *pl.* Bokes, 3499. A.S. *bōc*.
- Boldely, *adv.* boldly, F 581. A.S. *bald*, *beald*, Icel. *ballr*, Mæso-Goth. *balths*, bold.
- Bond, *pt.* *s.* bound, B 3222. A.S. *bindan*, to bind, *pt. t.* *ic band*.
- Bond, *s.* a band, F 131.
- Boon, *s.* bone, B 3090. A.S. *bīn*, Icel. *bein*, a bone.
- Boor, *s.* a boar, B 3299; *gen.* Bores, 2060. A.S. *bīr*.
- Boost, *s.* boast, pride, B 3289. Of unknown origin.
- Bord, *s.* board, table, E 3, F 79. A.S. *bord*.
- Bore, *pp.* born, E 401; borne, carried, F 178; Born, borne, E 444; carried, F 176; worn, F 43. A.S. *beran*, to bear, *pp.* *boren*.
- Bores, *gen. sing.* boar's, B 2060.
- Borwe, *s.* a pledge; *to borwe*, as a pledge, F 596. A.S. *borh*, a security, pledge.
- Borwe, *v.* to borrow, B 105. A.S. *borgian*, from *borh*, a pledge.
- Bote, *s.* safety, salvation, B 1656; remedy, good, F 154. A.S. *bōt*, E. *boot*, a remedy, from root *bat* in Mæso-Goth. *batizo*, better. See *Beete* in Mor. Gloss.
- Buterflye, *s.* a butterfly, B 3980. A.S. *būter-fleoge*. See Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.
- Boughte, *pt.* *s.* redeemed, E 1153. A.S. *bokte*, I bought, *pt. t.* of *bycgan*, to buy.
- Bounden, *pp.* bound, E 704. A.S. *bunden*, *pp.* of *bindan*, to bind.
- Boundes, *s. pl.* bounds, limits, F 571. O.F. *bonne*, F. *borne*, spelt *bodne* in 12th century, from Low Lat. *bodina*, a bound, limit.
- Bountee, *s.* bounty, goodness, B 1647, E 157, 415. From Lat. *bonitatem*, through the O.F. *bonteit*.
- Boweth, *imp. pl.* bow, E 113. Cf. A.S. *būgað*, *imp. pl.* of *būgan*, to bow.
- Boydekings, *s. pl.* poniards, lit. bodkins, B 3892, 3897. Of doubtful origin; perhaps allied to W. *bidog*, a dagger; cf. Gael. *biodag*, a dagger, from *biod*, a pointed top.
- Branched, *adj.* full of branches, F 156. F. *branche*; cf. Welsh *braich*, Lat. *brachium*, an arm.
- Bras, *s.* brass, F 115, 181, 303. A.S. *bræs*.
- Brawnes, *s. pl.* muscles, B 3131. O.F. *braion*, *braon*, a morsel of flesh, from M.H.G. *brüte*, O.H.G. *prāto*, a piece of flesh; cf. G. *braten*, roast meat, *braten*, to roast.
- Bred, *pp.* bred up, F 499. A.S. *brédan*, to nourish.
- Brede, *s.* breadth, B 3350. A.S. *brédo*, breadth, from *bridd*, broad.
- Breech, *s.* a pair of breeches, B 2049. A.S. *bríc*, a pair of breeches, *pl.* of *bróc*; cf. E. *brogues* (from the Irish), Lat. *bracca* (of Celtic origin).
- Breed, *s.* bread, B 3624, F 614. A.S. *bréad*, Icel. *brauð*, G. *brat*.
- Breke, *v.* to break, B 40. A.S. *brecan*, Mæso-Goth. *brikan*; cf. Lat. *frangere*, Gk. *φῆγνυμι*.
- Brennen, *v.* to burn, B 111; *pt. pl.* Brende, burnt, 3225; *pp.* Brent, 3354, 3920; *pres. part.* Brenning, 1058. Icel. *brenna*, A.S. *byrnan*, Mæso-Goth. *brinnan*, G. *brennen*.
- Brest, *s.* breast, E 617. A.S. *bréost*, Icel. *brjóst*, Mæso-Goth. *brusts*.
- Breste, *v.* to burst, break, E 1169. Icel. *bresta*, A.S. *berstan*, Swed. *brista*, to burst, break violently.

- Bretheren**, *s. pl.* brethren, F 668. A. S. *bræðor*, *pl.* *bræðra*, *bræðru*; Icel. *bræðir*, *pl.* *bræðr*. We find also O. E. *brether* as the *pl.*; the termination *-en* makes it doubly plural.
- Brew**, *pt. s.* brewed, contrived, B 3575. A. S. *bræðwan*, to brew.
- Breyde**, *v.* to start suddenly, awake, F 477; *pt. s.* Breyde, started, went (out of his wits), B 3728. See *Abreyde* in Morris's Gloss.; see also *Abreyde*.
- Brid**, *s.* a bird, F 460; *gen.* Briddes, B 3366; *pl.* Briddes, B. 3290, 3604, E 572, F 611. A. S. *brid*, the young of birds.
- Brike**, *s.* a perilous state, ruin, downfall, B 3580. A. S. *brice*, *gebrice*, a rupture, a breach, a breakage; hence ruin.
- Bringen**, *v.* to bring, B 3623; *imp. pl.* Bringeth, 3384. A. S. *bringan*.
- Broches**, *s. pl.* brooches, E 255. F. *broche*, a spit, O. F. *broche*, a lance, pointed stick, from Low Lat. *brocca*, a needle, from Lat. *broccus*, a point; cf. Gael. *brog*, a goad, Welsh *proc*, a stab, *prog*. The *brooch* took its name from the essential part of it, the pin. In the Prompt. Parv. we find 'Broche, juelle, Monile, armilla,' and Way quotes from the *Ortus Vocabulorum* as follows—'Fibula, a boton, or *broche*, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace, *monile*; ornamentum est quod solet ex feminarum pendere collo, quod alio nomine dicitur firmaculum; a *broche*.'
- Brode**, *adj. pl.* broad, thick, B 3448. See *Brood*.
- Brond**, *s.* brand, i. e. a firebrand, B 3224; *dat.* Bronde, a piece of hot metal on the anvil, 2095. A. S. *brand*, *brond*, a brand; cf. *byrnan*, to burn.
- Brood**, *adj.* broad, thick, large, F 82, 191, 394; *pl.* Brode, B 3448. A. S. *brād*, Icel. *bræðr*, Mosso-Goth. *braids*.
- Brother**, *gen. sing.* brother's, B 3593. A. S. *brōðor*; *gen.* *brōðor*, like the nom.
- Brouded**, *pp.* embroidered, B 3659. F. *broder*, *border*; but possibly these have been confused; cf. Welsh *brodio*, to embroider, to darn, Gael. *brod*, a goad, on the one hand; and Span. *bordar*, to embroider, to work on an edge, Span. *borde*, a border, a hem, on the other.
- Brydel**, *s.* a bridle, B 3985, F. 340. A. S. *bridel*.
- Bryghte**, *adv.* brightly, B 11, 2034. A. S. *beorht*, Icel. *bjartir*, bright; Mosso-Goth. *bairhts*, evident.
- Bukke**, *s.* buck, B 1946. A. S. *bucca*.
- Bulles**, *s. pl.* bulls (from the Pope), E 739, 744. So named from the *bulia*, or leaden ball affixed to it, which bore a stamp.
- Burieth**, *imp. pl.* bury, E 571. A. S. *byrgan*, connected with A. S. *beorgan*, to hide.
- But**, *conj.* unless, E 174. A. S. *būte*, except; from prefix *be* or *bi* and *ūt*, out.
- But-if**, *conj.* except, unless, B 2001, 3688, F 687.
- Buxomly**, *adv.* obediently, E 186. A. S. *būksom*, obedient, yielding, pliant, from *būgan*, to bend, *bow*.
- By**, *adv.* at hand, B 3116. A. S. *be*, *bi*, *by*, near.
- Bynde**, 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* bind, E 1205. A. S. *bindan*, to bind.
- Byte**, *v.* to bite, B 3634; to sting, F 513; to cut deeply, 158. A. S. *bītan*; cf. Icel. *bíta*, to bite, to cut as a weapon does; Lat. *fendere*.

C.

- Cage**, *s.* a cage, F 613; *pl.* Cages, 611. F. *cage*, from Lat. *cauea*,

- used by Cicero in the sense of a cage for birds, lit. a hollow place, from *cauus*, hollow.
- Calle**, *v.* to call, cry out, B 3724. Icel. *kalla*, to call, cry out.
- Cam**, *pt. s.* came, F 81. A. S. *cuman*, to come; *pt. t. ic com*.
- Camaille**, *s.* a camel, E 1196. From Lat. *camelus*, Hebrew *gāmāl*. In the Northumbrian Gospels (Lindisfarne MS.), S. Luke xviii. 25, the Lat. *camelum* is glossed by 'se *camal* þæt micla dear,' i. e. the camel, that great beast.
- Can**, *i p. s. pr.* I know, B 1726, 1898; I know how, am able, F 304, F 4; I can, B 42, 46; *pr. s.* Can, knows, B 47, 49; *pr. pl. 2 p.* ye know, 1169; *pr. pl.* know, F 185. A. S. *cunnan*, to know, *ic can*, I know, *ic cūde*, I knew.
- Capitayn**, *s.* captain, B 3741. F. *capitane*, Low Lat. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head.
- Cardinales**, *s. pl.* cardinals, B 2039. F. *cardinal*, from Lat. *cardinalis*, chief, lit. that on which all hinges; from Lat. *cardinem*, a hinge.
- Care**, *v.* to feel anxiety, E 1212. A. S. *cearian*, to be anxious, from *caru*, *cearu*, care, anxiety, Mæso-Goth. *kara*, care.
- Care**, *s.* anxiety, trouble, B 1949.
- Carf**, *pt. s.* carved, cut, B 3647. A. S. *ceorfan*, to cut, carve; *pt. t. ic carf*, pp. *corfen*.
- Carie**, *v.* to carry, E 585; *pr. pl.* Carien, carry, B 1814. O. F. *carier*, F. *charrier*, to carry as in a car, from O. F. *car*, F. *char*, from Lat. *carrus* (a Celtic word).
- Cas**, *s.* case, occasion, B 36; circumstance, state, condition, 123; case, E 430; chance, hap, 316; to deyen in the cas = though death were the result, 859. F. *cas*, Lat. *casus*, from *cadere*, to fall.
- Caste**, *pt. s.* cast, B 1761, 2018; *pp.* Cast, i. e. contrived, 3891; Casten, 1796. A Scandinavian word; Icel. *kasta*, Swed. *kasta*, Dan. *kaste*, to throw. It is conjugated sometimes as a strong verb, even in Tudor English, as 'Aside he *kest* his eye'; Hic-scorner, in O. E. Plays, i. 179.
- Catel**, *s.* chattels, property, B 27. O. F. *catel* or *chatel*, property, F. *chaptel*, leased-out cattle, from Lat. *capitale*; which from *caput*, a head. Cf. E. *chattels*, *cattle*, *capital*.
- Caue**, *s.* a cave, B 3297. From Lat. *cauus*, hollow.
- Caughte**, *pt. s.* took, conceived, E 619; *pp.* Caught, obtained, 1110. E. *catch* = O. F. *cacier*, *chacier*, F. *chasser*, formed as if from a Low Lat. *captiare*, readily suggested by Low Lat. *captia*, a chase; and this is a mere variation of Lat. *captare*, to catch, from *capere*, to take, seize. Thus E. *catch* and *chase* are really the same word, or are *doublets*. The *pt. t. caughte* was suggested by the conjugation of the similar word *lacche*, to seize, *pt. t. laughte*, which is from A. S. *læccan*, *pt. t. læhte*. See *Chace*.
- Cause**, *s.* reason, F 466; cause why = the reason why is this, E 2435, F 185. F. *cause*, Lat. *causa*.
- Causen**, *pr. pl.* cause, F 452.
- Caytif**, *s.* wretch, wretched or unfortunate man, B 3269. O. F. *cailif*, *chailif*, F. *chétif*, miserable, from Lat. *captivus*. See Brachet.
- Celerer**, *s.* cellarer, keeper of a cellar, B 3126. From Low Lat. *cellerarius* (Ducange), of same signification as Lat. *cellarius*, a butler. See *Celle*.
- Celle**, *s.* a cell, B 3162. From Lat. *cella*.
- Ceptre**, *s.* a sceptre, B 3334, 3563,

- F. sceptre*, Lat. *sceptrum*, Gk. *σκήπτρον*, a staff, from *σκήπτειν*, to lean upon.
- Cerimonies*, s. *pl.* ceremonious acts, acts of courtship, F 515. *F. cérémonie*, Lat. *cerimonia*, a religious observance.
- Certain*, s. certainty, B 1918. *F. certain*, from Lat. *certus*, sure, with suffix = Lat. *-anus*.
- Certain*, *adv.* certainly, assuredly, F 694; *Certein*, B 45, 1853, 3945.
- Certain yeres*, i.e. a certain number of years, B 3367.
- Certainly*, *adv.* assuredly, B 3990.
- Certes*, *adv.* certainly, B 1729, 1898, E 106, 659, F 2. *F. certes*, Lat. *certe*, surely. There are other instances of addition of *s*; see Brachet, *Hist. Grammar*, p. 80.
- Cesse*, *v.* to cease, F 154. *F. cesser*, Lat. *cessare*, to leave off.
- Cetewale*, s. either (1) zedoary; or (2) the herb valerian, B 1951. Explained as valerian by Halliwell, s. *v. Setewale*, who quotes from Gy of Warwike, p. 421, the following—'Fykes, reisin, dates, Almaund, rys, pomme-garnates, Kanel and *setewale*.' The explanation is no doubt Somner's, as we find in his A. S. Dict. the entry—'*Sydeuale*, setwall, setwell, herba quædam, valeriana.' But Mr. Cockayne (*Leechdoms*, iii. 344) gives the A. S. word as *sidewale*, meaning zedoary; and Mütnzer, in his note upon the Land of Cockaygne, l. 7, quotes, from the *Promptorium Parvulorum* the following—'*Setuale*, or *seduale*, setwale, setwaly, herbe, *Zedoarium*.' And we find in Webster, ed. Mahn, the following—'*Zedoary*, n. (*F. zédoaire*, Prov. *zeduari*, Ital. *zedoario*, *zettovario*, Span. and Port. *zedoario*, *zodoario*, Low Lat. *amomum zedoaria*, Ger. *zitwer*, O. H. Ger. *zitawar*, Arab. Pers. Hind. *djad-wâr*) a medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant. "It is the root of a species of *Cucuma*, and comes in short, firm pieces, externally of a wrinkled gray, ash-coloured appearance, but within of a brownish-red colour. There are two kinds: *round zedoary*, said to be the root of *Cucuma zerumbet*, or *Kæmpferia rotunda*, and *long zedoary*, of *Cucuma zedoaria*."—Dunglison.' The English Cyclopædia has *Curcuma*, not *Cucuma*, and explains *C. Zedoaria* as broad-leaved turmeric, and says that 'its sensible properties are very like those of ginger, but not so powerful.' All the *curcumæ* belong to the natural order of *Zingiberaceæ*, or Ginger tribe. The way in which *cetewale* is generally classed with ginger and spices renders the explanation 'zedoary' much more probable than 'valerian,' which I take to be a bad guess. And since the *F. zédoaire* takes, in O. French the forms *citoual*, *citoual*, *citouart* (Roquefort), it is quite clear that Chaucer's *cetewale* is the O. F. *citoual*, and therefore only another spelling of *zedoary*.
- Chace*, *v.* to chase, continue, E 341; to pursue, E 393, F 457. *F. chasser*. See *Caughte*.
- Chaffare*, s. merchandise; hence, matter, subject, E 2438. For *chap-fare*, from A. S. *ceap*, merchandise, and A. S. *færian*, to carry about; in the Ayenbite of Inwyrt, ed. Morris, we have the verb *chapsfari*, to trade, p. 162; and the substantive *chapsfare* or *chapware*, chaffer, unfair dealing, pp.

- 34, 35, 44, 90, 120. See *Chaffer* in Mor. Gloss.
- Chalk**, *s.* chalk, F 409. A. S. *cealc*, borrowed from Lat. *calcem*, lime.
- Chamberere**, *s.* maidservant, chambermaid, E 819; *pl.* Chambereres, 977. O. F. *chamberere*, *chamberiere*, from *chambre*, a chamber; from Lat. *camera*.
- Chambre**, *s.* a chamber, F 269; *pl.* Chambres, sleeping-rooms, E 263. F. *chambre*, Lat. *camera*.
- Char**, *s.* a chariot, car, B 3550, F 671. F. *char*. See *Carie*.
- Charboele**, *s.* carbuncle, a precious stone, B 2061. F. *carboucle*, *escarboucle*, from Lat. *carbunculus*, a kind of precious stone; which from *carbo*, a burning coal.
- Charge**, *s.* responsibility, E 163, 193; importance, F 359. F. *charger*, Ital. *caricare*, to load; from Low Lat. *caricare*, to load, from *carrus*. See *Carie*.
- Charge**, 1 *p. s. pr.* I charge, I command, E 164; *pp.* Charged, loaded, laden, B 3556.
- Charitee**, *s.* love, E 221. O. F. *charitet*, from Lat. *caritatem*, from *carus*, dear.
- Chasted**, *pp.* chastened, taught, F 491. O. F. *castier*, *chastier*, F. *châtier*, Lat. *castigare*, to castigate, chastise.
- Chastyse**, *v.* to rebuke, restrain, B 3695. See above.
- Chaunce**, *s.* chance, B 125. F. *chance*, O. F. *chéance*, Lat. *cadentia*, from *cadere*, to befall.
- Chaunge**, *s.* change, exchange, F 535.
- Chauged**, *pp.* changed, E 601. E. *changer*, Ital. and Low Lat. *cambiare*, Lat. *cambire*.
- Cheek**, *s.* cheek, i. e. cheekbone, B 3228; *dat.* Cheke, 3233. A. S. *cedice*, a check.
- Chees**, *pl. s.* chose, B 3706. See *Chese*.
- Chere**, *s.* demeanour, mien, B 97, 1901; E 238, 241, 782; F 103, 545; show, E 678; kindly expression, 1112. O. F. *chere*, F. *chère*, Low Lat. *cara*, a face.
- Cheryce**, *v.* to cherish, indulge, B 3710; *imp. pl.* Cherisseth, cherish ye, F 353. F. *chérir*, to hold dear, from F. *cher*, dear, Lat. *carus*.
- Cherles**, *s. pl.* churls, B 3733. A. S. *ceorl*, a countryman, G. *kerl*, a fellow.
- Chese**, *v.* to choose, E 130, 153; *pl. s.* Chces, B 3706. A. S. *ceosan*, G. *kiesen*, Du. *kiezen*, Meeso-Goth. *kiesan*, to choose.
- Chesing**, *s.* choosing, choice, E 162.
- Cheste**, *s.* a chest, coffin, E 29. A. S. *cist*, G. *kiste*, Lat. *cista*. See *Chest* in Trench's Select Glossary.
- Cheyne**, *s. pl.* chains, B 3554. F. *chaîne*, Lat. *catena*.
- Child**, *s.* child, a term of address to a young man, B 2000; a young man, 3345. A. S. *cild*, G. *kind*.
- Childhede**, *s. (dat.)* childhood, B 1691, 3445. A. S. *cildhād*, G. *kindheit*.
- Chialrye**, *s.* chivalry, chivalrous daring, B 3585; (*spelt* Chialry) 2084; cavalry, troops of horse, 3871. F. *chivalerie*, *cavalerie*, from F. *cheval*, Lat. *caballus*, a horse.
- Chois**, *s.* choice, E 154; Choys, 170. F. *choisir*, to choose, borrowed from O. H. G. *chiosan*.
- Chyde**, *v.* to chide, complain, F 649. A. S. *cidan*.
- Cielatoun**, *s.* a costly kind of thin cloth, B 1924. See note. I may add that the expression 'hwite ciclatune' = *white ciclatoun* occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st Ser. p. 193.
- Cink**. See *Sis*.

- Ciprees, *s.* cypress, B 2971. *F.* *cypres*, Lat. *cupressus*.
- Citée, *s.* city, F. 46. *F.* *cité*, O. F. *ciéet*, Lat. *ciuitatem*.
- Clad, *pp.* clothed, E 376. *A. S.* *gecladed*, clothed; a *pp.* of which the infin. does not appear.
- Clamb, *pt. s.* climbed, B 1987. *A. S.* *climban*, *pt. t. ic clamb*; *G.* *klimmen*, *pt. t. ic klomm*.
- Clappeth, *pr. s.* talks fast, B 3971; *imp. pl.* make a constant clatter, keep clattering, E 1200. *A. S.* *clappan* (?), to clap, Icel. *klappa*, *G.* *klopfen*. Cf. *E.* *clap-trap*.
- Clapping, *s.* chatter, idle talk, E 999. See above.
- Clawes, *s. pl.* claws, B 3366. *A. S.* *cláwn*, Icel. *kló*, *G.* *klaue*, a claw.
- Clene, *adj. (def. form)* clean, pure, unmixed, B 1183; *adv.* entirely, F 626. *A. S.* *cláne*, pure.
- Clepen, *v.* to call, F 331; *pr. s.* Clepeth, calls, F 382; men clepeth=people call, E 115; *pr. pl.* Clepen, B 92; *pp.* Cleped, called, named, B 61, F 12, 31, 374. *A. S.* *cleopian*, *clypian*, to call.
- Clere, *adj. pl.* clear, bright, E 779. *F.* *clair*, Lat. *clarus*.
- Clergeon, *s.* a chorister-boy, B 1693. See the note.
- Clerk, *s.* a clerk, learned man, student, E 1; *pl.* Clerkes, writers, B 3990, E 933. *F.* *clerc*, Lat. *clericus*, *Gk.* *κληρικός*, one who belongs to the chosen, from *κληρος*, a lot.
- Clinken, *v.* to clink, to jingle, to ring, B 1186. *Du.* *klinken*, *G.* *klingen*, to clink, ring.
- Clinking, *s.* tinkling, B 3984.
- Clippe, *v.* to clip, cut, B 3257; *pp.* Clipped, 3261. Icel. *klippa*, to clip, cut; *klippa hárr*, to cut hair.
- Clobbered, *adj.* clubbed, B 3088. Icel. *klumba*, *klubba*, a club.
- Cloisterer, *s.* a cloister-monk, B 3129. From *F.* *cloître*, O. F. *cloistre*, Lat. *claustrum*.
- Clokke, *s.* a clock; of the klokke=by the clock, B 14. *Du.* *klokke*, a bell; cf. *G.* *glocke*, *F.* *cloche*, Irish *clog*, a bell.
- Clombe. See Clymben.
- Clowe-gilofre, *s.* clove, spice, B 1952. *F.* *clou de girofle*. The *F.* *clou* is from Lat. *clauus*, a nail, from the shape; *F.* *girofle*, is corrupted from Lat. *caryophyllum*, *Gk.* *καρυόφυλλον*, lit. nut-leaf, from *καρύον*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.
- Clymben, *v.* to climb, F 106; *pr. s.* Clymbeth, B 3966; *pp.* Clombe, B 12; were clombe = hadst climbed, 3592. *A. S.* *climban*, *G.* *klimmen*.
- Cofre, *s.* a coffer, box, B 26, 1955, E 585. *F.* *coffre*, O. F. *cofre*, *cofin*, from Lat. *coffinus*, *Gk.* *κόφινος*, a basket; whence also *E.* *coffin*.
- Cokkel, *s.* cockle, i. e. the corn-cockle, *Agrostemma githago*, B 1183. *Gael.* *cogall*, tares, husks, the corn-cockle; Cotgrave has—'Coquiol, a degenerate barley, or weed commonly growing among barley, and called havergrasse.'
- Colerik, *adj.* choleric, an epithet of the sign of Aries, as supposed to induce choler or anger in those whom it influenced, F 51. Lat. *colericus*, *Gk.* *χολερικός*, from *χολή*, cognate with Eng. *gall*.
- Coles, *s. pl.* coals, B 3323. *A. S.* *col*, Icel. *kol*, a coal, *G.* *kohle*.
- Collacion, *s.* a conversation, conference, E 325. *F.* *collation*, from Lat. acc. *collationem*. *Collatio* sometimes means a disputing or debating.
- Coloured, *pp.* coloured, painted, of the same colour (with), B 3574. *F.* *couleur*, Lat. *colorem*.
- Coloures, *s. pl.* colours, pretences, F 511 (there is a pun on the

- double sense of colour = *hua* and colour = *frelece*; ornaments of diction, E 16.
- Comandement, *s.* commandment, order, E 649. *F.* *commandement*, from *commander*, *Lat.* *commendare*.
- Come, *pp.* come, F 96; *pr. s. subj.* 2 *p.* mayst come, B 119; 3 *p.* may come, comes, F 653. *A. S.* *cuman*, *G.* *kommen*.
- Comendeth, *pr. s.* commends, praises, B 76. *Lat.* *commendare*.
- Commune, *adj.* common, general, B 3436, E 431; *s.* commons, E 70. *F.* *commun*, *Lat.* *communis*.
- Companye, *s.* company, B 1187. *F.* *compagnie*, a company; *compagne*, a companion; *Low Lat.* *companium*, a company, society.
- Comparisoun, *s.* comparison, E 666; *Comparison*, 817. *F.* *comparaison*, from *Lat.* *comparare*, to compare.
- Compassioun, *s.* compassion, F 463. *F.* *compassion*, *Lat.* acc. *compassionem*, from *cum*, with, and *pai*, to suffer.
- Compleyne, *v.* to complain of, B 3975; *pp.* Compleyned, uttered his plaint, F 523. *O. F.* *complaindre*; *F.* *plaindre*, *Lat.* *plangere*, to wail, lament.
- Composicions, *s. pl.* suitable arrangements, F 229. *F.* *composition*, *Lat.* *compositionem*; from *cum*, with, and *ponere*, to place. The *F.* *composer* seems to have been influenced by the meaning of *Lat.* *pausare*, to pause, from which the simple verb *poser* was derived. See *poser* in *Diez*.
- Comprehende, *v.* to comprehend, conceive of, take in (in the mind), F 223. *Lat.* *comprehendere*, from *cum*, with, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of.
- Comth, *pr. s.* comes, B 3094, 3179.
- Comunly, *adv.* commonly, E 726.
- Comyn, *s.* cummin, 2045. *Lat.* *cuminum*, *Gk.* *κύμνον*, *Heb.* *kammon*. 'A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavour, and are used like those of anise and caraway.' — Webster.
- Conclude, *v.* to conclude, draw a conclusion, B 14. See below.
- Conclusioun, *s.* reason, F 492. *F.* *conclusion*, *Lat.* *conclusionem*; from *cum*, with, and *claudere*, to shut.
- Condescende, *v.* to condescend, stoop to, come down to, F 407. *Lat.* *condescendere*, from *scandere*, to climb.
- Condicion, *s.* condition, state, B 99. *F.* *condition*, *Lat.* *conditionem*.
- Confounded, *pp.* overwhelmed, B 100. Cf. the use of the word in the *E.* translation of the *Te Deum*. From *Lat.* *confundere*.
- Coniure, *v.* to conjure, B 1834. *F.* *conjurer*, *Lat.* *coniurare*.
- Conne, *v.* to con, learn, B 1730, 1733. *A. S.* *cunnian*, to inquire into, to *con*; from *cunnan*, to know.
- Conning, *adj.* skilful, B 3690. From *A. S.* *cunnan*, to know; *Moeso-Goth.* *kunnan*, *G.* *können*.
- Conning, *s.* cunning, skill, experience, B 1671, F 35; *dat.* *Conninge*, B 1847. *A. S.* *cunning*, from *cunnan*, to know.
- Conningly, *adv.* skilfully, E 1017.
- Conseil, *s.* secret counsel, B 3218, 3219; in *conseil* = in secret, E 2431. *F.* *conseil*, *Lat.* *consilium*.
- Conspiracye, *s.* a plot, B 3889. From *F.* *conspirer*, *Lat.* *conspirare*, to conspire.
- Constance, *s.* constancy, E 668,

- 1000, 1008. F. *constanze*, from Lat. *stare*, to stand.
- Constellation, s. constellation, cluster of stars, F 129.
- Constreyneth, *pr. s.* constrain, E 800. F. *contraindre*, formerly *constraindre*, from Lat. *constringere*.
- Construe, *v.* to construe, to translate, B 1718. F. *construir*, Lat. *construere*.
- Contentance, s. demeanour, E 924; self-possession, 1110. F. *contentance*, bearing, *contenir*, to contain, Lat. *continere*.
- Contrarien, *v.* to go contrary to, oppose, F 705. From Lat. *contrarius*, contrary, *contra*, against.
- Contrarie, *adj.* contrary, B 3964.
- Contree, s. country, B 1908, 1912, E 436, F 319. F. *contrée*, Ital. *contrada*, from Lat. *contrata*, the country over against one, from *contra*, against. Cf. G. *gegend*, country, from *gegen*, against.
- Conueyen, *v.* to convey, introduce, E 55; *pt. pl.* Conueyed, accompanied, went as convoy, 391. F. *convoyer*, O. F. *conveier*, Low Lat. *conuiare*, to go on the way with, from *uia*, a way.
- Coomen, *pt. pl.* came, B 1805. See Come.
- Corage, s. courage, B 1970, 3836; mind, E 511, 950; feeling, disposition, E 220, 692, 787; will, 907; of his corage = in his disposition, F 22. F. *courage*, O. F. *corage*, courage; derived from Lat. *cor*, the heart.
- Corageous, *adj.* courageous, bold, B 3527.
- Cordewane, s. Cordovan leather, B 1922.
- Cornes, s. *pl.* corn-fields, pieces of standing corn, B 3225.
- Corone, s. crown, garland, E 381; Coroune 1118. O. F. *corone*, from Lat. *corona*.
- Coroured. *pp.* crowned, B 3555.
- Corps, s. corpse, F 519. F. *corps*, Lat. *corpus*, a body.
- Corpus, s. body; *corpus Dominus*, false Latin for *corpus Domini*, the body of the Lord, B 1625; corpus Madrian (see note), 3082.
- Cors, s. body, B 111, 2098.
- Cost, s. cost, B 3564. F. *coûter*, O. F. *coster*, *couser*, to cost, from Lat. *constare*, which sometimes has the same meaning.
- Costage, s. cost, expense, outlay, E 1126.
- Coste, s. the coast, B 1626. O. F. *coste*, from Lat. *costa*, a rib, side.
- Coste, *pt. s.* cost, B 1925.
- Cote, s. a cot, E 398. A. S. *cote*, Icel. *kot*, a cottage.
- Cote, s. a coat, outer garment, used of a part of a woman's apparel, E 913. F. *cotte*, O. F. *cote*; O. H. G. *chozzo*, a coat or mantle of a thick woolly substance. G. *kolze*, a shaggy covering, G. *kutte*, a cowl.
- Cote-armour, s. coat with armorial bearings, B 2056. See Mor. Gloss.
- Couche, *v.* to cower, E 1206. F. *coucher*, O. F. *coucer*, *colcher*, from Lat. *collocare*, to place together; from *locus*, a place.
- Coude, *pt. s.* (perhaps *subj.*) knew, or should know, F 39; knew, B 1735; knew how, 1926, 3375; could, F 97. See Can.
- Couent, s. conventual body, the monks composing the conventual body, B 1827, 1867. F. *couvent*, O. F. *convent*, from Lat. *conuentus*, a coming together; from *uenire*, to come.
- Couered, *pt. s.* covered, E 914. F. *couverir*, from Lat. *coûperire*, to cover up, from *operire*, to hide.
- Countenaunces, s. *pl.* looks, F 284. See Contentance.
- Countrefete, *v.* to counterfeit, imitate, F 554. F. *contrefaire*, to counterfeit; but the E. verb

- seems to have been formed from the pp. *contrefait*.
- Countesse, *s.* a countess, E 590.
- O. F. *contesse*, F. *comtesse*; from O. F. *conte*, *comte*, F. *comte*, Lat. *comitem*, a companion.
- Countretaille, *s.* lit. countertally, i. e. correspondence (of sound); at the countretaille = corresponding-ly, in return, E 1190. F. *contre*, against, *taille*, a cut, incision, from *tailler*, to cut, Low Lat. *taliare*, *taleare*, to cut; cf. Lat. *talea*, a cutting, shoot cut off, a stake. The idea is here taken from the cutting of corresponding notches on two corresponding sticks or *tallies*.
- Cours, *s.* course, B 3186, F 66. F. *cours*, Lat. *cursus*.
- Course, *s.* courser, horse, F 310. F. *coursier*, lit. a runner, from *course*, running, coursing; Low Lat. *cursa*, an expedition, from *currere*, to run.
- Couth, *pp.* known, E 942. A. S. *cūð*, known, *pp.* of *cunnan*, to know; Mæso-Goth. *kunths*, known, from *kunnan*, to know; so that *cūð* = *cunð*.
- Coward, *adj.* cowardly, B 3100. F. *couard*, cowardly; lit. one who drops his tail, first spoken of animals; from F. *cone*, Lat. *cauda*, a tail. So also Ital. *codardo*, a coward, from *coda*, a tail, Lat. *cauda*. Mr. Wedgwood explains it of the hare, making *couard* mean the bobtailed, since in the *Venery de Twety* (*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, p. 153) the hare is spoken of as 'le *coward* ou le *court cow*' (short-tail).
- Coy, *adj.* or *adv.* still, quiet, E 2. F. *coi*, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet; so that E. *coy* and *quiet* are doublets; *coy* being the older. The *i* is preserved in the F. fem. form *coiffe*.
- Coyn, *s.* coin, E 1168. F. *coin*, a coin; also a stamp upon coin, from Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, no doubt used in the stamping process.
- Crabbed, *adj.* shrewish, cross, bitter, E 1203.
- Craft, *s.* skill, way of doing a thing, F 185; secret power, might, B 3258; subtle contrivance, F 249. A. S. *craft*, skill, Icel. *kraft*, G. *kraft*.
- Craftily, *adv.* cunningly, skilfully, B 48.
- Crepe, *v.* to creep, B 3627; *pr. s.* Crepeth, E 1134. A. S. *creoþan*, Icel. *krjúpa*, to creep.
- Cristen, *adj.* Christian, B 1679.
- Cristemas, *s.* Christmas, B 126, 1730.
- Crowned, *pp.* crowned, i. e. supreme, F 526. See *Corone*.
- Croys, *s.* cross, E 556. F. *croix*, O. F. *crois*, Lat. acc. *crucem*.
- Crueltee, *s.* cruelty, E 1225. F. *cruaute*, O. F. *crualte*, *cruelle*, Lat. *crudelitatem*; from *crudelis*, cruel.
- Cubytes, *s. pl.* cubits, B 3350. Lat. *cubitus*, the elbow; also a cubit, the distance of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, about 18 inches.
- Cuppe, *s.* a cup, F 616. A. S. *cuppe*, from Lat. *cupa*, a cup.
- Cures, *s. pl.* cares, pursuits, E 82. F. *cure*, Lat. *cura*, care; cf. E. *cure* (i. e. care) of souls.
- Cursedly, *adv.* wickedly, abominably, B 3419. A. S. *curcian*, to curse, *cur*, a malediction.
- Cursednes, *s.* malice, B 1821; wickedness, 3575; Cursednesse, shrewishness, E 1239.
- Curteisly, *adv.* courteously, B 1636.
- Curteisye, *s.* courtesy, refinement, B 3686, E 74, F 95. F. *court-oisie*, O. F. *curteisie*, courtesy, O. F. *curteis*, courteous, from O. F.

cort, a court, Lat. *cohortem*, used by Palladius to mean a farm; cf. *court* as a suffix in names of places.

D.

- Daliaunce**, *s.* playful demeanour; he doth daliaunce, he behaves playfully and goodnatureedly, B 1894. Evidently formed after the French manner; but it does not appear in French; for the root, cf. Du. *dollen*, to sport, be frolicsome, A. S. *dol*, foolish; A. S. *dweligean*, to err, be foolish, Mark xii. 27. The Exmoor *dwallee* means 'to talk incoherently.'
- Dampned**, *pp.* condemned, B 3605. F. *dammner*, O. F. *damp-neir*, Low Lat. *dampnare*, Lat. *damnare*, to condemn.
- Dan**, *s.* (for Dominus), sir, B 3982. F. *dom*, lord, O. F. *dans*, from Lat. *dominus*.
- Dappel-gray**, *s.* dapple gray, B 2074. *Dapple* is a Low-German word; cf. E. *dab*, a spot; Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*.
- Dar**, 1 *p. s. pr.* I dare, B 3110, E 803, F 36, 581. A. S. *ic dear*, I dare; pt. t. *ic dorste*, I durst.
- Daunce**, *s.* dance, F 277; *pl.* Daunces, 283.
- Daunce**, *v.* to dance, B 126, F 312; *pr. pl.* Dauncen, F 272. F. *danser*, from O. H. G. *dansôn*, to draw along; see Brachet and Burguy.
- Daungerous**, *adj.* difficult to please, B 2129. See *Daunger* in Mor. Gloss.
- Dawe**, *v.* to dawn, B 3872. A. S. *dagian*, to become day, from *dæg*, day.
- Day**, *s.* day, time, B 3374; *pl.* Dayes, days, lifetime, 118; now a dayes, now-a-days, at this time, E 1164. A. S. *dæg*, Icel. *dægr*, Moeso-Goth. *dags*, G. *tag*.
- Debat**, *s.* debate, strife, war, B 130. F. *débat*, from *débattre*, to debate, O. F. *debatre*, *desbatre*; from prefix = Lat. *dis*, and Lat. *batuere*, to beat.
- Debate**, *v.* to fight, war, B 2058. See above.
- Declaring**, *s.* declaration, B 3172.
- Dede**, *s.* deed, action (*dat.*), B 1999, E 241, F 456; in *dede* = indeed, in reality, B 3511. A. S. *dēd*, Moeso-Goth. *deds*.
- Deed**, *pp.* dead, B 3517, 3633, 3737, F 287, 474. A. S. *dēad*, dead; yet the A. S. verb for *to die* is *steorfan*. See Deyen.
- Deer**, *s. pl.* animals, B 1926. A. S. *deor*, an animal, a neuter noun, unchanged in the nom. plural. It is a *general* noun, like the G. *thier*, not restricted to the animals now so called.
- Dees**, *s. pl.* dice, F 690. F. *dé*, a die; O. F. plural *dez*, dice (Cotgrave); O. F. *det*, a die (Burguy); Provençal *dat*, Ital. *dada*, said to be from Lat. *datum* (Brachet).
- Deeth**, *s.* death, B 3567, E 36, 510. A. S. *deað*, Icel. *daudi*, Moeso-Goth. *dauthus*, G. *tod*.
- Deface**, *v.* to obliterate, E 510.
- Defame**, *s.* dishonour, B 3738. F. *diffamer*, to defame, Lat. *diffamare*. Wyclif has *diffame*, but only in the sense of to publish abroad. See *Diffame*.
- Defaute**, *s.* default, fault, wickedness, B 3718; defect, E 1018. F. *défaut*, from *faute*, Ital. *falla*, from Lat. *fallere*, to fail.
- Degrees**, *s. pl.* degrees of the zodiac, F 386. F. *degré*, Prov. *degrat*, from Lat. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.
- Delue**, *v.* to dig up, F 638. A. S. *delfan*, Du. *delven*.

- Delyt, *s.* delight, pleasure, B 3340, 3590, E 68. O. F. *delit*, *deleit*, from Lat. *delectare*, to delight.
- Delytable, *adj.* delectable, delightful, E 62, 199. O. F. *delitable*, Lat. *delectabilis*.
- Delyting, *pres. part.* delighting, E 997. O. F. *deliter*, *deleiter*, Lat. *delectare*, to please.
- Demandes, *s. pl.* questions, E 348. F. *demande*, from Lat. *demandare*.
- Deme, *v.* judge, E 133; Demen, to give judgment, B 1639; 1 *p. s. pr.* Deme, I suppose, E 753; *pr. pl.* Demen, E 988, F 224; Demeth, F 221; 1 *p. s. pl.* Demede, F 563; *pl. pl.* Demed, 202. A. S. *dēman*, to judge, to deem. See Doom, Do.
- Demeyne, *s.* dominion, B 3855. O. F. *demeine*, from Low Lat. *dominium*, power; from Lat. *dominus*, a lord.
- Depardieux, *interj.* on the part of God, by God's help, B 39. See note.
- Depe, *adj.* deep, B 3988; *adv.* deeply, 4. A. S. *deop*, Icel. *djúpr*, Goth. *diups*.
- Dere, *adj.* dear; *voc. case*, B 1641, E 101, 1056; *pl.* E 999, 1089, 1093, F 272, 341. A. S. *deore*, *dýre*, Icel. *dýrr*, G. *theuer*.
- Dere, *v.* to injure, wound, harm, B 3191, F 240. A. S. *derian*, Du. *deren*, to injure.
- Desert, *s.* desert, deserving, merit, F 532. O. F. *deserte*, merit, *deservir*, to deserve; from Lat. *servire*, to serve.
- Desirous, *adj.* ardent, F 23. F. *désireux*; from *désirer*, Lat. *desiderare*, to wish for.
- Desolat, *adj.* desolate, i. e. void of, lacking in, B 131. F. *désoler*, to ravage; Lat. *desolare*, to leave alone, from *solus*, alone, *sole*.
- Despeired, *pp.* filled with despair, B 3645. Lat. *desperare*, to give up hope, from *spes*, hope.
- Despence, *s.* expenses, expenditure, money for expenses, B 105. O. F. *despense*, F. *dépense*, expense; from Lat. *dispendere*, to spend, *pendere*, to weigh out, to pay.
- Despendest, 2 *p. s. pr.* spendest, wastest, B 2121.
- Despitously, *adv.* spitefully, cruelly, E 535.
- Despyse, *v.* to despise, B 115. Lat. *despicere*.
- Despyt, *s.* despite, a deed expressive of contempt, B 3738; in your despyt = in spite of you, in contempt of you, 1753, F. *d'ipit*, O. F. *despit*, Lat. *despectus*, a looking down upon; from *de*, down, *specere*, to look.
- Dette, *s.* a debt, obligation, B 41. F. *dette*, Lat. *debita*, a sum due; from *debere*, to owe.
- Devoir, *s.* duty, B 38, E 966. F. *devoir*, to owe; Lat. *debere*.
- Deuyse, *v.* to relate, B 2132, 3842, E 52; to describe, F. 65, 279; to plan, E 698; to frame, E 739; Deuysen, to imagine, E 108; 1 *f. s. pr.* Deuyse, I tell, B 3693; *pr. pl.* Deuyse, imagine, discourse, F 261. F. *deviser*, to talk; Low Lat. *diuisa*, a division of goods, a judgment, opinion; from Lat. *diuidere*, to divide.
- Dextrer, *s.* a courser, war-horse, B 2103. F. *destrier*, a war-horse; Low Lat. *dextrarius*, from Lat. *dextra*, the right hand. The squire rode his own horse, and led his master's horse beside him, on his right hand.
- Deyen, *v.* to die, E 665, 859; Deye, B 3232, E 364; *pl. s.* Deyde, E 550, 1062; *pp.* Deyed, B 1841. Icel. *deyja*, to die; the A. S. has only the derivative *deadian*, seldom used; the A. S. for to die is *sweltan* or *steorfan*.

- Deyinge**, *s.* dying, death, B 1850.
A true *sb.*; not a *pres. part.*
- Deyned him**, *pt. s.* it deigned him,
i. e. he deigned, B 3324. F.
daigner, O. F. *deigner*, Lat. *dig-*
nari, to think worthy; from *dig-*
nus, worthy.
- Deyntee**, *s.* pleasure, F 681; *pl.*
Deyntees, dainties, 301. O. F.
daintié, agreeableness, from Lat.
dignitatem, honour. See Deyned.
- Deyntee**, *adj.* dainty, pleasant, rare,
B 1901, E 1112, F 70. The
sense *rare* explains Spenser, F. Q.
i. 2. 27—'dainty maketh dertth,'
i. e. rarity makes a thing dear or
valuable.
- Deynteuous**, *adj.* dainty, E 265.
- Deys**, *s.* dais, F 59. O. F. *deis*,
Lat. *discus*. See Mor. Gloss.
- Diademe**, *s.* diadem, crown, F 43,
60. Lat. *diadema*, Gk. *διάδημα*,
a fillet, that which is bound round,
from *diá*, across, and *deiv*, to bind.
- Dide**, *pt. s.* did, E 185; put on,
B 2047; dide hem drawe =
caused to be drawn, B 1823.
A. S. *dyde*, a past tense formed by
reduplication, from *dón*, to do;
cf. O. H. G. *dede*, or *teta*, I did,
from *duon* or *tuon*, to do.
- Diffame**, *s.* evil name, ill report, E
540, 730. See Defame.
- Digestioun**, *s.* digestion, F 347.
F. *digestion*, Lat. *digestionem*,
from *digerere*, to distribute, di-
gest; *dis*, apart, *gerere*, to carry.
- Digne**, *adj.* worthy, noble, B 1175,
E 818. F. *digne*, Lat. *dignus*.
- Dignitee**, *s.* dignity, rank, E 470.
F. *dignité*, O. F. *digniteit*, Lat.
dignitatem; from *dignus*.
- Discriptioun**, *s.* description, F
580. From Lat. *describere*.
- Discryue**, *v.* to describe, F 424;
Discryuen, 40; *pt. s.* Discryueth,
describes, E 43; *pp.* Discryued, B
3336. F. *decrire*, O. F. *descrire*,
Lat. *describere*.
- Disdeyne**, *v.* to disdain, E 98. F.
dédaigner, O. F. *desdaigner*; Lat.
dedignari, to scorn. Cf. M. E.
dedain (Allit. Poems).
- Disdeyn**, *s.* disdain, contempt, F
700. F. *dédain*, O. F. *desdain*.
- Disese**, *s.* discomfort, source of pain,
distress, B 3961; misery, F 467.
- Disparage**, *s.* disparagement, dis-
grace, E 908. O. F. *desparager*
(Cotgrave), Low Lat. *disparag-*
iare, to form a misalliance;
paragium, equality of rank; from
Lat. *par*, equal.
- Dispence**, *s.* expense, expenditure,
E 1209. See Despence.
- Dispende**, *v.* to spend, B 3500,
F 690.
- Dispensacion**, *s.* dispensation, E
746.
- Displese**, *v.* to displease, E 506.
- Dispoilen**, *v.* to despoil, i. e. strip,
E 374. Lat. *spoliare*, to strip;
spolium, spoil.
- Disport**, *s.* sport, diversion, B
3981. O. F. *desporter*, to amuse
oneself (Roquefort); from Lat.
portare, to carry.
- Dissimulinges**, *s. pl.* dissimula-
tions, pretences that things are
not so, F 285. Lat. *dissimulare*,
to pretend that a thing is *not*.
- Distaf**, *s.* a distaff, B 3097, 3564.
A. S. *distaf*; here *staf* is our
modern *staff*; Mr. Wedgwood
cites the Platt-Deutsch *diesse*,
meaning the bunch of flax on the
distaff, and quotes from Palsgrave
the phrase 'I dysyn a dystaffe,'
meaning 'I supply a distaff with
flax;' perhaps the first element
is cognate with Welsh *tus*, that
which is wrapped round, a wisp,
or with Gael. *dos*, a tuft, a bunch
of hair.
- Diuerse**, *adj. pl.* diverse, F 202.
Lat. *diuersus*.
- Diuersely**, *adv.* in different ways,
F 202.

- Diuyde**, *v.* to divide, B 3380; *pp.* *Dwyded*, 3424. Lat. *diuidere*.
- Diunyn**, *adj.* divine, B 3247. Lat. *diuinus*.
- Do**, *v.* to cause, B 3107, E 353; *imp. s.* Do come = cause to come, B 2035; 2 *p. pl. pr.* Do kepe = cause to be kept, 3624; *pp.* Do, done, ended, E 2440. A.S. *dón*, Du. *doen*, G. *thun*, O. H. G. *duon*, *tuon*; the original sense is to place, as in Sanskr. *dhā*, to place, put, Gk. *τίθημι*, I place. From the same root is the Gk. *θέμις*, A.S. *dóm*, judgment, doom; whence the verb to *deem*.
- Dogere**, *adj.* doggrel, B 2115.
- Dogges**, *s. pl.* dogs, B 3089. Du. *dog*, a large dog, mastiff.
- Dominacioun**, *s.* domination, supremacy, chiefest influence, F 352; dominion, B 3409. From Lat. *dominus*, a lord.
- Dominus**. See **Corpus**.
- Don**, *v.* to do, F 323; Doon, to act, B 90; to ply, B 1653; to cause, 3618; to make, 3507; leet don crye = caused to be cried, F 46; *pr. s.* Doth forth = continues, E 1015; Dooth, doth, B 23; *gerund*, to Done, F 334; to Doone, E 99; *imp. pl.* Doth, do, E 568, 652; as doth = pray do, F 458; *pp.* Don, F 130; ended, F 297; Doon, B 38; ended, B 3423, F 601; doon make = caused to be made, E 253; hath doon yow kept = hath caused you to be kept, E 1098. See **Do**.
- Doom**, *s.* judgment, opinion, B 3127, E 1000, F 677. A.S. *dóm*, judgment, Gk. *θέμις*, judgment, decision; cf. *τίθημι*, I place, Sanskr. *dhā*, to place.
- Dore**, *s.* a door, E 282, F 80, 615; *pl.* Dores, B 3615, 3719. A.S. *duru*, Goth. *daur*, Gk. *θύρα*.
- Dorste**, *pt. s.* durst, B 1995, 3527, E 403. See **Dar**.
- Doubelnesse**, *s.* duplicity, F 556. F. *double*, double, Lat. *duplus*, Gk. *διπλός*, twofold.
- Doughter**, *gen. sing.* daughters, E 608. A.S. *dóhtor*, a daughter; *gen. dóhtor*; Gk. *θυγάτηρ*, Sanskr. *duhiti*, i. e. a milker, one who milks the cows, from *duh*, to milk.
- Doughty**, *adj.* doughty, strong, B 1914, 3502, F 338; warlike, F 11. A.S. *dohtig*, valiant, from *dugan*, to profit; so G. *tüchtig*, from *taugen*.
- Doun**, *adv.* down, F 323; up and down = in all directions, in all ways, B 53. See **Adoun**.
- Doune**, *s.* down, hill (*dative*), B 1986. A.S. *dún*, a hill; *dat. dūne*.
- Douteles**, *adv.* doubtless, without doubt, certainly, B 91, 2142; Doutelees, E 485.
- Doutes**, *s. pl.* fears, F 220. 'Double, f. a doubt; suspect; feare, scruple; mistrust,' &c.—Cotgrave.
- Dowaire**, *s.* dower, E 848; Dower, 807. F. *douer*, to endow, Lat. *dotare*; *douaire*, a dowry, Lat. *dotarium*; from Lat. *dos*.
- Dradde**, *pt. s.* dreaded, feared, B 3402, E 523; Dradde him = was afraid, B 3918; *pp.* Drad, dreaded, E 69. See **Drede**.
- Dragoun**, *s.* dragon, B 3291. F. *dragon*, Lat. *draconem*, Gk. *δράκοντα*; probably it meant originally a watcher, guardian, from *δέρκομαι*, I see, *δρακείν*, to see.
- Drank**, (or **Dranke**), 2 *p. s. pr.* didst drink, B 3416; *pt. s.* drank, E 216. A.S. *drincan*, *pt. t. ic dranc*.
- Drasty**, *adj.* filthy, worthless, trashy, B 2113. An *adj.* formed from A.S. *dresten*, dregs, *dærst* or *doerste*, leaven, in the O. Northumb. version of Matt. xiii. 33. Note also Goth. *drausna*, *drausna*, a

- crumb, fragment. Hence the word means full of lees, or dregs. The Promp. Parv. gives '*drestys* of oyle, *drestys* or lyys [*lees*] of wine' as synonymous with 'dregges.' Mr. Way's note says—The Medulla renders '*fecula*, a little *traist*,' '*feculentus*, full of *traiste*' (Harl. MS. 2257); in the *Ortus*, 'dregges.' *Amurca* is explained by Elyot to mean 'the mother or fume of all oyles,' in Harl. MS. 1002, '*drastus*.' Palsgrave gives '*dresty*, full of drest, *lieux*.' Horman says 'the *drastys* (*flores*) of the wyne be medicynable.' There is then no doubt about the true reading in this passage.
- Drawe**, *v.* to draw, incline, E 314; Drawe him, to withdraw himself, F 355; *pr. pl.* Drawen hem, withdraw themselves, F 252; *imp. pl.* Draweth, invite, B 1632. A. S. *dragan*, to drag, draw, G. *tragen*.
- Drede**, I *p. s.* *pr.* I dread, fear, E 636; *imp. s.* Dreed, dread, fear, 1201; *pt. s.* Dredde, dreaded, feared, 181. A. S. *ondrædan*, to fear; the simple verb is not used.
- Drede**, *s.* dread, fear, awe, B 3694, 3731, E 358, 462; it is no drede = there is no fear or doubt, beyond doubt, E 1155; out of drede = out of doubt, certainly, 634.
- Dredful**, *adj.* terrible, B 3558.
- Drery**, *adj.* sad, E 514. A. S. *dreórig*, sorrowful; lit. bloody, from *dreór*, blood. Cf. G. *traurig*, sad; O. H. G. *trúr*, blood, dew, that which falls; A. S. *dreóran*, Mæso-Goth. *driusan*, to fall.
- Dresse**, *v.* to address oneself, E 1007; to address, prepare, 1049; *pr. pl.* Dresse hem, direct themselves, i. e. go, draw near, F 290. F. *dresser*, Ital. *dirizzare*; from Lat. *directus*, direct; from *regere*, to rule.
- Dreye**, *adj.* dry, B. 3233; *pl.* Dreye, E 899. A. S. *dryge*, dry.
- Dreynt**, *pp.* drenched, i. e. drowned, B 69. A. S. *drencan*, to make to drink, drench, drown; *pp.* *gedrenced*.
- Drive**, *pp.* driven, B 3203.
- Dronke**, *pt. pl.* drunk, B 3418; Dronken, 3390; *pp.* Dronke, drunk, 3758.
- Drough**, *pt. s. refl.* drew himself, approached, B 1710; *pt. s.* Drow, drew, 3292.
- Droughte**, *s.* drought, F 118; A. S. *drugað*, dryness; *drugian*, *drigan*, to dry; from *dryge*, dry.
- Dryue**, *v.* to drive, F 183; *pp.* Drive, driven, B 3203. A. S. *drifan*, to drive, *pp.* *drifen*.
- Dul**, *adj.* dull, F 279. A. S. *dul*, Goth. *dwals*, foolish.
- Dure**, *v.* to last, endure, E 166, 825. F. *durer*, Lat. *durare*; from *durus*, hard.
- Dyed**, *pt. s.* dyed, steeped, F 511. A. S. *deágian*, to dye; *deág*, a dye, a colour.
- Dyen**, *v.* to die, B 114, 3618; Dye, 3324, E 38; *pt. s.* Dyde, died, B 3986. See **Deyen**.
- Dyghte**, *v.* to dight, prepare, E 974; Dyghte me, prepare myself to go, B 3104; *pp.* Dyght, prepared himself to go, 3719. A. S. *diktan*, to prepare; G. *dichten*, O. H. G. *tihten*, to set in order.

E.

- Ebbe**, *s.* ebb, F 259. A. S. *ebba*, an ebb, reflux; *ebbian*, to ebb.
- Echon**, *adj.* each one, B 1818; Echoon, E 124.
- Eek**, *adv.* eke, also, B 59, 70, 1877. A. S. *edc*, Du. *ook*, G. *auch*, Mæso-Goth. *auk*.
- Eet**, *pt. s.* ate, B 3362, 3407; *imp. s.* eat, 3640. A. S. *etan*, *pt. t.* *ic at*; cf. G. *essen*, *pt. t.* *ich ass*.

Eft, *adv.* again, E 1227, F 631.

A. S. *eft*, again, back, after.

Egle, s. eagle, F 123; *gen.* *Egles*, B 3365. F. *aigle*, Lat. *aquila*.

The A. S. word is *ern*, *earn*.

Egre, *adj.* eager, sharp, fierce, E 1199. F. *aigre*, Lat. acc. *acrem*, from *acer*.

Eightetethe, *ord. adj.* eighteenth, B 5. A. S. *eahtateoða*.

Ekko, s. echo, E 1189. Lat. *echo*, Gk. *ἠχώ*; from *ἦχος*, a noise.

Elaat, *adj.* elate, B 3357. Lat. *elatus*.

Elder, *adj. comp.* older, B 1720, 3450. A. S. *eald*, old; *comp.* *yldra*, older.

Eldres, s. *pl.* elders, forefathers, B 3388, E 65, 156. A. S. *yldra*, older; the *pl.*, *yldran*, means elders, parents.

Elf-queen, s. fairy queen, B 1978, 1980. A. S. *ælf*, an elf, whence *Ælf-réd* (elf-counsel), Alfred; Icel. *álfr*, an elf, fairy; spelt *ouphe* in Shakespeare.

Elles, *adv.* else, otherwise, B 2129, 3232, 3983. A. S. *elles*, otherwise; the A. S. prefix *el-* means other, foreign, strange; cf. Lat. *al-ias*, *al-ius*, *al-ienus*, *al-ter*.

Eluish, *adj.* elvish, i. e. abstracted, vacant, absent in demeanour, B 1893. The word occurs as *aluisch* in Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, 681, where it seems to mean having supernatural power; but no such compliment is intended here. 'As the elves had power to bewitch men, a silly, vacant person is in Icelandic called *álfr*; hence *álfa-legr*, silly; *álfaskapr* and *álfa-háttur*, silly behaviour'; Cleasby's Icel. Dict. See the note.

Emeraude, s. emerald, B 1799. F. *émeraude*, O. F. *esmeralde*, from Lat. *smaragdus*.

Emperoures, s. *pl.* emperors, B

3558. F. *empereur*, O. F. *empereor*, Lat. *imperatorum*.

Empoisoned, *pp.* poisoned, B 3850. F. *empoisonner*, to poison; *poison* is a doublet of *potion*; from Lat. *potionem*, a drink; from *potare*, to drink; whence also *potation*.

Emprinteth, *imp. pl.* imprint, impress, E 1193. F. *empreindre*, from Lat. *imprimere*; from *premere*, to press.

Empryse, s. enterprise, B 3857. O. F. *emprise*, *emprinse*, an enterprise; F. *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prehendere*, *prendre*.

Encheson, s. occasion, cause, F 456. O. F. *enchaison*, an occasion (Roquefort); from *chaoir*, to happen, Lat. *cadere*.

Encresen, *v.* to increase, B 1654; *pr. s.* *Encresseth*, E 50; *pp.* *Encressed*, 408. Norman Fr. *encrecer*, from Lat. *increscere*.

Endelong, *prep.* down along, F 416. A. S. *andlang*, G. *entlang*, along; the prefix is seen in full in Mæso-Goth. *anda*, Lat. *ante*, Gk. *ἀντι-*, Sanskr. *anti* (Vedic), signifying against, opposite, &c.

Endure, *v.* to last, B 3538; F. *endurer*, Lat. *indurare*. See *Dure*.

Endyte, *v.* to indict, B 3858; *pr. pl. 2 p.* *endite*, compose, E 17; *pr. s.* *Endyteth*, endites, composes, E 41, 1148; *pp.* *Endytet*, composed, B 3170. O. F. *endicter*, *enditier*, to indicate, from *ditier*, to dictate, Lat. *dictare*.

Enformed, *pp.* informed, E 738, F 335. Lat. *informare*, through the French. Cotgrave has 'Enformer, to form, fashion,' &c.

Engendred, *pp.* engendered, begotten, E 158. F. *engendrér*, Lat. *ingenerare*, to implant; from Lat. *genus* = E. *kin*.

Engyn, s. a 'gill' machine, F 184.

- F. *engin***, meaning (1) skill, (2) an engine; from Lat. *ingenium*, skill.
- Enluminé**, *pt. s.* illumined, E 33. **F. *enluminer***, Lat. *illuminare*; from *lumen*, light, which from *lux*, light.
- Enquere**, *v.* to enquire, E 769. **F. *enquérir***, Lat. *inquirere*; from *querere*, to seek.
- Ensamplé**, *s.* example, B 78, 3281. **O. F. *ensample*** (Roquefort), Lat. *exemplum*.
- Entencion**, *s.* intention, purpose, E 703. **O. F. *entencion***, a design (Roquefort); Lat. *intentionem*.
- Entende**, *v.* to direct one's attention, apply oneself, B 3498; to attend, dispose oneself, F 689. **F. *entendre***, Lat. *intendere*.
- Entente**, *s.* intention, B 40, E 735, 874; meaning, F 400; design, B 3835, F 521; wish, E 189; mind, B 1740; in good entente = with good will, B 1902; as to commune entente, with reference to its common (i. e. plain) meaning, i. e. in plain intelligible language, F 107.
- Entraille**, *s.* entrails, inside, E 1188. **F. *entrailles***, Low Lat. *intranis*, Lat. *interanea* (Pliny), from *interus*, inward, *intra*, within.
- Envenimé**, *pp.* envenomed, poisoned, B 3314. **F. *envenimer***, to poison; **F. *venin***, Lat. *venenum*, poison.
- Envye**, *s.* envy, jealousy, B 3584, 3888. **F. *envie***, Lat. *invidia*.
- Epistolis**, *dat. case pl. (Latin)*, epistles, B 55.
- Equitee**, *s.* equity, justice, E 439. **F. *équité***, Lat. *aequitatem*.
- Er**, *conj.* ere, B 119, 1667, 2015; F 130; er now, ere now, F 460; er that, before, E 178. **A. S. *ær***, Mosso-Goth. *air*, whence **E. *early***.
- Ere**, *s.* ear, F 106, 316; *pl.* Eres, B 3726, E 629. **A. S. *ear***, Mosso-Goth. *auso*, Lat. *auris*.
- Erl**, *s.* earl, B 3597, 3646; *pl.* Eries, 3839. **A. S. *eorl***, Icel. *jarl*, a chief.
- Erly**, *adv.* early, F 379. **A. S. *ærlice***; see **Er**.
- Ernest**, *s.* earnest, E 723. **A. S. *earnost***, certain, sure, **G. *ernst***; allied to Icel. *ern*, brisk, vigorous, and **Gk. *ἐρρύμ***, I excite.
- Ernestful**, *adj.* serious, E 1175.
- Erst**, *adv.* before, E 336; at erst = at first, first of all, B 1884, E 985. **A. S. *ærest***, first, superl. of *ær*, before, *ere*.
- Erthe**, *s.* earth, E 203. **A. S. *eorða***, Icel. *jörð*, Mosso-Goth. *airtha*, **G. *erde***.
- Ese**, *s.* ease, E 217, 434. **F. *aïse***.
- Esily**, *adv.* easily, F 115; softly, slowly, 388.
- Espyen**, *v.* to espy, spy, see, B 3258; *pt. s.* Espyed, 3718. **F. *espier***, **O. F. *espier***, from **O. H. G. *spehen***, to spy, **G. *spähen***.
- Est**, *s.* east, B 3657; *as adv.* in the east, F 459. **A. S. *east***, Icel. *austr*; cf. Lat. *Aurora* (= *Ausosa*) and Sanskr. *ushas*, the dawn, from the root *us*, to burn; which from an older root *vas*, to shine; Peile's Greek and Latin Etymology, 2nd ed. p. 142.
- Estaât**, *s.* estate, condition, rank, B 3592, 3647, 3965; state, E 160, 767; way, E 610; Estat, state, F 26. **F. *état***, **O. F. *estat***, Lat. *status*.
- Estward**, *adv.* eastwards, E 50.
- Ete**, *v.* to eat, F 617; *pp.* Eten, E 1096. See **Eiet**. **A. S. *etan***, Mosso-Goth. *itan*, to eat.
- Euangelist**, *s.* Evangelist, writer of a Gospel, B 2133.
- Eue**, *s.* eve, evening, F 364. **A. S. *efen***; cf. **G. *abend***.
- Euel**, *adv.* ill, B 1897. See **Yuel**.

Euene, *adj.* even, E 811. A. S. *efern*, *æfen*, equal, Mæso-Goth. *ibns*.

Euerich, *adj.* every one, E 1017.

Euerichon, every one, B 1164; **Euerichon**, 4009; **Euerichoon**, B 58, 3089; *with pl. sb.* 3277.

Euermo, *adv.* evermore, continually, B 1744, 4005; for **euermo** = continually, E 754; **Euermore**, F 124.

Exametron, s. a hexameter, B 3169. Gk. *ἐξαμετρον*, neuter of *ἐξαμετρος*, a six-foot verse; from *ἐξ*, six, and *μετρον*, a metre, measure.

Excellente, *adj.* excellent, F 145. F. *excellent*, Lat. *excellentem*.

Expert, *adj.* experienced, B 4. F. *expert*, Lat. *expertus*.

Expoune, *v.* to expound, explain, B 3398; **Expounde**, 3940; *pl. s.* Expounded, 3399; **Expowned**, 3346. O. F. *espondre*, to expose, Lat. *exponere*.

Ey, *interj.* ch! E 2419. Cf. G. *ei*.

Eyleth, *pr. s.* ails, B 1171, 1975; *pl. s. impers.* Eyed, ailed, F 501. A. S. *eglian*, to feel pain, *eglan*, to give pain, *egl*, trouble; Mæso-Goth. *aglo*, tribulation, *aglus*, troublesome; cf. Goth. *agis*, E. *awe*.

F.

Face, *s.* face; a technical term in astrology, signifying the third part of a sign (of the zodiac); a part of the zodiac ten degrees in extent, F 50. See the note.

Fader, *gen. sing.* father's, B 1178, 3121, 3127; **fader day**, father's day, father's time, 3374, E 1136; *we also find* **Fadres**, B 3534, 3630, E 809; *pl.* **Fadres**, fathers, ancestors, E 61; parents, originators, B 129. A. S. *fæder* (*gen. fæder*) G. *vater*, Lat. *pater*, Sanskr.

pitri, a father, guardian; from *pâ*, to guard, nourish.

Faille, *v.* to fail, B 3955. F. *faillir*, Lat. *fallere*.

Faire, *adj. def. as sb.* the fair part, F 518; *voc. case* **Faire**, 485. A. S. *fægr*, Mæso-Goth. *fagrs*, fair; cf. Gk. *πηγός*, well-fastened, strong, from *πηνυμι*, I fasten; cf. Goth. *fahan*, to seize.

Fairnesse, *s.* fairness, beauty, E 384. A. S. *fægernes*.

Fairye, *s.* fairyland, B 1992, 2004, F 96; fairy contrivance, magic, F 201. F. *féerie*, O. F. *faerie*, enchantment; F. *fée*, Ital. *fata*, a fairy, from Low Lat. *fata*, a witch, who presides over fate; Lat. *fatum*, destiny.

Falle, *v.* to fall, happen, light, E 126; to suit, E 259; **Fallen**, to happen, F 134; *pp.* **Falle**, fallen, B 3196, 3268; happened, E 938; **Fallen**, accidentally placed, F. 684. A. S. *feallan*.

Fals, *adj.* false, B 74; *def.* False, 3727. F. *faux*, O. F. *fals*, Lat. *falsus*.

Falsed, *pp.* falsified, broken (faith), F 627.

Fame, *s.* good report, E 418. F. *fame*, Lat. *fama*.

Fantasyes, *s. pl.* fancies, F 205. F. *fantaisie*, Gk. *φαντασία*, from *φαίνω*, to appear; whence also *phantom*, *phantasm*. *Fancy* is a doublet of *phantasy*.

Fare, *v.* to fare, get on, F 488; *i p. s. pr.* **Fare**, I am, B 1676; *pr. s.* **Fareth**, it fares, it is, E 1217; *pp.* **Fare**, fared, gone, E 896; *imp. s.* **Far wel**, farewell, B 116, 3631, E 555. A. S. *faran*, to go, proceed, fare, Du. *varen*, G. *fahren*, to travel; cf. Gk. *πορεύω*, I carry, *πορεύομαι*, I travel; Gk. *νέπος*, E. *ferry*.

Faste, *adv.* fast, closely, E 598; quickly, B 2077; **Faste by**, close

- at hand, B 3116; *adv. comp.*
Faster, closer, 3722. A.S. *fæst*,
fast, firm; *fæste*, firmly, also
quickly.
- Faucon, s. a falcon, F 411, 424,
&c. F. *faucōn*, Lat. *falconem*.
- Faught, *pt. s.* fought, B 3519.
- Favour, s. favour, B 3914. F.
faveur, Lat. *favorem*.
- Fayn, *adv.* gladly, willingly, B
41, 3283; wolde fayn = would
fain, would be glad to, E 696.
A.S. *fagn*, fain, glad, Icel. *feginna*.
- Fayre, *adj.* fair, B 69.
- Fecche, *v.* to fetch, B 1857;
Fecchen, E 276. See Fette.
- Feeld, s. field, in an heraldic sense,
B 3573; *dat.* Felde, field, plain,
3197. A.S. *feld*; *dat.* *felde*.
- Feend, s. the fiend, F 522; a
fiend, B 3654. The Mæso-Goth.
fijan, to hate, has a pres. part.
fijands, used in the sense of an
enemy; so A.S. *feōn*, to hate,
feōnd, a fiend.
- Feet, s. performance, E 429. F.
fait, Lat. *factum*. Thus *feat* is
an older doublet of *fact*.
- Fel, *adj.* fell, cruel, terrible, B
2019; *pl.* Felle, 3290. A.S. *fell*,
cruel; O.F. *fel*, cruel (Roquefort).
Cf. Low Lat. *fello*, *felo*, a traitor,
rebel; whence E. *felon*.
- Felaw, s. fellow, companion, B
1715, 2135; *pl.* Felawes, B
1629, 3356, E 282. Icel. *filagi*,
a companion; from *fel*, cattle,
property, and *lagi*, law, society;
applied to one who possesses
property in partnership with
others.
- Felde, s. *dat.* field, B 3197. See
Feeld.
- Fele, *adj. pl.* many, E 917. A.S.
fela, G. *viel*, Du. *veel*, Gk. *πολύς*.
Felle. See Fel.
- Felte, 1 *p. s. pt.* felt, F 566.
- Fer, *adj. far*, B 1908, 3157; *adv.*
1781, 3872. A.S. *feorr*.
- Ferde, *pt. s.* fared, i.e. behaved,
E 1065, F. 461, 621. See Fare.
- Fere, s. *dat.* fear, B 3369, 3394,
3728. A.S. *fær*, *dat.* *fære*, fear,
danger; cf. G. *gefahr*, danger.
- Ferforth, *adv.* far forward; so
ferforth = to such a degree, F 567;
as ferforth as = as far as, B 19.
- Ferme, *adj.* firm, E 663. F. *ferme*,
Lat. *firmus*.
- Fern, *adv.* long ago; so fern = so
long ago, F 256. A.S. *fyrn*,
O.H.G. *firni*, old. Cf. prov. G.
firner wein, last year's wine. The
root appears also in the Greek
πέρων, as in *ἡ πέρων κομωδία*,
last year's comedy (Curtius).
- Fern, s. fern, ferns, F 255. A.S.
fearn.
- Fern-asshen, s. *pl.* fern-ashes,
ashes produced by burning ferns,
F 254.
- Ferther, *adj.* further, B 1686;
adv. E 712.
- Feste, s. feast, festival, E 191, F
61, 113. F. *fête*, O.F. *feste*, Lat.
feſta, *pl.* of *festum*.
- Festeyinge, *pres. part.* feasting,
entertaining, F 345. F. *festoyer*,
O.F. *festier*, to feast.
- Festlich, *adj.* festive, fond of
feasts, F 281.
- Fette, *pt. s.* fetched, E 301; *pl.*
Fette, B 2041; *pp.* Fet, F 276.
A.S. *feccan*, to fetch; *pt. t.* *ic*
feahte, *pp.* *gefetod*.
- Fetheres, s. *pl.* feathers, B 3365.
A.S. *feðer*, cognate with Lat.
penna (whence E. *pen*), and Gk.
πέρομα, I fly, Sanskr. *patra*, a
bird's wing.
- Fettred, *pt. s.* fettered, B 3547.
A.S. *feter*, Icel. *fjöttur*, G. *fessel*,
a fetter; cf. Lat. *com-pes*.
- Fey, s. faith, E 9, 1032. F. *foi*,
O.F. *foi*, *feid*, Lat. *fidem*.
- Feyne, *v.* to feign, F 510; *pp.*
Feyned, pretended, 524. F.
feindre, Lat. *ingere*.

- Feyning**, *s.* pretending, cajolery, F 556.
- Feynting**, *s.* fainting, failing, E 970. Orig. pp. of F. *feindre*, to feign.
- Fieble**, *adj.* feeble, weak, E 1198. F. *faible*, O.F. *foible*, *foible*, Ital. *fiavole*, feeble. Derived from Lat. *febilis*, lamentable.
- Fiers**, *adj.* fierce, B 1970. Roquefort gives O.F. '*fers*, *fier*, *hautain*, *sévère*;' it seems to be from Lat. nom. *ferus*, not from Lat. acc. *ferocem*.
- Figure**, *s.* shape, i.e. man's shape or form, B 3412; *pl.* Figures, figures of speech, E 16. F. *figure*, Lat. *figura*.
- Fil**, *pt. s.* fell, occurred, happened, B 1865, 1962, 3275, E 449, 718; as far as reason fil=as far as reason extended, F 570; *pt. pl.* Fille, fell, F 238; Fillen, fell, B 3183, 3620. A.S. *feallan*, to fall; *pt. t. ic feol*, pp. *gefeallen*.
- Fingres**, *s. pl.* fingers, E 380. A.S. *finger*.
- Firste**, *adj. used as a sb.*; my firste=my first narration, F 75.
- Fish**, *s.* the sign Pisces, F 273. See note. A.S. *fisc*, Lat. *piscis*; thus *fishes* and *piscines* are the same word.
- Fit**, *s.* a 'fyt' or 'passus,' a portion of a song, B 2078. A.S. *fit*, a song.
- Flambes**, *s. pl.* flames, B 3353. F. *flamme*, O.F. *flambe*, Lat. *flamma*.
- Flee**, *v.* to fly, F 502; Fleen, 122; *pr. pl.* Fleen, flee, B 121; *pr. s.* Fleeth, flies, E 119, F 149; *pt. s.* Fledde, fled, avoided, B 3445, 3874; Fley, fled, 3879. A.S. *fledn*, to flee; *fleogan*, to fly.
- Flokmele**, *adv.* in a flock, in a great number, E 86. A.S. *floc*, a flock; *mæl*, a portion; hence dat. *pl.* as adv. *mælum*, in parts, and the compound *flocmælum*, by divisions or companies.
- Flood**, *s.* flood, flowing of the sea, F 259. A.S. *flód*, Mæso-Goth. *flodus*.
- Flour**, *s.* flower, B 2091, 3287, 3687; choice, pattern, E 919. F. *fleur*, Lat. *florem*.
- Floure**, *pr. s. subj.* flower, flourish, E 120.
- Folweth**, *pr. s.* follows, B 3327, *imp. pl.* follow, imitate, E 1189. A.S. *folgian*, *fylgian*, Icel. *fylgja*, G. *folgen*.
- Folye**, *s.* folly, E 236. F. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*, mad.
- Fond**, *pt. s.* found, E 457; Foond, B 1991, 3733; *pt. pl.* Fonde, B 3259; *pt. s. subj.* Fonde, 3521.
- Fonde**, *v.* to endeavour, B 2080; to attempt, try, E 283. A.S. *fandian*, to try, tempt, search out; connected with *findan*, to find.
- Foo**, *s.* foe, enemy, B 1748, 3415, F 136; *pl.* Foon, foes, B 3896; Foos, B 3219, 3519. A.S. *fih*, a foe; *pl. fû*; from the same root as *fiend*. See *Feend*.
- Fool**, *s.* a fool, employed to make sport, B 3271. F. *fol*, *fou*.
- Fool-hardy**, *adj.* foolishly bold, B 3106.
- Foo-men**, *s. pl.* foes, B 3255, 3507.
- Foon**, **Foos**. See **Foo**.
- Foond**. See **Fond**.
- For**, *conj.* because, B 1705, F 74; in order that, F 102; *prep.* as regards, with respect to, B 13, E 474; on account of, B 3321; against, 2052; for me=by my means, F 357. A.S. *for*.
- Forage**, *s.* forage, food, B 1973. F. *fourrage*, O.F. *fourage*, from O.F. *forre*, fodder, Low Lat. *fodrum*, fodder; from a Teutonic source; cf. O.H.G. *fuotar*, E.

- fodder*; which from the root of Mæso-Goth. *fodjan*, to feed; cf. E. *food*. To *forage* is therefore to search for *fodder* and *food*.
- Forbede**, *imp.* s. 3 p. may he forbid; god forbede = God forbid, E 136, 1076; *pt.* s. Forbad, forbade, 570. A.S. *forbeðdan*, Mæso-Goth. *faurbiudan*.
- Forby**, *adv.* past, B 1759, 1792. Cf. Dan. *forbi*, past, gone; G. *vorbei*.
- Fordrye**, *adj.* very dry, exceedingly dry, withered up, F 409. Cf. A.S. *fordrigan*, to dry up, parch.
- Forfered**, *pp.* exceedingly afraid; forfered, very afraid for, F 527. The prefix *for-* is the A.S. *for-*, G. *ver-*, Mæso-Goth. *fra-*, or sometimes *faur-*, as in *faurbiudan*, to forbid.
- Forgeten**, *pp.* forgotten, E 469. A.S. *forgitan*, to forget, *pp.* *forgeten*, G. *vergessen*.
- Forgoon**, *v.* to forgo (commonly misspelt forego), E 171. A.S. *forgān*, to forgo, pass by, Mæso-Goth. *faurgaggan*, to pass by; different from Mæso-Goth. *faurragaggan*, to go before, which might be represented by *forego*, as, indeed, it is in the phrase 'a foregone conclusion,' Othello, iii. 3. 428; cf. G. *vergehen* and *vorgehen*.
- Forlete**, *v.* to leave, yield up, B 1848. A.S. *forlētan*, to let go; G. *verlassen*, to leave.
- Fors**, s. force, matter; no fors = no matter, E 1092, 2430. F. *force*, Low Lat. *fortia*, strength; from *fortis*, strength. 'I gyue no force, I care nat for a thyng, *Il ne men chault*!'; Palsgrave's French Dict.
- Forsake**, *v.* to forsake, leave, B 3431. A.S. *forsacan*.
- Forth**, *adv.* forth, F 605; *used* as *v.* = go forth, F 604. A.S. *forð*.
- Forthermore**, *adv.* furthermore, moreover, E 169.
- Forward**, s. an agreement, B 34, 1167; promise, 40. A.S. *foreweard*, an agreement; from *fore*, before, and *weard*, a ward, or guard; not connected with *word*.
- Foryelde**, *v.* to requite, yield in return, E 831. A.S. *forgyldan*, to recompense; from *gyldan*, to pay, to yield; cf. Mæso-Goth. *fragildan*, G. *vergeltten*.
- Foryetful**, *adj.* forgetful, E 472. The A.S. form is *forgitol*.
- Foryiue**, *v.* to forgive, E 526. A.S. *forgisfan*, Mæso-Goth. *fragib-an*, G. *vergeben*.
- Fostred**, *pt.* s. nurtured, kept, E 222; *pp.* E 1043, F 500. A.S. *fusterian*, to nourish, *fuster*, food; from the same root as *food* and *fodder*. See *Forage*.
- Fote**, s. a foot; *on fote*, on foot, F 390. A.S. *fūt*, G. *fuss*; Lat. *acc. pedem*, Gk. *acc. podā*, Sanskr. *pad*.
- Foul**, *adj.* ugly, E 1209; Foul, poor, wretched, B 4003; Foul, *adj.* as *sb.* foul weather, F 121. A.S. *fūl*, Mæso-Goth. *fūls*, foul.
- Foul**, s. bird, F 149, 435; *fl.* Foul, 53, 398. A.S. *fugel*, G. *vögel*.
- Founde**, *pp.* found, E 146; Founden, 520.
- Fourneys**, s. a furnace, B 3353. F. *fournaise*, Lat. *fornacem*.
- Foxes**, s. *pl.* foxes, B 3221; *gen.* *pl.* 3223. A.S. *fox*, G. *fuchs*.
- Frankelēyn**, s. franklin, F 675.
- Fraunchyse**, s. liberality, B 3854. F. *franchise*, freedom, *franc*, free.
- Frayneth**, *pr.* s. prays, beseeches, B 1790. A.S. *fregnan*, Icel. *fregna*, Mæso-Goth. *frainnan*, to ask; cf. G. *fragen*, Lat. *precari*.
- Freedom**, s. liberality, B 3832.
- Free**, *adj.* liberal, bounteous, B 1854; Fre, profuse, E 1209; .

- Free, noble; B 1911. A.S. *freb*, G. *frei*.
 Frely, *adv.* freely, E 352.
 Freletee, *s.* frailty, E 1160. F. *frêle*, frail, fragile. *Frailty* is a doublet of *fragility*, from Lat. *fragilitatem*.
 Fremde, *adj.* foreign, F 429. A.S. *fremed*, foreign, Mæso-Goth. *framatheis*, G. *fremde*, strange.
 Frendes, *s. pl.* friends, B 121. A.S. *freond*, Mæso-Goth. *frijonds*, a loving one, from Goth. *frijon*, to love, Sanskr. *prī*, to love.
 Freres, *s. pl.* friars, E 12. F. *frère*, Lat. *fratrem*.
 Frete, *v.* to eat up, devour, B 3294. A.S. *fretan*, G. *fressen*, Mæso-Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour; lit. to *for-eat*, eat up.
 Fro, *prep.* from, B 24, 121, F 464. A.S. *fra*.
 Fruyt, *s.* fruit, i.e. result, F 74. F. *fruit*, Lat. *fructus*.
 Ful, *adj.* full, B 86; *adv.* very, B 3506, F 52; Ful many, very many, F 128. A.S. *full*, G. *voll*.
 Fulld, *pp.* fulfilled, E 596; filled full, B 3713.
 Fulliche, *adv.* fully, E 706.
 Fulsomnesse, *s.* satiety, profuseness, F 405.
 Fumositee, *s.* fumosity, i.e. the fumes of drink, F 358. From Lat. *fumus*, smoke, fume.
 Furial, *adj.* tormenting, F 448. Lat. *furialis*, furious.
 Furlong, *s.* a furlong; furlong wey = a distance of a furlong, i.e. a short time, E 516. A.S. *furh*, a furrow; it means *furrow-long*, the length of a furrow.
 Fy, *interj.* fie! F 686. Welsh *ffi*; cf. G. *pfui*.
 Fyf, *num.* five, B 3602. A.S. *fif*, Mæso-Goth. *fimsf*, G. *fünf*, Lat. *quinque*, Gk. *πέντε*, *πέμπε*, Sanskr. *pañchan*.
 Fyn, *s.* end, purpose, result, B 3348, 3884. F. *fin*, Lat. *finis*.
 Fynally, *adv.* finally, at last, F 576.
 Fyne, *adj. pl.* fine, good, F 640. F. *fin*, G. *fein*.
 Fyr, *s.* fire, B 3734. A.S. *fýr*, G. *feuer*, Gk. *πῦρ*.
 Fyue, *num.* five, B 12. See Fyf.

G.

- Galle, *s.* gall, B 3537. A.S. *gealla*, Lat. *fel*, Gk. *χολή*.
 Galoche, *s.* a shoe, F 555. F. *galoche*, Low Lat. *calopedia*, suggested by Gk. *καλοπέδιλα*, a wooden shoe; properly a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs, a clog; from *κάλον*, a log, *πέδιλον*, a clog, fetter.
 Galping, *pres. part.* gaping, F 350; Galpinge, 354.
 Galwes, *s. pl.* gallows, B 3924, 3941. A.S. *gealga*, Icel. *gálgi*.
 Game, *s.* sport, E 609; joke, 733; amusement, merriment, jest, B 2030, 3740, 3981. A.S. *gamen*, Icel. *gaman*, a game, sport.
 Gan, *pt. s.* began, B 2330: as *aux.* = did, B 14, E 392, 679; *pl.* Gonne, did, E 1103. A.S. *onginnan*, *pt. t. ic ongan*; the simple vb. not being used.
 Gape, *v.* to gape, gasp, B 3924. A.S. *geápan*, to open wide, from *geáp*, wide, spacious, Icel. *gap*, a gap; Du. *gape*, to yawn.
 Gardin, *s.* a garden, B 3732. F. *jardin*, O.F. *gardin*, Low Lat. *gardinum*, from O. H. G. *gartin*, gen. case of O. H. G. *gart*, a yard. • Cf. E. *yard*, G. *garten*.
 Gat, *pt. s.* got, obtained, F 654.
 Gauren, *v.* to gaze, stare, F 190; *pr. s.* Gaureth, gazes, stares, B 3559. Apparently *gaure* is a

- variation of gaze; but cf. O.F. *garer*, *guarer*, to watch; from O.H.G. *waron*, to guard.
- Gayler, *s.* a gaoler, B 3615. F. *geôle*, a gaol, O.F. *gaiole*, from Lat. *caueola*, dimin. of *cauea*, a cage.
- Gazed, *pt.* *s.* gazed, E 1003. Apparently from the same root as Mæso-Goth. *us-gaisjan*, to terrify, *usgeisnan*.
- Geaunt, *s.* a giant, B 1997, 3298. F. *géant*, Lat. *gigantem*.
- Gemmes, *s.* *pl.* gems, precious stones, E 254, 779. F. *gemme*, Lat. *gemma*.
- Gent, *adj.* gentle, noble, B 1905. F. *gent*, comely; Lat. *genius*, well-born.
- Gentil, *adj.* gentle, worthy, B 1627, F 452; excellent, B 3123; compassionate, F 483; *pl.* as *sb.* Gentils, gentry, people of rank, E 480. F. *gentil*, Lat. *gentilis*.
- Gentillesse, *s.* nobleness, B 3441, F 483, 505; nobility, B 3854; worth, E 96; slenderness, symmetry, F 426; delicate nurture, E 593.
- Gentilleste, *adv.* noblest, E 72.
- Gentilly, *adv.* in a frank or noble manner, frankly, F 674.
- Gere, *s.* gear, clothing, E 372. A.S. *gearwa*, clothing, preparation, *gearo*, ready, *yare*.
- Gesse, *i p. s. pr.* I suppose, B 3435, 3960, E 469, F 609. Du. *gissen*, to conjecture; cf. Icel. *gizka*, to guess.
- Gest, *s.* a guest, E 338; *pl.* Gestes, 339. A.S. *gæst*, a guest, Lat. *hostis*, a stranger.
- Geste, *s.* a tale (told in the manner of the gestours), a stock story; in *geste*=like the common stock stories, B 2123; *pl.* Gestes, stories, F 211. O.F. *geste*, a tale, Lat. *gestum*; Lat. *pl. gesta*, doings.
- Gestours, *s. pl.* story-tellers, B 2036. See above.
- Gete, *v.* to get (*gerund*), E 1210; 2 *p. pl. pr.* ye get, F 343; 2 *p. s. pr.* Getest, obtainest, B 1669; *pp.* Geten; han geten hem=to have acquired for themselves, F 56. A.S. *gitan*, Icel. *geta*.
- Gilte, *adj. pl.* gilt, B 3554.
- Gin, *s.* a contrivance, F 128, 332. Said to be a shortened form of *F. engin*, a machine. See *Engyn*.
- Gingebreed, *s.* gingerbread, B 2044.
- Girdel, *s.* a girdle, B 1921. A.S. *gyrdels*, Icel. *gyrðill*, G. *gürtel*; A.S. *gyrdan*, Icel. *gyrða*, to gird.
- Girden, *v.* to strike, B 3736. Properly to switch; from A.S. *gerd*, a yard, a rod, a switch; cf. G. *gerle*, a switch; Mæso-Goth. *gazds*, a sting, which occurs in 1 Cor. xv. 55.
- Glade, *v.* to make glad, comfort, cheer, B 4001, E 1174; *pr. s.* Gladeth, pleases, cheers, E 1107, F 609; *imp. s. 3 p.* Glade, may he comfort, E 822. Cf. A.S. *gladian*, to be glad; from *glad*, glad.
- Gladly, *adv.* willingly, F 224; that been gladly wyse=that wish to be thought wise, 376.
- Gladsom, *adj.* pleasant, B 3968.
- Glas, *s.* glass, F 254. A.S. *glas*, Icel. *gler*.
- Glede, *s.* a burning coal, B 111, 3574; coloured as the glede=of a bright red colour. A.S. *gléd*, Icel. *glöð*, a burning coal; from A.S. *glōwan*, Icel. *glóa*, to glow.
- Glee, *s.* entertainment, B 2030. A.S. *gleb*, joy, mirth, glee, music, song.
- ‘Tobal [*Tubal*] thair brothir first vnderfang Musyk, that es the sonne of sang;

- Organis, harpe, and other *gleu*,
He *dsou* thaim ut of music neu.
Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, G 1519.
- Gllood, *pt. s.* glided, went quickly,
B 2094, F 393. A.S. *glidan*,
to glide; *pt. t. ic* *glád*.
- Glose, *s.* glosing, comment, F 166.
F. *glose*, a gloss, from Lat. *glossa*,
Gk. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; also a
language; also, a word needing
explanation; hence, an explana-
tion.
- Glose, *v.* to flatter, B 3330;
Glosen, to comment upon, 1180.
- Glyde, *v.* to glide; *vp* glyde = to
rise up gradually, F 373; *pt. s.*
Glood, *q. v.*
- Gnow, *pt. s.* gnawed, B 3638.
A.S. *gnagan*, to gnaw; *pt. t. ic*
gnóh.
- Goddes, *gen. sing.* God's, B 1166,
1169, 1175.
- Gold-thred, *s.* gold thread, golden
twine, B 3665.
- Gon, *v.* to go, proceed, F 200, 327;
Goon, E 847; 2 *p. s. pr.* Goost,
goest, walkest about, B 3123;
pr. pl. Goon, go, proceed, E 898;
pp. Goon, gone, B 17, E 774;
goon is many a yere = many a
year ago, B 132. A.S. *gán*, also
gangan; G. *gehen*, Mæso-Goth.
gaggan (pronounced *gangan*).
- Gonne, *pt. pl.* did; *gonne arace* =
did tear away, removed, E 1103.
See *Gan*.
- Goode, *adj. voc.* good, E 852;
nom. def. B 3084. A.S. *gód*,
Icel. *góðr*, G. *gut*.
- Goodly, *adj.* good, proper, pleas-
ing, right, B 3969; good-looking,
portly, 4010. A.S. *gódlic*.
- Goon, Goost. See *Gon*.
- Goost, *s.* a ghost, B 3124; spirit,
E 926, 972; the Holy Ghost, B
1660; *yaf vp* the goost = died,
1862. A.S. *gást*, G. *geist*, the
breath, a spirit.
- Goshawk, *s.* goshawk, B 1928.
- A.S. *gós*, a goose; *góshafoc*, a
goosehawk, a hawk used to chase
wild geese; cf. *gos-ling*.
- Gospel, *s.* gospel; *here*, a text from
a gospel, B 1180. A.S. *godspell*,
at first from *gód*, good, *spell*, a
story, as a translation of the Gk.
εὐαγγέλιον; but afterwards a life
of Christ, lit. the story of God, as
appears from O. H. G. *gotspel* and
Icel. *guðspjall*.
- Gossomer, *s.* gossamer, F 259.
- Goth, *pr. s.* goes, B 1698, F 392;
imp. pl. Goth. E 568; Gooth, B
3384. See *Gon*.
- Gouernaille, *s.* management, mas-
tery, E 1192. Properly it means
the steering, management of the
helm; from F. *gouvernail*, Lat.
gubernaculum, the helm of a ship.
- Gouernance, *s.* providence, E
1161; arrangement, plan, 994;
Gouernaunce, control, E 23;
sovereignty, B 3541; his *gouern-
aunce* = the way to manage him,
F 311.
- Gouerne, *v.* govern, control, B
3587; *imp. pl.* Gouerneth, ar-
range, E 322. F. *gouverner*, Lat.
gubernare.
- Gouernour, *s.* governor, master,
principal, B 3130. F. *gouverneur*,
Lat. *gubernatorem*.
- Grace, *s.* favour, kindness, F 458;
Gras, grace, B 2021; of grace,
out of favour, in kindness, F
161. F. *grâce*, Lat. *gratia*.
- Grammere, *s.* grammar, B 1726.
F. *grammaire*, Low Lat. *gram-
maria*; from Low Lat. *gramma*,
Gk. *γράμμα*, a letter; *γράφειν*,
to write.
- Gras, *s.* grace, B 2021. See
Grace.
- Gras, *s.* grass, F 153. A.S. *gærs*,
gras, Icel. *gras*, G. *gras*.
- Graue, *v.* to bury, E 681. A.S.
grafan, to dig; Icel. *grafa*, G.
graben.

- Graunt mercy, *interj.* many thanks, E 1089. F. *grand merci*.
- Graunten, *v.* to grant, fix, name, E 179; *pt. s.* Graunted, 183; *imp. s.* 3 *p.* Graunte, may he graunt, 842. O.F. *graanter*, to grant, later form of O.F. *craanter*, to caution; the latter is from the Lat. *credere*, through a form *credentare*. The change of initial may have been due to confusion with O.F. *garantir*, to warrant.
- Grayn, *s.* dye; in grayn= in dye, i.e. dyed of a fast colour, B 1917. See Greyn.
- Gree, *s.* gratitude, good part, E 1151. F. *gré*, inclination, from Lat. *gratus*, pleasing.
- Greet, *adj.* great, B 3403. See Grete.
- Grene, *adj. def.* green, E 120; of a green colour, F 646; as *sb.* greenery, greenness, F 54. A.S. *grene*, Icel. *grønn*.
- Grete, *adj.* great, F 463; *def.* Grete, B 1181; *voc.* Grete, B 1797; *pl.* Grete, E 382. See Greet.
- Grette, *pt. s.* greeted, E 952. A.S. *grétan*, *pt. t. ic* grette.
- Gretter, *adj. comp.* greater, E 1126.
- Greunaunce, *s.* grievance, hardship, B 3703. O.F. *grevance*, pain, hardship, *greuer*, to grieve, weigh down, from Lat. *gravis*, heavy.
- Greue, *v.* to grieve, vex, B 1638; *pr. s. impers.* Greueth, it vexes, it grieves, E 647. F. *greuer*, Lat. *gravare*, to weigh down.
- Greyn, *s.* a grain, B 1852, 1855; in greyn= in grain, i.e. of a fast colour, F 511. F. *graine*, Low Lat. *grana*, Lat. *granum*.
- Grisly, *adj.* terrible, B 3299. A.S. *gryslíc*, grisly, horrible; *ágrísan*, to shudder at; cf. G. *grausig*, terrible, *grausen*, to shudder. Distinct from *grizzly*, grayish.
- Gronte, *pt. s.* groaned, B 3899. A.S. *gránan*, to groan; *pt. t. ic* gránede.
- Grucche, *v.* to murmur, E 170; grucche it = to murmur at it, 354; O.F. *groucher*, *grocer*, to murmur.
- Gruf, *adv.* grovellingly, all along, flat down, B 1865. Cf. Icel. phrase *á grífu*, said of one who lies grovelling, or who lies face downwards; from *grífa*, to cower, crouch down.
- Gyde, *v.* to guide, lead, E 776.
- Gyden, to guide, B 1670; *imp. pl.* Gydeh, guide, direct, 1677. O.F. *guider*, another form of *guier*. See Gye.
- Gye, *v.* to guide, rule, B 3587, E 75. O.F. *guier*, to guide, Ital. *guidare*; Old Saxon *wítan*, to observe, O.H.G. *wizan*, to observe.
- Gyse, *s.* guise, wise, way, manner, F 332, 540. F. *guise*, from O. H. G. *wise*, G. *weise*, a manner, cognate with E. *wise*, from A.S. *wiss*.

H.

- Habergeoun, *s.* a habergeon, hauberk, B 2051. O.F. *haubergon*, *hauberjon*, a small hauberk; dimin. of *hauberc* or *halberc*, from O. H. G. *halsberc*, the same as A.S. *healsbeorga*, lit. a neck-defence, from *heals* (G. *hals*), the neck, and *beorgan* (G. *bergen*), to hide, protect. The ending *-on* should rather signify augmentation, as in the common Ital. *-one*, and in E. *balloon*, an augmentative of *ball*.
- Habounde, *v.* to abound, B 3928. F. *abonder*, O.F. *habonder*, Low Lat. *habundare*, written *f-* *habundare*.

- Habundance**, *s.* abundance, plenty, E 203. •
- Habundant**, *adj.* abundant, E 59.
- Hadde**, *pt.* *s.* had, possessed, E 438, F 29, 32; took, E 303; *pt. pl.* Hadden, had, kept, E 201; I hadde leuer=I would rather, B 3083.
- Halle**, *gen. sing.* of the hall; halle dore=door of the hall, F 80; *dat.* Halle, 86. A.S. *heall*, a hall, a fem. sb.; *gen.* *healle*.
- Halp**, *pt.* *s.* helped, B 3236. A.S. *helpan*, *pt. t. ic* *healp*, pp. *holpen*.
- Hals**, *s.* neck, B 73. A.S. *heals*, G. *hals*, Icel. *hals*.
- Halse**, 1 *p. s. pr.* I conjure, B 1835. See note. The proper meaning of A.S. *healsian* is to clasp round the neck (A.S. *heals*), and thence to beseech, supplicate; but the word seems to have been influenced by the Icel. *heill*, omen, good luck, *heilla*, to enchant.
- Halt**, *pr. s.* holdeth, F 61.
- Han**, *v.* to have, B 1176, F 56; *pr. pl.* Han, have, E 188, 381.
- Handle**, *v.* to handle, touch, E 376. A.S. *handlian*.
- Hap**, *s.* good fortune, luck, B 3928. Welsh *hap*, luck, Icel. *happ*, luck, chance.
- Happeth**, *pr. s.* chances, F 592. See above.
- Harde**, *adj. def.* hard, cruel, F 499. A.S. *heard*, Icel. *harðr*, G. *hart*.
- Hardily**, *adv.* boldly, without doubting, without question, E 25.
- Hardinesse**, *s.* boldness, B 3210, 3440, E 93.
- Harding**, *s.* hardening, tempering, F 243. A.S. *heardian*, to harden.
- Hardy**, *adj.* bold, sturdy, F 19. F. *hardi*, from M.H.G. *herten*, O.H.G. *hartjan*, to make strong, from *adj. hart*, strong = E. *hard*.
- Hare**, *sb.* a hare, B 1886, 1946. A.S. *hara*, G. *hase*.
- Harme**, *s.* harm, injury, suffering (*dative*), F 632. A.S. *hearm*, Icel. *harmr*.
- Harpe**, *s.* harp (*dat.*), B 2005. Icel. *harpa*.
- Hastif**, *adj.* hasty, E 349. O.F. *hastif*, from *haste*, F. *hâte*; of Germ. origin; cf. G. *hast*, haste.
- Hastily**, *adv.* soon, F 471; Hastilich, quickly, E 911.
- Hatede**, *pt. s.* hated, E 731. A.S. *hatian*, Icel. *hata*, G. *hassen*.
- Hauberck**, *s.* a hauberck, B 2053. See Habergeoun.
- Haue**, *v.* to have, B 114; *imp. s.* Haue, hold, consider, F 7; receive, E 567; 3 *p. pl.* Haue, let him have, B 3915; 2 *p. pl.* Haue ye, may ye have, B 33; *imp. pl.* Haueth, hold, F 700.
- Hauk**, *s.* a hawk, F 446; *gen.* Haukes, 631. A.S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*, G. *habicht*, Welsh *hebog*.
- Hauke**, *v.* to hawk, E 81.
- Haukyng**, *s.* hawking; an haukyng, = a-hawking; lit. *on* hawking, B 1927.
- Haunt**, *s.* abode, B 2001. F. *hanter*, to haunt.
- Hawe**, *s.* a hawk; with hawe bake, with baked haws, with coarse fare, B 95. See note. A.S. *haga*, a hawk, a hedge.
- Hede**, *s.* care, heed, B 3577, F 612. A.S. *hēdan*, to take care of.
- Heed**, *s.* a head, B 2060, 2073, F 411, 643; *pl.* Heedes, F 203, 358; Heuedes, B 2032; maugre thyn heed=in spite of thy head, in spite of all thou canst do, B 104. Contracted from E.E. *heued*, A.S. *heafod*; cf. Icel. *höfuð*, • Mæso-Goth. *haubith*, O.H.G. *houbit*, G. *haupt*, Lat. *caput*, Gk. κεφαλή; cf. Sanskr. *kapāla*, a skull (Curtius).
- Heeld**, 1 *p. s. pt.* held, considered,

- E 818; *pt.* s. Heeld, held, B 1760, 3374; possessed, 3518; *pl.* Helde, held, B 3506; considered, E 426. A.S. *healdan*, *pt. t. ic* heold.
- Heep, *s.* a heap, i.e. a great number, quantity, B 1687, E 2429. A.S. *heip*; note the use of the G. *hanfe*, a heap, a great number, a throng.
- Heer, *adv.* here, B 1177, 1180, E 36. A.S. *hēr*.
- Heer-*vp-on*, *adv.* hereupon, hereon, E 190.
- Heigh, *adj.* high, lofty, B 3192. See Hy.
- Heir, *s.* heir, B 3833; *pl.* Heires, 3534. O.F. *heir*, *hoir*, Lat. *hæres*.
- Hele, *v.* to heal, F 240, 471; Helen (*gerund*), 641. A.S. *hælan*, to make whole; from *hæl*, whole; cf. Icel. *heill*, hale.
- Helde. See Heeld.
- Helle, *s.* (*dativc*), hell, B 3292. A.S. *hell*, *gen.* and *dat.* *helle*.
- Helmed, *pp.* provided with a helmet, B 3560. A.S. *helm*, a helmet; *lit.* a covering, from *helan*, to cover.
- Help, *s.* help, F 459. A.S. *help*, Icel. *hjálp*, G. *hülfe*.
- Hem, *pron. pl. acc.* them, B 51, 52, 56, &c.; *dat.* E 614, &c. A.S. *him*, *dat. pl.* of *he*.
- Heng, *pt. s.* (*transitive*), hung, B 1824. A.S. *hón*, to hang; *pt. t. ic* heng, *pp.* hangen.
- Hennes forth, *adv.* henceforth, F 658. The A.S. form is *heonan-forð*.
- Hente, *pt. s.* seized, caught, B 1760, 3895; seized, took forcibly, E 534; took in hunting, B 3449; *pp.* Hent, seized, E 676. A.S. *hentan*, to seize; the Mosso-Goth. has the compound verb *fra-hinthan*, to take captive; cf. E. *hand*, *hunt*.
- Her, *pron. poss.* their, B 3284, 3390, 3536, E 185. A.S. *heora*, *gen. pl.* of *he*.
- Herbergage, *s.* lodging, abode, E 201. O.F. *herberage*, *herbergage*, lodging (Roquefort); from *herberge* (F. *auberge*), a lodging; O.H.G. *heriberga*, cognate with Icel. *herbergi*, a station where an army rests on its march; Icel. *herr*, an army, *bergi*, a shelter; the modern spelling of *herbergi* is *harbour*.
- Herbes, *s. pl.* herbs, E 226, F 470, 640. F. *herbe*, Lat. *herba*.
- Here, *v.* to hear, B 98, 133, 1642; Heren, 3963; *pt. s.* Herde, heard, 1708; *pp.* Herd, 2146, 3823. A.S. *hēran*.
- Heres, *s. pl.* hair, B 3248, E 379, 1085. A.S. *hār*.
- Herieth, *pr. s.* praises, B 1808; 2 *p.* Heriest, praised, worshipped, 3419; *pr. pl.* Herie, E 616; Herien, B 1868. A.S. *herian*, to praise, from *here*, fame.
- Herkne, *v.* to hearken, listen to, B 3159; *imp. s.* Herkne, B 113; *imp. pl.* Herkneþ, B 1174, 2083, 2155, 3173, E 1141, 1163; Herkeneth, B 1164; *pt. s.* Herkned, B 1711; *pres. part.* Herkning, listening to, F 78; *pp.* Herkned after=listened for, expected, F 403. A.S. *heorecnian*, to listen to.
- Heronsewes, *s. pl.* heronshaws, young herons, F 68. Cotgrave has—'Hairon, a heron, herue, *herneshawe*.' The spelling *hernshaw* is to be found in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 9. Halliwell has—'Hernshaw, a heron,' and quotes 'Ardeola, an *hearnesew*,' from Elyot's dictionary, 1559; and also notes the spelling *Heronsew* in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 88. *Heironsew* occurs in a list of birds in the Babees Boke, ed.

- Furnivall, p. 165. The term *hegonsew* for a heron is still known in Swaledale, Yorkshire, and in other parts of England is found as *hernshaw* or *harnsa*. The sense is quite certain, though the etymology is less clear. It answers, however, to O. F. *heroncean*, found as *herouncel* in Anglo-French. And, as it is correctly formed, like *lioncean* from *lion*, this suggestion is probably correct.
- Herying, s. praise, B 1649. See *Herieth*.
- Herte, s. heart, B 101, 1661, 1745, E 412; *sing.* or *pl. gen.*
- Heries, hearts, E 112. A.S. *heorte*, Mæso-Goth. *hairto*, G. *herz*.
- Hertely, *adv.* heartily, B 3983.
- Hertes, s. *gen.* hart's, B 3447. A.S. *heorot*, *heort*, G. *hirsch*.
- Hertly, *adj.* hearty, lit. heart-like, E 176, 502, F 5.
- Heste, s. command, B 3754, E 128, 568, F 114; *pl.* Hestes, E 529. A.S. *hæs*, a command; the addition of *t* after *s* is common in English, as in *amongst*, *amidst*.
- Hœuedes, s. *pl.* heads, B 2032. See *Heed*.
- Heuen, s. heaven, the celestial sphere, B 3300; a heaven, a supreme delight, F 558; *gen.*
- Heuen, of heaven, B 3986; *dat.*
- Heuene, F 149. A.S. *heofon*.
- Heuiness, s. heaviness, grief, sorrow, B 3959, E 432, 678. A.S. *hefignes*, from *hefig*, heavy.
- Hewe, s. hue, appearance, mien, E 377, F 508, 587, 640. A.S. *hiw*, hue, colour, form.
- Hey, s. hay, grass, B 3407. A.S. *hig*, Mæso-Goth. *hawi*, G. *heu*. The word in this passage probably means green growing grass uncult. Cf. A.S. Gospels, S. Mark vi. 39, where 'on the green grass' is expressed by 'ofer thæt grēne hīg.'
- Hey, *adj.* high, F 545. See *Hy*.
- Hidde, 1 p. s. *pt.* hid, F 595. A.S. *hýdan*, *pt. t. ic hýdde*.
- Hider, *adv.* hither, nearer, B 4000. A.S. *hider*.
- Hiderward, *adv.* hither, in this direction, B 3159. A.S. *hiderward*.
- Highte, *pt. s.* was called, was named, B 3310, F 30, 33; is called, B 3651. See *Hyghte*.
- Him, *dat. pl.* to them; *him semed*, it seemed to them, they supposed, F 56; *dat. sing.* to him; *him semed*, it seemed to him, he appeared, B 3361. A.S. *him*, *dat. sing.* and *pl.* of *he*.
- Him-seluen, *pron.* himself, B 44.
- Hir, *pron. poss.* their, B 112 (better spelt *Her*); *her*, B 65, 3438. A.S. *hira*, of them, *gen. pl.*; *hire*, of her, to her, *gen.* and *dat. sing.*; often used instead of the acc. *hi*.
- Hir-selue, *pron.* herself, F 384.
- His, *poss. pron. neut.* its, E 263, F 405. A.S. *his*, *gen. sing.* neuter of *he*.
- Hit, *pr. s.* hides, F 512. *Hit* is a contracted form, equivalent to *hideth*. It also appears as *hut*; as in 'yef me *hut* ant heleð it.' if one hides and conceals it; St. Marharete, p. 15.
- Ho, *interj.* halt! B 3957. Cf. Du. *hou*, hold! from *houden*, to hold.
- Hode, s. *dat.* a hood, B 1630; Hooode, 2101. A.S. *hód*.
- Hold, s. hold, grasp, F 167.
- Holde, *v.* to hold, keep, B 41; to keep to, F 658 (see *Proces*); *pr. s. subj.* keep, take, E 287; *pp.*
- Holde, held, kept, E 273; considered to be, F 70; Holden, considered, E 205, 828; *imp. pt.*
- Holdeth, B 37. A.S. *healdan*, Icel. *hald*, Mæso-Goth. *haldan*.

- Holpen, *pp.* helped, aided, F 666.
- Hom, *adv.* home, homewards, F 435. A.S. *hām*, a home, house, village; G. *heim*, Gk. *καίμος*.
- Homicide, *s.* homicide, assassin, B 1757. Lat. *homicida*, a man-slayer.
- Homeliness, *s.* homeliness, domesticity, E 429.
- Homeward, *adv.* homeward, B 1739. A.S. *hāmweard*, *hāmweardes*.
- Hond, *s.* hand, B 3393, 3506; *pl.* Hondes, 3214, 3542. A.S. *hond*, *hand*; cf. *hentan*, to grasp.
- Honest, *adj.* honourable, worthy, B 1751, E 333. F. *honnête*, O.F. *honeste*, Lat. *honestus*.
- Honestee, *s.* honour, dignity, B 3157.
- Honestetee, *s.* honourableness, honour, E 422.
- Honouret, *imp. pl.* honour ye, E 370; *pp.* Honoured, worshipped, B 3753. O.F. *honourer*, Lat. *honorare*.
- Honorable, *adj.* honourable, E 767.
- Hony, *s.* honey, B 3537, F 614. A.S. *hunig*.
- Hoo, *interj.* ho! B 1174. See Ho.
- Hood, *s. dat.* a hood, B 2101. See Hode.
- Hool, *adj.* whole, E 861; well, F 161. A.S. *hāl*, cognate with Gk. *καλός*, good, excellent.
- Hoom, *adv.* homewards, B 3548.
- Hope, *s.* hope, F 487. A.S. *hōpa*.
- Hors, *s.* a horse, B 15, E 388; *pl.* Hors, horses, B 1823, 3294. A.S. *hors*, a neuter noun, with *pl. hors*; Icel. *hross*, *pl. hross*, sometimes spelt *hors*; O.H.G. *hros*; whence G. *ross*. *Hors* occurs as a plural in Trevisa, Spec. of English, xviii a. 108. Cf. A.S. *horse*, swift, Lat. *currere*, to run.
- Horsly, *adj.* horse-like, like all that a horse should be, F 194.
- Hosen, *s. pl.* hose, B 2923. A.S. *hose*, a stocking; *pl. hosan*.
- Hoste, *s.* host, B 1, 39, 1625, 3970, E 1. F. *hôte*, O.F. *hoste*, Portuguese *hospede*, Lat. *hospitem*.
- Hote, *adj.* hot, an epithet of Aries, as supposed to induce anger and heat of blood, F 51. A.S. *hit*, G. *heiss*.
- Hous, *s.* a 'house,' or 'mansion,' in astrology, F 672; a household, 24. A.S. *hūs*.
- Housbond, *s.* a husband, E 698; Housbonde, B 3502. A.S. *hūs-bonda*; Icel. *hūsbondi*, which is a pres. part. contracted from *hūs-bōandi*, or *hūs-buandi*, the inhabitant or occupier of a house; from *búa*, to inhabit. The sense is therefore that of the possessor of a farm or master of a house. No connection with *bond* or *bind*.
- Houndes, *s. pl.* dogs, E 1095. A.S. *hund*, Icel. *hundr*, Lat. *canem*, Gk. *κύνα*.
- Humanitee, *s.* kindness, E 92. From Lat. *humanus*, kind.
- Humblesse, *s.* humility, B 1660, F 544. Cotgrave gives this form, which he says has the same sense as F. *humilité*.
- Humilitee, *s.* humility, E 1143. O.F. *humilité*, Lat. *humilitatem*.
- Hunte, *v.* to hunt, E 81. A.S. *hūntian*, to hunt; cf. *hentan*, to catch.
- Huntyng, Hunting, *s.* hunting, B 3496, 3995; on huntyng = a-hunting, for the purpose of the chase, E 234. A.S. *hūntung*, a hunting, *sb.*; quite distinct from *hūntiende*, pres. part. of *hūntian*.
- Hurtes, *s. pl.* hurts, F 471. O.F. *hurt*, a stroke, hit, from *hurter*, F. *heurter*, to strike, hit; whence E. *hurtle*.
- Hy, *adj.* high, learned, E 18; *dat.* Hye, great, 135; *def.* Hye, F 85, 98; *pl.* Hye, high, E 45; *comp.*

- Hyer, *F.* 387. A.S. *heáh*, Icel. *hæf*, G. *hoch*.
- Hyde, *v.* to hide, used *intransitively*, i. e. lie concealed, *F* 141; *gerund*, to hide, *B* 3732. A.S. *hýdan*, cognate with Gk. *κεύθειν*.
- Hye, *adv.* high, aloft, *B* 3592, *F* 411, 671. A.S. *hæðge*, high, *adv.*; *hædh*, high, *adj.*
- Hye, *v. or gerund*, to hasten, to bring hastily, *F* 291. A.S. *higan*, *higian*, to haste; cf. Lat. *citus*, quick, Gk. *κίρνωμι*, I go.
- Hyghte, *s.* height, *B* 12. A.S. *heāðo*.
- Hyghte, *pt. pl. 2 p.* promised, *E* 496. A.S. *hātian*, to promise; *pt. t. ic* *hēht*, *pl. hēton*.
- Hyghte, *pt. s.* was called, was named, *B* 3373, *E* 32, 210. See Highte. A.S. *hātian*, to be named, *pt. t. ic* *hūtite*. This verb and the preceding were often confused.
- Hyred, *pp.* hired, *B* 1757. A.S. *hýrian*, to hire; *pt. t. hýrode*, *pp. hýrod*.
- I.
- Iade, *s.* a jade, i. e. a miserable hack, *B* 4002.
- Ialouse, *adj. pl.* jealous, *F* 286. *F. jaloux*, O.F. *jalous*, Lat. *zelosus*. Thus *jealous* is a doublet of *zealous*.
- Ialousye, *s.* jealousy, *E* 1205.
- Iambeux, *s. pl.* leggings, leg-armour, *B* 2065. From *F. jambe*, the leg.
- Iane, *s.* a small coin, properly of Genoa, *B* 1925, *E* 999. Lat. *Janua*, Genoa.
- Iangle, *pr. pl.* talk, prate, *F* 220, 261. O.F. *jangler*, from a Teutonic source; cf. Du. *janken*, to howl.
- Iangling, *s.* prating, idle talking, disputing, *F* 257.
- Iape, *s.* a jape, a jest, a trick, *B* 1629.
- Iapen, *v.* to jest, *B* 1883.
- Ich, *pers. pron. I*, *B* 39. A.S. *ic*.
- Idus, *s. pl.* ides, *F* 47. The ides is a name given to the fifteenth day of the months of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of other months.
- Iewerye, *s.* Jewry, Jews' quarter, *B* 1679, 1741, 1782. See the note, p. 145.
- Ilke, *adj.* same; that ilke, that same, *B* 3663.
- Impertinent, *adj.* not pertinent, irrelevant, *E* 53.
- Importable, *adj.* intolerable, insufferable, *E* 1144. Lat. *importabilis*, that cannot be carried; from *portare*, to carry.
- Impression, *s.* impression, remembrance, *F* 371.
- In, *s.* inn, lodging, *B* 1632. A.S. *inn*, an inn, house, chamber.
- In, *prep.* into, *B* 119. A.S. *in*, G. *in*, Lat. *in*, Gk. *ἐν*.
- Infortune, *s.* misfortune, *B* 3591. *F. infortune*, Lat. *infortunium*.
- Inne, *adv.* in, *B* 3193; as *prep.* in, *F* 578. A.S. *innan*, *adv.* within, inwardly.
- Instrumentz, *s. pl.* instruments of music, *F* 270.
- Inwith, *prep.* within, *B* 1794, *E* 870.
- Iogelours, *s. pl.* jugglers, men who exhibit feats of legerdemain and pretended magic, *F* 219. *F. jongleur*, O.F. *jogleor*, Lat. acc. *ioculatorum*, one who makes sport; from *iocus*, sport.
- Ioie, *s.* joy, *B* 3964; Ioye, *F* 368. *F. joie*; from Lat. *gaudium*.
- Iolitee, *s.* amusement, *B* 2033; enjoyment, *F* 344; joviality, 278.
- Ioly, *adj.* pleasant, *F* 48; festive, *B* 1185. *F. joli*, from a Scandinavian source; Icel. *jól*, Yule, a great feast held in midwinter.
- Iolynesse, *s.* festivity, *F* 289.
- Journey, *s.* journey, *F* 783. *F.*

journee, a day's time, *jour* a day;
from Lat. *diurnus*, daily, *dies*, a
day.

Ioye, s. joy, F 368; *Ioie*, B 3964.
See *Ioie*.

Ire, s. anger, B 3221. F. *ire*, Lat.
ira.

Is, *pr. s.* (used with two sbs.), F
294.

Iuge, s. a judge, B 3266. F. *juge*,
Lat. *iudicem*.

Iugement, s. judgment, decision,
B 36; opinion, E 53; *pl. iuge-*
mentz, decisions, E 439.

K.

Kembde, *pt. s.* combed, F 560;
pp. *Kembd*, E 379. A. S. *cemb-*
an, to comb; *pt. t. ic cembde*.

Kene, *adj.* keen, bold, B 3439, F
57. A. S. *cene*, G. *kühn*.

Kepe, s. heed, E 1058; taken
kepe = take heed, F 348.

Kepeþ, *pr. s.* keeps, E 1133;
observes, F 516; *pt. s.* *Kepte*,
kept, E 223; *pres. part.* *Keping*,
keeping, tending, F 651; *pp.*
Kept, E 1098. A. S. *cépan*, *pt.*
t. ic cépte.

Kerue, *v.* to carve, cut, F 158.
A. S. *ceorfan*.

Kesse, *v.* to kiss, E 1057; *pt. s.*
Keste, kissed, F 350; Kiste, B
3632, 3746, E 679. A. S. *cyssan*,
pt. t. ic cyste; Icel. *kyssa*, G.
küssen.

Kin, s. kin, kindred, B 3121. A. S.
cyn, Icel. *kynni*, Mæso-Goth.
kuni, Lat. *genus*.

Kinges, s. *pl.* kings, B 3558.
A. S. *cing*, *cyning*, Icel. *konungr*,
G. *könig*.

Kitte, *pt. s.* cut, B 1761. M. E.
cutten, to cut; not in A. S. Of
obscure origin; we find, however,
O. Swed. *kotta*, to cut; Icel.
kuti, a little blunt knife, Norw.
kytel.

Knaue, s. boy, male, E 444, 447;
Knaue child, man-child, * boy,
612; *pl.* Knaues, boys, lads, B
3087. A. S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*, a boy,
youth; G. *knabe*.

Knewe, 1 *p. s. pt. subj.* could know,
F 466; *pt. s.* Knew, 131; *pp.*
Knewe, known, 215; Knowen,
E 689. A. S. *cnáwan*; *pt. t. ic*
cneúw, *pp. cnáwen*; cf. Lat. *gnos-*
cere, Gk. *γνῶσκω*.

Knit, *pp.* knit, B 3224. A. S.
cnyttan, to knit.

Knokked, *pt. s.* knocked, B 3721.
A. S. *cnocian*, to knock.

Knotte, s. knot, principal point of
a story, gist of a tale, F 401, 407.
A. S. *cnotta*, Lat. *nodus*.

Knowe, *pp.* known, F 215;
Knowen, E 689; 2 *p. pl. pr.*
Knowen, ye know, B 128.

Knowes, s. *pl.* knees, B 1719.
A. S. *cneúw*, *pl. cneúwas*, Lat.
genu.

Knowing, s. knowledge, F 301.

Knyghthode, s. *dat.* knight-hood,
B 3832. A. S. *cnihthād*.

Konnen, 2 *p. pl. pr.* ye know, F
3. See *Can*.

Konning, s. cunning, skill, F 251.
See *Conning*, sb.

Kynde, s. *dat.* nature, B 1840;
the natural world, creation, F
469; nature, natural bent, 608,
619. A. S. *cynd*, nature.

Kyte, s. a kite, F 624. A. S.
cýta.

Kytheth, *pr. s.* makes known, dis-
closes, shews, F 483. A. S.
cyðan, to make known, whence
cúð, known (cf. E. *un-couth*); *cyð*,
knowledge; *cunnan*, to know.

L.

Labbing, *pres. part.* blabbing, bab-
bling, E 2427. Cf. Du. *labben*,
to tell tales, *labbei*, gossip.

Ladde, *pt. s.* led, carried, B 3338;

- conducted, 3747; *pt. pl.* Ladde, led; 3920, E 390; *pp.* Lad, B 3552, 3570, F 172. A.S. *lædan*, *pt. t. ic* lædde; Icel. *leiða*, G. *leiten*.
- Lady, *s.* lady, B 1637. A.S. *hlæfdige*, Icel. *lafdi*.
- Lafte, *pt. s.* ceased, B 3496; *pt. pl.* Lafte, left, 3388; *pp.* Laft, F 186, 263. A.S. *læfan*, *pt. t. ic* læfde; Icel. *leifa*.
- Lake, *s.* a kind of fine white linen cloth, B 2048. Halliwell notes that shirts were formerly made of it, and quotes a passage containing the phrase 'white as lake.' The word probably was imported from the Low Countries, as *laken* is a common Dutch word for cloth; the Dutch for 'a sheet' is also *laken* or *bedlaken*.
- Lakke, *s. dat.* lack, want, loss, F 430, 443. Cf. Icel. *lacr*, lacking, deficient.
- Lakked, *pt. s.* wanted, lacked; him lakked = there lacked to him, i.e. he lacked, F 16. See above.
- Langage, *s.* language, F 100. F. *langage*; from Lat. *lingua*, a tongue.
- Langour, *s.* languishment, slow starvation, B 3597. F. *langueur*, Lat. *languorem*.
- Lappe, *s.* lap, fold of the dress, F 441; a wrapper, E 585; *dat.* Lappe, B 3644, F 475. A.S. *læppa*, a lap, border, hem; Du. *lap*, a remnant, shred, rag.
- Lasse, *adj. pl.* smaller, of less rank; *lasse and more*, smaller and greater, i.e. all, E 67; cf. F 300. A.S. *lassa*, less.
- Last, *s. pl.* lasts, i.e. burdens, loads, B 1628. See the note. A.S. *hlæst*, a burden, load, a ship's freight, from *hladan*, to lade; cf. Icel. *hlæs*, a cartload, from *hlæða*, to lade.
- Last, *gr. s.* lasteth, extends, E 266; *pt. s.* Laste, lasted, B 1826; *pt. pl.* Laste, 3390, 3508. A.S. *læstan*.
- Lat, *imp. s.* let, B 1633, E 163; *imp. pl.* B 2156. See Lete.
- Latitude, *s.* latitude (in an astronomical sense), B 13.
- Laton, *s.* latten, or latoun, a mixed metal, closely resembling brass, B 2067. See Halliwell. F. *laiton*, O.F. *laton*, Low Lat. *lato*.
- Laude, *s.* praise, honour, B 1645, 3286. Lat. *laudem*, from *laus*.
- Langhe, *v.* to laugh, E 353. A.S. *hleahan*, *hlihan*, Icel. *hlæja*, Goth. *hlahjan*, G. *lachen*.
- Launcegay, *s.* a kind of lance, B 1942, 2011. See note to l. 1942.
- Laureat, *adj.* laureate, crowned with laurel, B 3886, E 31. From Lat. *laureatus*; from *laurus*, a laurel.
- Lawe, *s.* law, B 1189, 3870. A.S. *lagu*, Icel. *lag*, *lög*; cf. Lat. *legem*. See below.
- Lay, *s.* religious belief, creed, F 18. So also in the Cursor Mundi, l. 21616. From O.F. *lei*, F. *loi*, law; cognate with A.S. *lagu*, whence M.E. *lawe*, E. *law*.
- Lay, *s.* a song, lay, B 1959. O.F. *lai*, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *llais*, voice, sound (Brachet). We find also A.S. *leōð*, G. *lied*, a song.
- Lay, *pt. s.* lay, B 3630, F 467.
- Ledene, *s. (dat.)* language, talk, F 435, 478. A.S. *leden*, a corruption of the word *Latinus*, meaning (1) Latin; (2) any language or speech. Not to be confused with G. *lied*, which = A.S. *leōð*.
- Leef, *adv.* dear; *comp.* Leuer, dearer, liefer, F 572. See Lief, Leue.
- Leef, *s.* a leaf, E 1211. A.S. *leāf*, Icel. *lauf*, G. *laub*.
- Leet, *pt. s.* let, E 82; caused, as in

- lect don cryen* = caused to be proclaimed, F 45; *leet make* = caused to be made, B 3349; *leet bynde* = caused to be bound, 1810. A.S. *létan*, to let. See *Lete*.
- Lefte*, 1 p. s. pt. I left off, F 670.
- Legiouns*, s. pl. legions, B 3544.
- Lemman*, s. sweetheart, B 3253. A.S. *leof man*, lit. a dear person, man being of either gender; as in *wifman*, a woman. Cf. *Lammas* for *loaf-mass*.
- Lene*, adj. lean, B 4003. A.S. *hlène*, lean, meagre, thin.
- Lenger*, adj. longer, E 300; *adv.* B 2122, 3709, F 381; *euer lenger the more* = the longer, the more, E 687, F 404. A.S. *lengra*, comp. of *lang*.
- Lente*, s. Lent, E 12. A.S. *lencten*, the springtime.
- Lenuoy*, s. *l'envoy*, i.e. the epilogue or postscript addressed to the hearers or readers, E 1177 (*rubric*). F. *l'envoi*, lit. the sending, from *envoyer*, to send.
- Leonyn*, adj. lionlike, B 3836. F. *léonin*, Lat. *leoninus*.
- Leoun*, s. a lion, B 3106, 3215, 3288, F 491; *pl.* *Leouns*, B 3451; *Leon*, the sign Leo, F 265. F. *lion*, O.F. *leon*, Lat. *leonem*.
- Lepardes*, s. pl. leopards, B 3451. From Lat. *leopardus*.
- Lere*, s. flesh, skin, B 2047. This is quite a different word from M.E. *lere*, the face, countenance, from A.S. *hleor*. Properly it means the muscles, especially the muscles of the thigh, which special sense is perfectly suitable here. It is the A.S. *lira*, flesh, muscle, Icel. *lær*, the thigh, the leg above the knee, the ham, Danish *laar*, the thigh. Halliwell gives—*Lire* (1) flesh, meat; *swynes lire* [swine's flesh], Ord. and Reg. p. 442; *lyery*, abounding with lean flesh; North of England; (2) face, countenance; &c.
- Lere*, v. to learn, B 1702: *pr.* *pl.* *Lere*, learn, F 104. Chaucer uses the word wrongly; it properly means to *teach*, from A.S. *lêran*; the contrary error, of using *learn* in the sense of to *teach*, is common still.
- Lerned*, *pp.* as *adj.* learned, B 1168.
- Lese*, v. to lose, E 508, F 691; *imp. pl.* *Leseth*, B 19; *pp.* *Lorn*, q. v. A.S. *leusan*, Mæso-Goth. *fra-liusan*.
- Lesing*, s. losing, loss; *for lesinge*, for fear of losing, B 3750. See above.
- Lest*, s. desire, E 619. See *Lust*.
- Leste*, *adj. sup.* least, E 966; at the *leste weye* = at any rate; *atte leste* = at the least, at least, B 38; *pl.* *Leste*, F 300, cf. E 67. 'At the leste way, au moyns;' Palsgrave's French Dict. fol. 438, back.
- Leste*, *pr. s. subj. impers.* it may please, E 105, F 125; it may (i.e. can) please, F 380; *pt. s.* it pleased, E 716, 986, F 605. A.S. *lystan*, to choose; generally used impersonally.
- Lete*, v. to let, B 3524; 1 p. s. *pr.* *Lete*, I leave, B 96, F 290, 344, 651; *pt. pl.* *Lete*, let, B 3898; *imp. pl.* *Lete*, let, E 98. See *Liat*, *Leet*. A.S. *létan*, to let.
- Lette*, v. to hinder, B 2116; to oppose, stay, 3306; *pt. s. intrans.* *Lette*, delayed, E 389. A.S. *létan*, to hinder; Du. *letten*; Icel. *letja*, to hold back; cf. E. *late*.
- Lette*, s. let, impediment, hindrance, delay, E 300. Cf. Icel. *leti*, laziness, sloth; from *letja*, to hinder. See above.
- Letterure*, s. literature, B 3686. O.F. *letreure*, from Lat. *literatura*.

- Lettre**, *s.* writing, B 3398. F. *lettre*, Lat. *litera*.
- Leue**, *v.* to leave, give up, E 250. A.S. *lēfan*, Icel. *leifa*.
- Leue**, *i p. pl. pr.* we believe, B 1181; *pr. s.* Leue, E 1001. A.S. *lēfan*, Du. *ge-looven*, G. *g-lauben*.
- Leue**, *imp. s.* 3 *p* (God) grant, B 1873. See note. A.S. *lyfan*, to permit; G. *erlauben*.
- Leue**, *s.* leave, B 1637, F 363, 584. A.S. *leāf*, leave, permission.
- Leue**, *adj. (voc.)* dear, B 51, 3242; *pl.* Leue, dear, valued, F 341. See **Leef**, **Lief**. A.S. *leōf*, G. *lieb*.
- Leuer**, *adj. comp.* liefer, dearer, more desirable, B 3628.
- Leuer**, *adv.* liefer, rather, B 3083, F 444, F 683, 692.
- Leue, pr. s.** believes, E 1001. See **Leue**.
- Lewed**, *adj.* ignorant, F 221. A.S. *lēwed*, belonging to the laity.
- Lewedly**, *adv.* ignorantly, B 47.
- Lewednesse**, *s.* lewdness (in the old sense), ignorance, stupidity, B 2111, F 223. See **Lewed**.
- Leye**, *v.* to lay, E 193; *gerund*, B 1955; *pt. s.* Leyde, laid, B 1971, 3289, 3827; *pp.* Leyd, 3371. A.S. *leegan*, *pt. t. ic* legde, *pp.* gelegd, geled; Icel. *leggja*, Du. *leggen*, G. *legen*.
- Leyser**, *s.* leisure, B 3498, E 286, F 493. F. *loisir*, originally an infin. mood of a verb, viz. Lat. *licere*, to have time for.
- Liche**, *adj.* like; it liche = like it, F 62. A.S. *līc*, Icel. *líkr*, commonly *glíkr*; cf. G. *gleich*, Du. *gelijk*.
- Lief**, *adj.* dear, cherished, E 479; goode lief my wyf = my dear good wife, B 3084. See **Leef**. A.S. *leōf*, G. *lieb*.
- Lige**, *adj.* liege, E 310, F 111; *pl. sb.* lieges, subjects, B 3584, E 67. F. *lige*, a word of G. origin; G. *ledig*, free (Brachet).
- Liggen**, *v.* to lie, lie down, B 2101. A.S. *licgan*, Icel. *liggja*, Du. *liggen*, G. *liegen*.
- Limmes**, *s. pl.* limbs, B 3284. A.S. *lim*, Icel. *limr*.
- Linage**, *s.* lineage, E 71, 795. F. *lignage*, O.F. *linage*; from Lat. *linea*, a line.
- List**, *pr. s.* pleases, B 3185, 3330, 3509, 3709; *Listeth*, likes, F 689; *impers.* List, it pleases, E 647, 933, F 118, 122, 161, 315; *pt. s. impers.* Liste, B 3666, F 365; *pr. s. impers. subj.* it may please, F 327. A.S. *lystan*, to please.
- Listes**, *s. pl.* the lists, F 668. *List* is sometimes a border, bound; cf. A.S. *list*, the list or border of cloth. But in the sense here intended, it was corrupted from O.F. *lices*, *pl.* of *lisse*, *lice*, a barrier; Low Lat. *licia duelli*, the lists for tournaments.
- Listeth**, *imp. pl.* listen ye, B 1902, 2023. A.S. *hlystan*, to hear.
- Lite**, *adj.* little, B 109. A.S. *lyt*, little, few.
- Litel**, *adj.* little, B 73, 1190. A.S. *lytel*.
- Linu**, *v.* to live, E 109. A.S. *lybban*, Icel. *lifa*, G. *leben*.
- Loked**, *pt. s.* looked, E 340. A.S. *lōcian*, *pt. t. ic* lōcode.
- Loking**, *s.* looking, looks, aspect, E 514; glances, looks, F 285.
- Loller**, *s.* a loller, a lollard, B 1173. On the confusion of these terms, see the note. Cf. Icel. *hulla*, to fool about; *hullari*, a sluggard.
- Lond**, *s.* land, B 127, 3225; country, 3548; *dat.* Londe, 2077. A.S. *lond*, *lang*.
- Longe**, *adv.* long, a long while, B

- 1626, 3300. In the lower place, the word is glossed by the Latin *diu*.
- Longeth, *pr. s.* belongs, E 285, F 16. Cf. Du. *langen*, to reach, *belangen*, to concern, G. *gelangen*, to arrive at.
- Longing for, *i. e.* belonging to, suitable for, F 39.
- Looth, *adj.* loath, displeasing; me were looth = it would be displeasing to me, B 91. A. S. *lāð*, hateful, Icel. *leiðr*.
- Lordes, *s. pl.* lords, F 91. A. S. *hlāford*, Icel. *hlávarðr*, a lord. The original meaning may have been *loaf-ward*.
- Lordinges, *s. pl.* sirs, B 16, 2143, 3429.
- Lordshipe, *s.* lordship, rank, E 797. A. S. *hlífordscipe*.
- Lore, *s.* lore, learning, experience, knowledge, B 4, 1168, E 87, 788. A. S. *lār*.
- Lorn, *pp.* lost, B 3230, E 1071, F 629. See Lese. A. S. *leosan*, to lose, *pp.* *loren*; cf. G. *verlieren*, to lose, *pp.* *verloren*.
- Los, *s.* loss, B 27, 28, F 450.
- Loude, *def. adj.* loud, F 268; *adv.* loudly, B 1803, F 55. A. S. *hlūd*, loud; cf. Gk. *κλύειν*, to hear.
- Loue, *s.* love, B 18, 74. A. S. *lufe*, *lufu*.
- Louede, *pt. s.* loved, E 413, 690; *imp. pl.* Loueth, love ye, 370. A. S. *lufigan*.
- Loue-drury, *s.* affection, B 2085. The latter part of the word is O. F. *drurie*, *druerie*, love, passion; from *druet*, a lover, which is O. H. G. *trūt*, G. *traut*, dear, beloved; from O. H. G. *triuwa* = *true*.
- Loue-longinge, *s.* desire, fond affection, B 1962. The O. E. *langung* expresses a strong feeling of deep regret in the Blickling
- Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 113, l. 10, and p. 131, l. 12.
- Loue-lykinge, *s.* love-like, loving affection, love, B 2040.
- Louere, *s.* a lover, F 546; *pl.* Loueres, B 53, 59.
- Loueth, *imp. pl.* love ye, E 370.
- Lough, *pt. s.* laughed, B 3740. A. S. *hleahan*, to laugh; *pt. t. ic* *hlôh*.
- Loute, *v.* to bow down, B 3352. A. S. *lutan*, Icel. *lúta*.
- Lowe, *adv.* in a low voice, F 216.
- Lucre, *s.* lucre, gain; lucre of vilanye = villanous lucre, vile gain, B 1681. F. *lucre*, Lat. *lucrum*.
- Lulled, *pt. s.* soothed, E 553.
- Lust, *s.* pleasure, E 80, 963, F 6, 344; will, desire, wish, E 658; interest (of a story), F 402; *pl.* Lustes, desires, wishes, B 3667. A. S. *lust*, pleasure, will.
- Lust, *pr. s. impers.* it pleases, E 322, F 147. See List.
- Lustiheed, *s.* pleasure, enjoyment, F 288. Cf. Du. *lustigheid*, G. *lustigkeit*, merriment.
- Lusty, *adj.* pleasant, E 59. F 52, 142, 389; jocund, 272. Cf. Du. *lustig*, merry.
- Lycorys, *s.* liquorice, B 1951, 2045. Evidently through the O. French; from Gk. *γλυκύριζα*, lit. sweet root; from *γλυκύς*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, root.
- Lyf, *s.* life; his lyf = during his life, B 3369. A. S. *lif*, Icel. *lif*.
- Lyght, *s.* light, shining, E 1124. A. S. *leoht*, Icel. *lættir*, G. *licht*, Lat. *lucem*.
- Lyghte, *v. lit.* to lighten, render light, but here to *feel* light, F 396; *pt. s.* Lyghte, lighted; *either in the sense* (1) lightened, made light, made happy (see the note); or (2) illuminated, B 1661. A. S. *leohtian*, to lighten, alleviate.

Lyghte, *pt.* s. alighted, F 169;
cf. in thalyghte=in thee alyghte,
alighted in thee, B 1660. A. S.
lithan, to alight, descend.

Lyghtly, *adv.* lightly, F 390.

Lyk, *adj.* like, B 3361, F 207.
See Liche.

Lyken, *v.* to please, B 2128, E
506; *pr.* s. Lyketh, it pleases, E
311, 845; vs lyketh yow=it
pleases us with respect to you,
106; how lyketh thee my wyf=
how does it please you with re-
spect to my wife, 1031. A. S.
lician, to delight.

Lyking, s. liking, pleasure, delight,
B 3499. A. S. *lieung*, pleasure.

Lyklihede, s. likelihood, proba-
bility, B 1786.

Lyklinesse, s. probability, E 396.

Lykned, *pp.* likened, compared, B
91. Cf. Swed. *likna*, to compare,
resemble, liken.

Lymes, s. *pl.* limbs, E 682. See
Lim.

Lymrod, s. lime-rod, lime-twigg, B
3574. A. S. *līm*, lime, and *rōd*,
a rood, rod.

Lynage, s. lineage, high birth, B
3441, E 991. See Linage.

Lynde, s. a linden-tree, E 1211.
A. S. *lind*, *linde*, a linden-tree, Icel.
lind, G. *linde*.

Lyte, *adj.* little, B 2153, F 565;
adv. a little, E 935. See Lite.

Lyth, *pr.* s. lies, is situate, is, B
3654, F 35, 322. A. S. *līð*, lies,
from *liegan*, to lie.

Lyue, *dat.* from Lyf, whence on
lyue=during life, i. e. alive, F
423; *pl.* Lyues, lives, B 3284,
F 233; *gen. sing.* Lyues, life's,
E 308. A. S. *līf*, life; *gen.* *līfes*,
dat. *līfe*.

Lyues, *gen. sing. used as adv.*
living, E 903. So in Havelok, l.
509—'Yif y late him līues go,'
i. e. if I let him go alive; it
occurs also in Piers Plowm. B.

xix. 154; C. xxii. 159. Also in
Gower, Conf. Amant. ii. 14—
'Right as a līues creature She
semeth,' &c.

M.

Maad, *pp.* made, B 3607, F 222.
See Make.

Mace, s. a mace, club, B 2003.
F. *masse*, O. F. *mace*; this word
preserves the original Latin *macea*,
only known otherwise by its di-
minutive *mateola*, a mallet.

Madame, s. madam, F 378.

Made, *pt.* s. composed, B 57; *pt.*
pl. Maden, made, 3523; *pp.*
Maad, 3607.

Magestee, s. majesty, dominion, B
3334, 3505, 3862. F. *majesté*,
O. F. *majestet*, Lat. *maiestatem*.

Magicien, s. magician, B 3397.

Magyk, s. magic, F 218. From
Lat. *magia*, Gk. *magia*, sorcery.

Maille, s. mail, ringed armour, E
1202. F. *maille*, a mesh, Lat.
macula.

Maister, s. master, B 1627, 3128;
maister tour=principal tower, F
226. F. *maître*, O. F. *maistre*,
Lat. *magistrum*.

Maistresse, s. mistress, F 374.

Maistry, s. mastery, victory, B
3582; governance, control, 3689.

Make, s. mate, companion, wife,
B 1982. A. S. *maca*, Icel. *maki*.
Make and mate are doublets.

Make, *v.* to compose (said of
poetry, &c.), B 96; *pt.* s. Maked,
made, 3318, 3690; *pp.* Maked,
1722, 1727; Maad, 3607. A. S.
macian, *pt.* t. ic *macode*; *pp.*
macod; cf. G. *machen*.

Man, s. man, esp. a devoted servant,
one who has vowed homage, B
3331; used for one, 43; *gen. sing.*
Mannes, man's, 1630. A. S. *man*,
Icel. *mannr*.

Manaceth, *pr.* s. menaces, E 122.

- F. menacer*, O. F. *manacer*; from Lat. *minacia*, a threat.
- Maner**, *s.* manner, kind, *used without of following*, as in *maner doctrine*, kind of doctrine, B 1689; *maner thing*, 3951; *maner sergeant*, E 519; *maner wyse*, 605; *maner wyght*, F 329.
- Manere**, *s.* manner, way, B 3706, E 781; of *manere*=in his behaviour, F 546. *F. manière*, Low Lat. *maneria*, kind, sort; from Lat. *manus*, a hand (Brachet).
- Mansion**, *s.* mansion (a term in astrology), F 50. See note. Lat. *mansionem*.
- Marbul**, *s.* marble, F 500. *F. marbre*, Lat. *marmorem*.
- Marbul-stones**, *s. pl.* blocks of marble, B 1871.
- Marchaunt**, *s.* merchant, B 132; *pl.* Marchauntz, 122. *F. marchand*, O. F. *marchant*, Low Lat. *mercantatem*, a trafficker, from *mercatare*, to traffic; from Lat. *merx*.
- Maried**, *pt. s. trans.* he caused to be married, E 1130. *F. marier*, Lat. *maritare*; *maritus*, a husband.
- Marineer**, *s.* mariner, B 1627. *F. marinier*; from Lat. *marinus*, marine, *mare*, the sea.
- Markis**, *s.* a marquis, E 64; *gen. sing.* marquis's, 994. *E. marchis*, Low Lat. *marchensis*, a governor of the *marches* or frontiers; O. H. G. *marcha*, a *mark*, a frontier.
- Markisesse**, *s.* a marchioness, E 283, 394, 942, 1014.
- Masednesse**, *s.* amaze, E 1061. Cf. Norwegian *masast*, to fall into a slumber (Aasen); Icel. *masa*, to chatter.
- Maselyn**, *s.* a kind of drinking-cup, sometimes made of *maslin* or brass, a metal mentioned in Gy of Warwike, p. 421, 'bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel' (Halliwell). Cf. A. S. *mæstling*, a brass vessel, *mæstlen*, *mæslen*, brass. In St. Mark vi. 8, the phrase 'nor money in their purse' is expressed by 'ne on gyrdils *mæslen*' in the Northumbrian glosses. Not to be confused with the M. E. *mazer*, a drinking cup made of maple-wood; Icel. *mōsurr*, a maple tree.
- Matere**, *s.* matter, subject, business, B 1703, 2148, E 90, 1176. O. F. *matere*, Lat. *materia*.
- Maugre**, *prep.* in spite of; *maugre thyn heed*=in spite of thy head, despite all thou canst do, B 104; *maugre Philistiens*, in spite of the Philistians, 3238. *F. mau gré*, *mal gré*, ill will.
- Mawe**, *s.* maw, B 1190, 2013. A. S. *maga*, the maw, stomach; Icel. *magi*, G. *magen*.
- May**, 1 *p. s. pr.* I may, B 89, 2014, E 304; *pr. s.* May, has power, F 112; 2 *p. pl. pr.* May, B 19. A. S. *mugan*, *pr. t. ic mag*; *pt. t. ic mihte*; Icel. *mega*, G. *mögen*.
- Mayde**, *s.* maid, maiden, B 1636, E 257, 377, 446, 779. A. S. *mægd*, G. *magd*.
- Mayntene**, *pr. s. imp.* may he maintain, E 1171. *F. maintenir*, from *main*, Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold; lit. to hold by the hand, support by force.
- Maystow**, *for* mayst thou, B 3267, E 265, 1070.
- Mede**, *s.* meed, reward, a bribe, B 3579. A. S. *méd*, G. *mieth*.
- Mede**, *s.* mead, B 2042. A. S. *medu*, Icel. *mjóðr*, Welsh *medd*, Gk. *μέθυ*; Sanskr. *madhu*, sweet, also honey, nectar.
- Meke**, *adj.* meek, E 141. E. E. *meoc* (not in A. S.); Icel. *mjúkr*, Mæso-Goth. *muks*, soft, mild.
- Melodye**, *s.* melody, E 271.

- Memorie**, *s.* mention, remembrance, B 5164. O.F. *memorie*, Lat. *memoria*.
- Mencioun**, *s.* mention; made of mencioun = made mention of; B 54; Mentioun, 3311. From Lat. *mentionem*.
- Mene**, *i p. s. pr.* I mean, B 93, 1860, 2141; *gerund* to mene = to signify, 3941; *pt. s.* Mente, meant, F 108, 522. A.S. *mēnan*, to have in mind, to intend, mean, G. *meinen*.
- Mening**, *s.* meaning, intent, F 151.
- Merciabile**, *adj.* merciful, B 1878. O.F. *merciabile*, from *merci*, *merci*; Lat. *mercedem*, which came to mean favour.
- Meridional**, *adj.* southern, F 263. See Angle. From Lat. *meridies*, the South.
- Merie**, *adj.* glad, E 615; Mery, pleasant (to hear), B 1186; *pl.* Merie, merry (i.e. merrily), B 126; Merie men, followers, 2020; *comp.* Merier, pleasanter, 2024. A.S. *myrig*.
- Meruaille**, *s.* marvel, wonder, E 1186; Merueille, 248; merueille of = wonder at, F 87; *pl.* Meruailles, marvels, F 660. F. *merveille*, O.F. *mervaille*; from Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things.
- Merueillous**, *adj.* marvellous, B 1643.
- Meschaunce**, *s.* misery, a miserable condition, B 3204. O.F. *meschaunce*, a mishap; from Lat. *minus*, less, badly, and *cadentia*, hap; from *cadere*, to fall, happen.
- Meschief**, *s.* misfortune, B 3513. F. *méchief*, O.F. *meschief*; from Lat. *minus*, less, badly, and *caput*, the head; from the latter came O.F. *chevir*, to accomplish, and *chief*, accomplishment.
- Messenger**, *s.* a messenger, B 6, 3247. F. *messenger*, from *message*, Low Lat. *missaticum*, a message.
- Meste**, *adj.* *superl.* most, i.e. highest in rank, most considerable, E 131. A.S. *mæst*.
- Mesurable**, *adj.* moderate, F 362. F. *mesurable*, Lat. *mensurabilis*.
- Mesure**, *s.* measure, E 256; moderation, 622. F. *mesure*, Lat. *mensura*; from *metiri*, to mete.
- Metal**, *s.* metal, F 243. F. *métal*, Lat. *metallum*.
- Metamorphoseos**, *gen. s.* (the book) of Metamorphosis; it should be *pl.* *Metamorphoseon*; B 93. Gk. *μεταμορφώσεως*, *gen.* of *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation, from *μερά*, with, across, and *μορφή*, form, figure. Ovid's poem treats of the transformation of men and women into birds, &c.
- Mete**, *s.* food, meat, F 173, 618. A.S. *mete*, Icel. *matr*, Mæso-Goth. *maits*.
- Mete**, *v.* to meet together, B 1873. The old meaning is to find; so here it implies to find each other. See *Mette*.
- Metres**, *s. pl.* metres, B 48.
- Mette**, *pt. s.* dreamt, B 3930. A.S. *métan*, to dream.
- Mette**, *pt. pl.* met, E 390. A.S. *métan*, to meet, Icel. *mæta*.
- Mewe**, *s.* a mew, F 643. F. *mue*, a coop; a *mew* in which birds were kept when moulting; F. *muer*, to moult, change feathers, Lat. *mutare*, to change.
- Meynee**, *s.* company, E 2436; followers, army, B 3532; attendants, suite, F 391. O.F. *maisne*, *mesnee*, *meignee*, a household, said to be from Low Lat. *maisnada* (as though for Lat. *mansionata*), a company of *menials*.
- Milk**, *s.* milk, F 614. A.S. *milc*, *meolc*, G. *milch*; cf. Lat. *mulgere*, Gk. *ἀμέλγειν*.

- Milksop**, *s.* a milk-sop, lit. a piece of bread sopped in milk; hence, anything soft, esp. a weak effeminate man, B 3100.
- Mill**, *s.* a mill, E 1200. A.S. *miln*, whence *milner*, a miller; cf. Lat. *mola*.
- Minstralcy**, *s.* minstrelsy, a playing upon instruments of music, the sound made by a band of minstrels, F 268.
- Minstrales**, *s. pl.* minstrels, B 2035; *Minstralles*, F 78. F. *ménestrel*, Low Lat. *ministralis*, a servant.
- Mirror**, *s.* mirror, F 82, 132, 143, 175. F. *miroir*, mirror; *mirer*, to look at, Lat. *mirari*, to wonder.
- Miracle**, *s.* miraculous story, legend, B 1881. F. *miracle*, Lat. *miraculum*.
- Misadventure**, *s.* ill fortune, misfortune, B 3540.
- Misdeparteth**, *pr. s.* parts or divides amiss, B 107. The use of the Teutonic prefix *mis-* before the French verb was made easier by its similarity to the French prefix *mes* (Lat. *minus*).
- Misdooth**, *pr. s.* doeth amiss to, ill treats, B 3112.
- Miserie**, *s.* misery, B 3167. Lat. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.
- Misgouvernaunce**, *s.* misconduct, B 3202.
- Misgyved**, *pp.* misguided, misconducted, B 3723. See *Gye*.
- Mishap**, *s.* ill luck, B 3435.
- Mist**, *s.* mist, F 259. A.S. *mist*. **Mo**. See **Moo**.
- Moeche**, *adj.* much, B 1169, 2152; *Muchel*, a great deal of, F 349. A.S. *mycel*, much.
- Mochel**, *adv.* much, B 3959; *adj.* 960. A.S. *mycel*.
- Mone**, *s.* moon, E 928; *gen.* **Mone**, *mone's*, B 2070. A.S. *móna*, a masc. sb. with *gen.* *mónan*; Icel. *máni*, G. *mond*, Mosso-Goth. *mena*, all masculine.
- Monk**, *s.* a monk, B 3114; *pl.* **Monkes**, 1632. A.S. *munuc*, borrowed from Lat. *monachus*.
- Monstres**, *s. pl.* monsters, B 3302. Lat. *monstrum*.
- Montaigne**, *s.* a mountain, B 24. F. *montagne*, O. F. *montaigne*, Low Lat. *montanea*; from Lat. *mons*.
- Monthe**, *s. pl.* months, B 1674. A.S. *mónað*, Icel. *mánaðr*, G. *monat*. See **Mone**.
- Moo**, *adj. pl. comp.* more, B 54; **Mo**, 3742, 3838, E 318, F 301, 702; tynes *mo* = at more times, at other times, E 449; *mo* = more than her, others, 1039; see note. A.S. *má*, more. See **More**.
- Mooder**, *s.* a mother, B 1657, 1696, &c. *gen.* **Moodres**, mother's, 1783. A.S. *múðor*, Icel. *múðir*, G. *mutter*, Lat. *mater*, Gk. *μήτηρ*, Sanskr. *mātri*.
- Moralitee**, *s.* morality, B 3687.
- Mordre**, *s.* murder, B 1820. A.S. *morðor*, murder, *morð*, death; Mosso-Goth. *maurthr*; cf. Lat. *mors*.
- Mordred**, *pp.* murdered, E 725, 728.
- Mordrer**, *s.* murderer, E 732.
- More**, *adj. comp.* greater, E 1231; *pl.* **More**, in *phr.* more and lesse, greater and lesser, all alike, B 3433, E 940; *adv.* more, further, in a greater degree, B 3745, 3842. A.S. *māre*. See **Mo**.
- Morsel**, *s.* a morsel; morsel breed = morsel of bread, B 3624. F. *morceau*, O. F. *morsel*, Low Lat. *morsellum*, a little bit or bite, from *mordere*, to bite.
- Morwe**, *s.* morrow, morning; by the *morwe* = in the morning, early in the day, B 3856. A.S. *morg-en*, G. *morgen*, the morning.

Morweninge, s. morning. F 397.
Moste, *adj.* *superl.* greatest, F 199; chiefest, 361; *pl.* Moste, in *phr.* moste and leste, greatest and least (see **More**) 300. A.S. *mæst*.
Mot, 1 *p. pr. s.* I must, B 1853, 3104, E 872, F 41; Moot, E 172; *subj.* Mote in *phr.* mote I thee = may I thrive, B 2007; 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* mot thou = mayst thou, B 1626, E 557; *pr. s.* Mot, he must, F 456; Moot, B 3697; *pr. pl.* 2 *p.* Mote, ye must, ought to, should, E 526, F 164; *pt. s.* 2 *p.* Most, B 104; *pt. s.* Moste, must, ought to, B 2031, 3232, F 442; ought to (be), F 38; was obliged to, was made to, B 3700; *pt. s. subj.* Moste, might, E 550. A.S. *ic mót*, *pt. t. ic móste*.
Mowe, *pr. pl.* may, E 530. A.S. *magan*, to be able.
Moyste, *adj.* fresh, new, B 1954. F. *moite*, O.F. *moiste*, Lat. *musteus*, new, fresh; from *mustus*, fresh. The signification *moist* is late.
Muchel, *adj.* much, a great deal of, F 349. A.S. *mycel*.
Murmurede, *pt. pl.* murmured, talked continually in a low voice, buzzed, F 204. F. *murmurer*, Lat. *murmurare*, from *murmur*.
Murthe, s. mirth, joy, E 1123. A.S. *myrð*.
Myght, s. might, power, F 467; magic power, 133. A.S. *miht*, G. *macht*.
Myghte, *pt. s.* could, B 3444; 1 *p. s. pt. subj.*, I could, E 638.
Myghtily, *adv.* mightily, B 3517.
Myn, *poss. pron.* mine, my (used before a vowel), B 40; (used after a name), E 365. A.S. *min*, properly gen. case of *ic*, I.
Mynde, s. memory, F 109, 607; in *mynde* = in remembrance, B 1843. A.S. *mynd*; from *mynan*,

to remember; cf. Lat. *memini*, Gk. *μνημαί*.

N.

Naille, *imp. s.* 3 *p.* let it nail, let it fasten, E 1184; *pp.* Nailed, fastened, 29. A.S. *nagel*, Icel. *nagl*, G. *nagel*, a nail; A.S. *næglian*, to nail.
Namely, *adv.* especially, E 484, 626.
Namo, *for na mo*, no more, F 573; *Namore*, *for na more*, no more, 289, 314.
Nas, *for ne was*, was not, E 405, F 14. A.S. *næs*, was not.
Nat, *adv. not*, B 124, &c.; Nat but, only, F 391, 638. Short for *ná wiht*, i.e. no whit; whence *naught*, *not*. See **Naught**.
Natheles, *adv.* nevertheless, none the less, B 45, 94, 3317. A.S. *ná*, *not*.
Natiuitee, s. nativity, birth, B 3206, F 45. From Lat. *natiuitatem*; which from Lat. *nascor*.
Naturel, s. natural, F 116. A 'day natural' meant a period of 24 hours; as differing from the 'day artificial.' See **Artificial**.
Naturally, *adv.* naturally, by natural causes, F 229.
Naught, *adv. not*, B 1702. See **Nat**.
Nay, *adv. no*, nay, E 177; *opposed to yea*, 355; *answers a direct question*, B 1793; it is no nay = there is no denying it, B 1956, E 817, 1139. Icel. *nei*.
Nayles, s. *pl.* nails, B 3366. A.S. *nagel*. See **Naille**.
Ne, *adv.* (1) not; when used with a verb, a second negative is often added, as in *no—ne*, B 77; *ne—noon*, 89; (2) nor, B 1180, 1189. A.S. *ne*, not, nor; not borrowed from the French.
Necessitee, s. necessity, F 593. From Lat. *necessitatem*.

- Neelligence, *s.* negligence, B 22, E 661. From Lat. *negligentia*.
- Need, *s.* need, indigence, B 103; *dat.* Nede, 102, 112; extreme necessity, peril, 3576; see the note. A. S. *neðd*, Icel. *naðð*, G. *noth*.
- Nede, *adv.* (*dative form*) needs, B 3697, E 531; (*genitive form*) Nedes, B 2031, E 11. A. S. *neðd*, need; gen. *neddes*, *dat.* *nedde*.
- Nedeth, *pr. s.* needs it, it needs, F 65, 298; *pt. s.* Neded, it needed, E 457. A. S. *neddian*, to compel.
- Needles, *adv.* needlessly, E 621; Needles, without a cause, 455.
- Neer, *adv.* near; or *perhaps adv.* comp. nearer, B 4000. See Ner.
- Neigh, *adj.* near, nigh, F 49. See Ny.
- Neighebor, *s.* neighbour, B 108, 115, 3108. A. S. *neðh-búr*, from *neðh*, near, and *búr*, a dweller; from *búan*, to dwell.
- Nekke, *s.* neck, B 3300, E 113. A. S. *necca*, *hnecca*.
- Nekke-boon, *s.* neck-bone, B 1839.
- Nempne, *v.* to name, tell, F 318; *pt. s.* Nempned, named, E 609. A. S. *nemnan*, to name, call; cf. G. *nennen*, to name; Lat. *nomen*, a name.
- Ner, *adv.* nearer; ner and ner = nearer and nearer, B 1710. See Neer. A. S. *neðh*, nigh (*adv.*); comp. *nedr*, *nyr*, nigher; cf. G. *näher*.
- Nere, *pt. s. subj.* were not, B 3984; were it not, 132. A. S. *neron*, were not.
- Nest, *s.* nest; *wikked nest*, i. e. *mauni*, or Mauny, B 3576. See note. A. S. *nest*, G. *nest*.
- Nettes, *s. pl.* nets, B 3665. A. S. and Icel. *net*, G. *netz*.
- Neuer, *adv.* never, B 87. A. S. *nefre*.
- Newew, *s.* nephew, B 3594. F. *neveu*, Lat. *nepotum*.
- Newe, *adj. def.* new, E 841; *adv.* Newe, newly, afresh, E 3, 378. A. S. *niwe*, *neowe*, *adj.*; *niwan*, *adv.* anew; cf. Icel. *nyr*, Lat. *nouns*, Gk. *neos*, Sanskr. *nava*.
- Newefangel, *adj.* newfangled, taken with novelty, F 618. Cf. A. S. *fangennes*, a taking; the root is clearly A. S. *fón*, Goth. *fahan*, to take; cf. G. *fangen*; whence also A. S. *unbefangellic*, incomprehensible, *onfengnes*, a receiving.
- Newfangelnesse, *s.* newfangledness, fondness for novelty, F 610. See above.
- Nexste, *superl. adj.* nearest, B 1814. A. S. *néhsta*, nighest; from *neðh*, nigh.
- Nice, *adv.* foolish, E 2434. F. *nice*, Span. *recio*, Port. *nescio* or *recio*, foolish, ignorant, from Lat. *nescius*, ignorant. This is clearly the etymology of 'nice' as used by Chaucer; the modern word *nice* is the same, differently used.
- Nil, *i p. s. pr.* I desire not, I dislike, E 646; I will not, 303; *pr. s.* will not, 119. A. S. *nyllan*, to be unwilling, Lat. *nolle*.
- Nin, *for ne in*, i. e. nor in, F 35.
- Nis, *for ne is*, is not, B 1876, E 448, F 72.
- Niste, *i p. s. pt.* knew not, F 502; *pt. pl.* Nisten, knew not, 634. A. S. *nytan*, not to know, *pt. t. ic nyste*; from *ne*, not, and *witan*, to know.
- Noblesse, *s.* nobility, magnificence, B 3438, E 782; high honour, B 3208. F. *noblesse*; Low Lat. *nobilitas*; from Lat. *nobilis*, noble, Nobleys, *s.* nobleness, i. e. dignity, state, F 77. Cf. O. Fr. *nobloier*, to shine, lit. to look noble; from Lat. *nobilis*.
- Noght, *adv.* not; shortened from *nought*, and signifying in no respect, B 94, 112. See Nat.

Nolde, *pt. s.* would not, B 87, 1821, 3667. A.S. *nyllan*, *pt. t.* is *nolde*; see Nil.

Nones, *in phr.* for the nones = for the nonce, for the once, for the occasion, B 1165, 3132. Originally for *then anes*, for the once; where *then* is dative of art. *the*, and *anes* is an adverb used as a noun.

Nonnes, *s. pl. gen.* nuns', B 3999. F. *nonne*, Low Lat. *nonna*, used by St. Jerome (Brachet).

Noon, *adj.* none, no, B 102; *pl.* Noon, 89. A.S. *nán*.

Noot, *i p. s. pr.* I know not, B 3596, 3973. F 342. A.S. *nút*, for *ne wát*, knows not; *i* and *3* *p. s. pr. indic.*

Norice, *s.* a nurse, E 561, 618, F 347. F. *nourrice*, O.F. *norris*, Lat. *nutricem*.

Norished, *pp.* nourished, brought up, E 399.

Norishinge, *s.* nurture, bringing up, E 1040.

Notable, *adj.* notorious, B 1875. Lat. *notabilis*.

Note, *s.* a note (of music), B 1737. Lat. *nota*.

Notemuge, *s.* nutmeg, B 1953. *Note* is A.S. *hnut*, G. *nuss*; the ending *muge* = O.F. *muguet*, Lat. *muscata*, musk-scented; from *muscus*, scent, musk.

No-thing, *adv.* in no respect, not at all, B 3402, E 228, 480.

Nouelries, *s. pl.* novelties, F 619. Cf. House of Fame, ii. 178. O.F. *novelerie*, which commonly means a quarrel; O.F. *novel*, new, Lat. *novellus*; from *nouus*.

Noueltee, *s.* novelty, E 1004. O.F. *noveltesit*, Low Lat. *novellitatem*; from *nouus*.

Nouys, *s.* novice, B 3129. F. *novice*, Lat. *novicius*; from *nouus*.

Now and now, *adv.* at times, from time to time, occasionally, F 439.

Nowches, *s. pl.* jewels, E 382. O.F. *nouche*, *nosche*, a buckle, bracelet; Low Lat. *nusca*, a brooch; O.H.G. *nusca*, an ornament, brooch, bracelet; cf. O.H.G. *nusta*, a knitting together. Spenser has *ouch*.

Ny, *adv.* nearly, F 346; wel ny = almost, E 82. A.S. *nedh*.

Nyce, *adj.* weak, foolish, B 3712, F 525. See Nice.

Nyghte, *s. dat.* night; a *nyghtie*, at night, by night, B 3758. A.S. *niht*, Icel. *nátt*, Lat. *noctem*.

O.

O, *adj.* one, B 52, 2122, 3663. Shortened from M.E. *on*, A.S. *án*, one.

Obeisaunce, *s.* obedience, E 24, 502; obedient act, E 230; *pl.* Obeisances, submissive acts, acts expressing obedient attention, F 515.

Obeisant, *adj.* obedient, E 66.

Obeye, *v.* to obey, F 489; *pt. s.* Obeyede, 569. F. *obéir*, Lat. *obedire*.

Observances, *s. pl.* duties, attentions, F 516.

Observe, *v.* to give countenance to, favour, B 1821. F. *observer*, Lat. *observare*.

Occupy, *v.* to occupy, take up, F 64. F. *occuper*, Lat. *occupare*.

Of, *prep.* by, B 2132, E 70, 2436; with, for, B 1779, E 33; as regards, with respect to, B 90, 3388, F 425; of grace = by his favour, out of his favour, E 178. A.S. *of*, Icel. *af*, G. *ab*. Lat. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*.

Of, *adv.* off, away, B 3748, 3762.

Office, *s.* duty, employment (see note), B 3446; houses of office = servants' offices, pantries, larders, &c. E 264. From Lat. *officium*.

Of-newe, *adv.* newly, lately, E 938. Hence, E. *anew*.

- Of-taken, *pp.* taken off, taken away, B 1855. Cf. l. 1858.
- Ofte, *adj. pl.* many, frequent, E 226; *adv.* often, 722; *adv. comp.* Ofter, oftener, 215, 620. A. S. *oft*, Icel. *oft*, *opt*, Goth. *uſta*, often.
- Olde, *adj. pl.* old, F 69. A. S. *eald*, G. *alt*, Goth. *althais*.
- Oliueres, *s. pl.* oliveyards, B 3226. The O. F. *oliver* is used to translate Lat. *oliueta* (Burguy).
- On, *prep.* upon, concerning, B 48; on, in, at; on eue=in the evening; on morwe=in the morning. E 1214; on reste=at rest, F 379. A. S. *on*, Icel. *d*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana*.
- On, *adj.* one; euerich on, every one, B 1164. See O, Oon.
- Onlofte, *adv.* aloft, i. e. still above ground, E 229. Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), cognate with A. S. *lyft*, air.
- Ook, *s.* an oak, F 159. A. S. *dc*, Icel. *eik*, G. *eiche*.
- Oon, *adj.* one, B 2034, 3880; the same, 2142, E 711; the same thing, alike, F 537; oon the faireste=one who was the fairest, one of the fairest, E 212; euer in oon=continually alike, constantly in the same manner, E 602, 677, F 417; many oon, many a one, E 775. A. S. *æn*, Icel. *ainn*, Goth. *ains*, Lat. *unus*.
- Open, *adj.* open, B 1684. A. S. *open*, Icel. *opinn*, G. *offen*.
- Ord, *s.* beginning; ord and ende=beginning and end, B 3911. A. S. *ord*, a beginning, a point of a sword, Icel. *oddr*, whence E. *odd*. We find *penuns ord*=a point of a pen, in *Cursor Mundi*, G 10626, altered to *pennne poynt* in text T.
- Ordeyned, *pp.* appointed, F 177. O. F. *ordener*, F. *ordonner*, Lat. *ordinare*.
- Orient, *s.* the east, B 3504. See Thorient.* From Lat. *orientem*.
- Othere, *adj. pl.* other, B 3344, 3510, 3896; *sing.* Other; whence that other=the other, answering to that oon=the one, F 496. A. S. *ðær*, G. *ander*.
- Otherweyes, *adv.* otherwise, E 1072. Lit. *other-ways*.
- Otherwyse, *adv.* on any other condition, F 534.
- Othes, *s. pl.* oaths, F 528. A. S. *aðs*, Icel. *eiðr*, Goth. *aiths*.
- Ouer, *prep.* besides, F 137. A. S. *ofer*, Icel. *yfir*, G. *über*.
- Ouer, *adv.* over, on, B 1633.
- Ouerall, *adv.* in every respect, throughout, E 1048. Cf. G. *überall*.
- Ouerlad, *pp.* put upon, B 3101. Lit. *led over*. See P. Plowm. B 3. 314.
- Ouermacche, *v.* to overmatch, overreach, conquer, E 1220.
- Ought, *adv.* at all, B 1792. A. S. *āht*, for *ān hwit*, a whit.
- Oughte, *pt. s. subj.* it should behove us, E 1150; *pt. s. indic.* it was fit, it was due, 1120; *pt. pl.* Oughten, ought, B 1833, 3567. A. S. *agan*, to owe, to own; *pt. t. ic āhte*.
- Oules, *s. pl.* owls, F 648. A. S. *ūls*, Icel. *ugla*, G. *eule*, Lat. *ulula*.
- Out-caughte, *pt. s.* caught out, drew out, B 1861.
- Outen, *v.* to come out with, to utter, E 2438. A. S. *ūtian*, to put out, to eject; cf. O. H. G. *ūzon*, to put out. The word is very rare.
- Utterly, *adv.* utterly, entirely. E 335, 639, 768, 953. A. S. *ūtor*, utter.
- Outrage, *v.* to become outrageous, to lose patience, lose temper, E 643. F. *outrier*, O. F. *oltrier*, to pass beyond bounds; O. F. *oltre*, Lat. *ultra*, beyond.
- Owen, *adj.* own, B 3198, 3571, E 504, 652; *pl.* Owene, B 3584. A. S. *āgen*, G. *eigen*, own, peculiar.

Oxes, *gen. sing.* ox's, E 207, 291.
A. S. *oxa*, Icel. *oxi*, *uxi*, Goth.
auksa, G. *ochs*.

Oxe-stalle, s. oxstall, E 398. A. S.
oxan steal, where *oxan* is the *gen.*
case of *oxa*, or it may be con-
sidered as a compound, *oxa-steal*.
In either case the sonant *e* after *x*
is accounted for.

P.

Pace, *v.* to pass, go, B 1759, F
120; *pr. s. subj.* I *p.* er I *pace*
= ere I depart, ere I die, F 494;
pr. s. subj. may pass away, may
depart, E 1092. F. *passer*, Low
Lat. *passare*, to pass over; from
pandere. See *Passe*.

Page, s. a page, boy, F 692. F.
page, Low Lat. *pagius*, a servant.
Deduced by Diez from Gk. *παῖς*,
παῖδιον. Ducange gives *pagius*,
pagila, *pagesius*, *pagensis* (whence
F. *pays*), all meaning a domestic
servant or a rustic. Surely from
the sb. *pagus*, a village, whence
also Lat. *paganus*.

Paleys, s. palace, E 197, F 60. F.
palais, Lat. *palatium*.

Papejay, s. a popinjay, a parrot, B
1957. F. *papegai*, from Span.
papagayo; hardly from Arab. *ba-
bagā*, a parrot, a late word (Diez).

Paradys, s. Paradise, B 3200. Gk.
παράδεισος, a pleasure-ground,
Heb. *pardēs*, known to be of Aryan
(Persian) origin.

Paramour, i. e. par amour, for love,
B 2033. See note.

Paraenture, *adv.* peradventure,
by chance, E 234.

Pardee, *interj.* an oath, from French
par dieu, B 1977, E 1234; Parde,
B 3974, F 696.

Parementz, s. *pl.* ornaments;
chambre of paramentz = orna-
mented chamber, F 269. F.
parement, an ornament, from
parer, to adorn, Lat. *parare*.

Parfay, *interj.* by my faith, B 110.
O. F. *par fei*, F. *par foi*.

Parfitly, *adv.* perfectly, E 690.
F. *parfait*, Lat. *perfectus*.

Parfournest, *pr. s.* 2 *p.* perform-
est, B 1797; *pp.* Parfourned,
1646. Cotgrave has—'Parfour-
nir, to perform, consummate,' &c.
From O. F. *fornir* (F. *fournir*),
to accomplish; from O. H. G.
frumjan, to accomplish, whence
also G. *frommen*, to avail; which
from O. H. G. *frum*, good; cf.
Moeso-Goth. *frums*, beginning,
fruma, first, Lat. *primus*; from the
root of G. *vor*, E. *fore*, Lat. *præ*.

Park, s. a park, F 392. Cf. F. *parc*,
probably from a Celtic source, cf.
Welsh *parc*, *parwg*, an enclosure;
there is also A. S. *pearroc*, an en-
closure, park, which gives the ety-
mology of the E. word. The root
is seen in M. E. *parre*, to enclose.

Party, s. a part, B 17. F. *parti*,
divided, from *partir*, to divide,
Lat. *partiri*.

Pas, s. a pace, i. e. a footpace, at
a slow rate, F 388. See Prol. l.
825. Lat. *passus*.

Passe, *imp. s. or pl.* pass (over), go
(on), proceed, B 1633; I *p. s. pr.*
Passe of = pass by, F 288; *pr. s.*
Passeth, passes away, 404; *pp.*
Passed, past, spent, E 610; *pres.*
part. Passing, surpassing, extreme,
E 240, 1225. See *Pace*.

Passioun, s. passion, suffering, B
1175. Lat. *passionem*.

Pauement, s. pavement, B 1867.
O. F. *pavement*, Lat. *pauimentum*.

Payndemayn, s. bread of a peculiar
whiteness, B 1915. See note.
From Lat. *panis Dominicus*.

Peer, s. peer, equal, B 1930. See
Pere.

Pees, s. peace, B 130, 3524, 3826.
O. F. *pes*, F. *paix*, Lat. *pacem*.

Penaunt, s. a penitent, one who
does penance, B 3124. O. F.

- penant*, penitent; from Lat. *poena*, pain.
- Penible*, *adj.* painstaking, careful to please, E 714. F. *pénible*, from *peine*, Lat. *poena*.
- Peoples*, *gen. sing.* people's, E 412. F. *peuple*, Lat. *populus*.
- Perce*, *Percen*, *v.* to pierce, B 2014, E 1204, F 237; *pp.* Perced, B 1745. F. *percer*.
- Percinge*, *s.* piercing; for percinge = to prevent any piercing, B 2052.
- Pere*, *s.* peer, equal, B 3244, F 678. See *Peer*. O.F. *per*, F. *pair*, Lat. *par*.
- Peregryn*, *adj.* peregrine, i.e. foreign, F 428. Lat. *peregrinus*.
- Perilous*, *adj.* dangerous, terrible, B 1999, 3109. From Lat. *periculum*.
- Perles*, *s. pl.* pearls, B 3658. F. *perle*, Port. *perola*, Low Lat. *perula*.
- Ferree*, *s.* jewellery, precious stones, B 3495, 3550, 3556. F. *pierrerie*; Low Lat. *petraria*, jewels; from Lat. *petra*, a stone.
- Personne*, *s.* parson, B 1170; person, E 73. Lat. *persona*.
- Peyne*, *s.* pain, suffering, B 2134; trouble, care, F 509; *gen.* Peynes, F 480; vpon peyne = under a penalty, E 586. F. *peine*, Lat. *poena*.
- Peyned hir*, *pt. s. refl.* took pains, E 976.
- Peyntede*, *pt. s.* painted, F 560; *pp.* Peynted, 646. F. *peindre*, Lat. *pingere*.
- Philosophre*, *s.* a philosopher, didactic writer, B 25.
- Phisyk*, *s.* physic, the art of medicine, B 1189. F. *physique*; Gk. φυσική τέχνη.
- Piler*, *s.* a pillar, B 3308; *pl.* Pilers, 3274. F. *pillier*; from *pila*, Lat. *pila*, a pillar.
- Pin*, *s.* a pin, small peg, F 127, 316. From Lat. *pinna*, for *penna*.
- Pistil*, *s.* epistle, E 1154.
- Pitee*, *s.* pity, B 3236, F 479. F. *pitié*, O.F. *pitie*, Lat. *pietatem*. Thus *pity* is a doublet of *piety*.
- Pitofis*, *adj.* sad, B 2140, 3567, E 1121; pitiful, full of compassion, F 20. O.F. *pitos*, F. *piteux*; Lat. *pietiosus*.
- Pitously*, *adv.* piteously, sadly, pitiously, B 3729, F 414, 461.
- Place*, *s.* manor-house, residence of a chief person in a village or small town, B 1910. See note. F. *place*, Lat. *platea*.
- Plastres*, *s. pl.* plaisters, or plasters, F 636. F. *platre*, Low Lat. *plastrum*, short for *emplastrum*, Gk. ἐμπλαστρον.
- Plat*, *adv.* flat, B 1865; flatly, bluntly, 3947. F. *plat*, G. *platt*; both from Gk. πλατύς, broad.
- Plate*, *s.* plate, stiff iron defence for a hauberk, B 2055. O.F. *plate*, a flat piece of metal; see above.
- Platte*, *adj. dat.* flat, flat side (of a sword), F 162, 164. See *Plat*.
- Playn*, *adj.* plain; in short and playn = in brief plain terms, E 577. F. *plain*, Lat. *planus*.
- Playn*, *s.* a plain, B 24; Playne, E 59.
- Pleinte*, *s.* complaint, lament, B 66. F. *plainte*, from Lat. *plangere*, to wail. See *Fleyne*.
- Plentee*, *s.* plenty, abundance, E 264, F 300; gret plentee = in great quantity, B 3665. O.F. *plenet*, Lat. *plenitatem*, from *plenus*, full.
- Plesance*, *s.* pleasure, will, E 501, 659, 663, 672, 959, 964; kindness, 1111; pleasing behaviour, F 509. F. *plaisance*, from Lat. *placere*.
- Plesen*, *v.* to please, F 707. F. *plaisir*, Lat. *placere*.
- Pley*, *s.* a play, sport, diversion, E 10, 11, 1030. A.S. *plega*, sport.
- Ploye*, *v.* to amuse oneself, B 3524, 3666, 3996; *pres. part.* Pleying,

- amusing himself, F 410. A.S. *plegan*.
- Pleyn, *adv.* plainly, B 3947, E 19; openly, E 637. See Playn.
- Pleyne, *pr. pl. subj.* I p. we may complain, E 97. F. *plaindre*, Lat. *plangere*.
- Plowman, s. ploughman, E 799.
- Plumage, s. plumage, F 426. F. *plumage*, Lat. *pluma*, a feather.
- Plye, *v.* to bend, E 1169. F. *plier*, Lat. *plicare*.
- Plyghte, *pt. s.* plucked, pulled, B 15. Cf. A.S. *pluccian*, *pt. t.* *pluccode*; though this hardly accounts for the present form. We may note, however, similar forms in Chaucer elsewhere, viz. *shryghte* (shrieked), Kn. Ta. 1959; *twyghte* (twiched), Tro. and Cres. iv. 1185; *pryghte*, F 418.
- Poetrye, s. poetry, E 33; *pl.* Poetries, poems, F 206.
- Point, s. point; fro point to point = from beginning to end, B 3652; point for point, exactly, in every detail, E 577. F. *point*, Lat. *punctum*.
- Point-deuys, s. point-device, F 560.
- Poison, s. poison, B 3859. F. *poison*, Lat. *poisonem*; lit. a potion.
- Polyue, s. a pulley, F 184. F. *poulie*; the Prompt. Parv. has *poleyn*, but the rime is decisive as to the form used here.
- Pompous, *adj.* stately, magnificent, B 3745.
- Pope, s. the pope, E 741; *gen.* Popes, 746; *pl.* Popes, B 2039. F. *pape*, Low Lat. *papa*, a father.
- Popet, s. poppet, puppet, doll; spoken ironically, and therefore here applied to a corpulent person, B 1891. Cotgrave has—'Poupette, a little baby, puppet, bable' [i.e. bauble]. Cf. F. *poupée*, a doll; Lat. *pupa*, a doll.
- Possessiou, s. possession, i.e. large property, great possessions, wealth, F 686.
- Potage, s. pottage, broth, B 3623. F. *potage*, from *pot* (Welsh *pot*), a pot.
- Pouerte, s. poverty, B 99, E 816. O.F. *pourete*, *poverty*, Lat. *paupertatem*. Note; the *u* in this word is sounded as *v*.
- Pound, s. *pl.* pounds, F 683. A.S. *pund*, a pound; a neut. sb. with *pl. pund*; cf. Icel. and Goth. *pund*.
- Poure, *adj.* poor, B 116, 120; *pl.* Poure, 188. The *u* is here a *v*; *poure* = O.F. *poure*, F. *pauvre*; from Lat. *pauperem*.
- Poure, *adv.* poorly, E 1043. See above.
- Pourest, *adj. superl.* poorest, E 205. See Poure.
- Pourelliche, *adj.* poorly, in poverty, E 213, 1055. See Poure.
- Preche, *v.* to preach, B 1179; Prechen, 1177; *imp. pl.* Precheth, E 12. F. *prêcher*, Lat. *praedicare*.
- Predicacioun, s. preaching, sermon, B 1176.
- Prees, s. press, crowd, B 3327; Pres, F 189. F. *presse*; from Lat. *premere*.
- Preise, *i p. s. pr.* I praise, F 674. O.F. *preiser*, to praise; *preis*, price, Lat. *pretium*.
- Prescience, s. foreknowledge, E 659. From Lat. *praescire*.
- Presence, s. presence; in presence = in company, in a large assembly, E 1207.
- Prest, s. priest, B 1166, 4000. O.F. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*; Lat. *presbyter*.
- Presumpcioun, s. presumption, pride, B 3745.
- Preue, s. proof, E 787. F. *preuve*, from Lat. *probare*.
- Preue, *v.* to test; E 699; *pr. s. subj.* may test; he preue = that he test or try, 1152; *pr. s.* Preueth, proves, 1000, tries, tests, 1155; shews, 2425; *pp.* Preued, ap-

- proved, 28; exemplified, 856; shewn, F 481. See above.
- Prevede, *pt. s.* prayed, besought, F 311; Preyde, B 3729, E 548, 795; *pp.* Preyed, 773. O. F. *preier*, F. *prier*; Lat. *precari*.
- Preyere, s. prayer, B 1669, E 141. F. *prière*.
- Preys, s. praise, B 3837. O. F. *preis*, Lat. *pretium*. See Preise.
- Priketh, *pr. s.* spurs, rides, B 1944; *pt. s.* Priked, 1964; Pryghte, F 418; 2 *p. s. subj.* Prike, B 2001; Prikke, prick, goad, torture, E 1038. A. S. *priccian*, to prick, goad. See Fryghte.
- Prickinge, s. spurring, hard riding, B 1965.
- Prikke, s. prick, point, critical condition, B 119. A. S. *prica*, a prick, point.
- Principles, s. *pl.* principles, deep feelings, natural disposition, F 487.
- Prioresse, s. prioress, B 1637.
- Pruiuee, *adj.* secret, privy, closely attendant, E 192, 519; secret, B 1991. F. *privé*, Lat. *privatus*.
- Pruiuee, *adv.* privately, secretly, F 531; Priuely, B 21, 3889.
- Pruiutee, privity, secrecy, E 249.
- Proces, s. narrative, history, occurrence of events, B 3511; proces holde = keep close to my story, F 658. F. *procès*, a suit at law, Lat. *processus*.
- Profred, *pp.* offered, E 152. F. *proferer*, Lat. *proferre*, to bring forward.
- Proheme, s. a poem, prologue, E 43. F. *proème* (Cotgrave), Gk. *προοίμιον*, a prelude; from *πρό*, before, and *οἶμος*, a way, also, a strain of song.
- Prolixitee, s. prolixity, tediousness, F 405. From Lat. *prolixus*.
- Prologe, s. prologue, rubric to B 99. Gk. *πρόλογος*.
- Proportioned, *pp.* made in proportion, F 192.
- Propre, *adj.* own, peculiar, B 3518; of propre kynde = by their own natural bent, F 610, 619. F. *propre*, Lat. *proprius*.
- Prose, s. prose, B 96. Lat. *prosa*.
- Prospectyues, s. *pl.* perspective-glasses, lenses, F 234. No doubt Chaucer here makes the usual distinction between reflecting mirrors and refracting lenses. Milton (Vacation Exerc. l. 71) seems to apply the word to a combination of lenses, or telescope. See Trench, Select Glossary, s. v. *Perspective*.
- Prouerbe, s. a proverb, B 3436; *pl.* Prouerbes, proverbial sayings, saws, 2146. Lat. *proverbium*.
- Proueth, *pr. s.* proves, F 455. See Preue.
- Prouost, s. provost, chief magistrate, B 1806. A. S. *prǣfost*, from Lat. *praepositus*; F. *prévôt*.
- Prydeles, *adj.* void of pride, E 930. A. S. *prýta*, pride.
- Pryghte, *pt. s.* pricked, F 418. A. S. *priccian*, *pt. t.* *priccode*, whence *pryghte* is contracted.
- Pryme, s. prime, i. e. nine o'clock, F 73; fully pryme, the end of the period of prime, i. e. nine o'clock, B 2015; pryme large, just past nine o'clock, F 360. Lat. *prima*.
- Prymer, s. primer, elementary reading-book, B 1707. Lat. *primarium*.
- Prys, s. price, value, estimation, B 2087; praise, E 641; Pryse, E 1026. O. F. *pris*, *preis*, Lat. *pretium*. Thus price and prize are the same word as praise.
- Pryuely, *adv.* secretly, E 641.
- Publisshed, *pp.* published, spread abroad, E 415, 749.
- Purpos, s. purpose; it cam him to purpos = he purposed, F 606. F. *propos*, Lat. *propositum*. We find the verb spelt *proposer* and *purposer* in Old French.
- Purposed, *pp.* purposed, E 1067.

Purs, *s.* purse, F 148. A. S. *purs*, Gk. *βύρπον*, a skin.

Purveye, *v.* to purvey, provide, E 191. F. *pourvoir*, Lat. *providere*. Thus *purvey* is a doublet of *provide*.

Putte, *pt. s.* put, B 1630, 3742; 2 *p.* Puttest, didst put, 3875; *pp.*

Put, E 471. Cf. Welsh *putio*, to push, poke; Gael. *put*, to push.

The E. E. form *pulte*, with the sense of *put*, is Mod. E. *pelt*.

Pyes, *s. pl.* pies, magpies, F 649. F. *pie*, Lat. *pica*.

Pyne, *s.* pain, suffering, the passion, B 2126; woe, torment, 3420, F 448. A. S. *pin*, from Lat. *poena*.

Pype, *s.* pipe, a musical instrument, B 2005. A. S. *pip*, Icel. *pipa*, G. *pfeife*.

Q.

Quad, *adj.* bad, B 1628. Du. *kwaad*, bad, evil; O. Du. *quad*. 'Een *quade* boom brenghet voort *quade* vruchten,' a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit; Matt. vii. 17, in Dutch New Test. A. D. 1700.

Quaille, *s.* quail, E 1206. O. F. *quaille*, F. *caille*, Low Lat. *quaquila*, of Teutonic origin; cf. Du. *kwakkel*, a quail, *kwaken*, to croak, to *quack*. The name is from the sound made.

Quaking, *pres. part.* quaking, E 317, 358; *pp.* Quaked, B 3831; *pt. s.* Quook, quaked, shook, 3394. A. S. *cwacian*, to quake.

Quene, *s.* queen, B 1671. A. S. *cwén*, Icel. *kván*, Goth. *kwens*, Gk. *γυνή*, a woman. *Quean* and *queen* are doublets.

Querne, *s.* (*dat.*) a handmill, B 3264. A. S. *cweorn*, *cweyrn*, Icel. *kvern*, Goth. *kwairnus*. In the Mæso-Gothic version of St. Mark ix. 42, the word 'mill-stone' is rendered by *asila-kwairnus*, i. e. a

quern turned by an ass, a quern of large size. In Iceland *kvern* is a handmill, which used to be turned by bondwomen, who sang as they sat at work.

Queynte, *adj. def.* quaint, curious, F 369; *dat.* 239; *pl.* Queinte, B 1189; Queynte, curiously contrived, F 234. O. F. *cointe*, instructed, Lat. *cognitus*; but it has probably been influenced in its meanings by the Lat. *comptus*, trimmed.

Quod, *pt. s.* quoth, said, B 16, 28, 1166, &c. A. S. *cweðan*, to say, speak; *pt. t.* *ic cwæð*; *pl. we cwædon*; Icel. *kveða*, Goth. *kwiðan*, to speak.

Quook, *pt. s.* quaked, shook, B 3394. See Quaking.

Quyrboilly, *s.* boiled leather, B 2065. F. *cuir bouilli*; see note.

Quyte, *v.* to acquit, free; hir cost for to quyte = to pay for her expenses, B 3564. O. F. *quiter*, F. *quitter*; Lat. *quietare*; from *quies*, rest.

R.

Rafte, *pt. s.* reft (from the vb. *reue*, to reave), B 3288, 3291. A. S. *reafian*, *pt. t.* *ic reafode*; Icel. *raufa*, G. *rauben*; cf. E. *rob*.

Raked, *pp.* raked, B 3323. Literally, the sentence is—'Amongst hot coals he hath raked himself;' the sense is, of course, 'he hath raked hot coals around himself.' A. S. *racian*, to rake together, Icel. *raka*; cf. 'Rakyn, *rastrō*,' Prompt. Parv.

Ram, *s.* the ram, the sign Aries, F 386.

Rampeth, *pr. s.* (lit. ramps, romps, *rears, but here) rages, acts with violence, B 3094. We should now say—'she *flies* in my face.' The following quotation, in which *rampe* means an ill-conditioned

- woman, a *romp*, is much to the purpose. 'A woman ought not to strue with her husbonde, nor yeue him no displeaunce, . . . as dede onis a woman that dede anuere her husbonde afore straungers like a *rampe*, with gret uelons [*felon's*] wordes, dispraising hym and setting hym atte not [*at naught*]'—The Knight of la Tour-Landry, ed. Wright, p. 25.
- Rancour, s. rancour, malice, E 432, 747. O.F. *rancor*, Lat. *rancor*, rancidity; from *rancere*, to be rancid.
- Rasour, s. razor, B 3246. F. *rasoir*, Low Lat. *rasorium*, from Lat. *radere*, to scrape.
- Rather, adj. comp. sooner, E 1169. A.S. *hraðe*, soon; comp. *hraðor*.
- Raughte, pt. s. reached, B 1921. A.S. *ræcan*, pt. t. *ie rāhte*; G. *reichen*.
- Rauysedest, 2 p. s. pt. didst ravish, didst draw (down), B 1659; pp. Rauished, ravished, overjoyed, F 547. F. *ravir*, Ital. *rapire*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch away.
- Reaume, s. realm, country, B 3305. F. *royaume*, Low Lat. *regalimen*, from *regalis*; from Lat. *rex*, a king.
- Rebel, s. a rebel; or adj. rebellious, B 3415. F. *rebelle*; Lat. *rebellis*, one that renews war; from *re*, again, and *bellum*, war.
- Recche, 1 p. s. pr. I reck, care, B 94; pr. pl. reck, care; recche of it = care for it, F 71. See Bek.
- Recchelees, adj. reckless, careless, indifferent, E 488. A.S. *rečeleds*.
- Receyuen, v. to receive, E 1151. F. *recevoir*, Lat. *recipere*.
- Recovered, pp. recovered, regained, B 27. F. *recouvrer*, Lat. *recuperare*.
- Recours, s. recourse; I wol have my recours = I will return, F 75.
- F. *recours*, Lat. *recursus*; from *cursus*, a course.
- Rede, adj. def. red, F 415. A.S. *reð*, Icel. *rauðr*, G. *roth*, Gk. *ἐρυθρός*. See Reed.
- Rede, v. to read, B 1690, F 211; 1 p. s. pr. Rede, I advise, E 811, 1205; imp. pl. Redeth, read, B 3650. A.S. *rædan*, G. *rathen*.
- Redresse, v. to set right, E 431. See Dresse.
- Redy, adj. ready, E 299, F 114; dressed, 387. A.S. *ræde*, ready; cf. Swed. *redig*, evident, orderly.
- Reed, adj. red, B 2059, 3734, E 317. See Bede.
- Reed, s. counsel, B 3739, E 653. A.S. *ræd*, G. *rath*.
- Reflexions, s. pl. reflexions by means of mirrors, F 230.
- Refuseden, pt. pl. refused, E 128. Due to Lat. *refutare*. *Refuse* and *refute* are (nearly) doublets.
- Regne, s. kingdom, dominion, reign, B 3401, 3404, 3432, F 135; pl. Regnes, B 129, 3518; governments, 3954. F. *règne*, Lat. *regnum*.
- Regned, pt. s. reigned, B 3845.
- Reherse, v. to rehearse, relate, recount, B 89, E 1221; Rehercen, F 298; pres. part. pl. Rehersinge, relating, F 206. O.F. *rehercer*, to repeat (Roquefort); lit. to harrow over again, as one does a field; from O.F. *herce*, a harrow, F. *herse*; Lat. *herpicem*, a harrow, used by Varro (Brachet).
- Reloyssed, pt. s. I p. reflex. I rejoiced, E 145.
- Bek, imp. s. reck, care, B 4004, 1 p. s. pr. Rekke, I care, E 1090. See Recche.
- Bekne, v. to reckon, account, B 110; Rekenen, reckon, count, E 2433. A.S. *reccnan*, G. *rechnen*.
- Relesse, 1 p. s. pr. I release, E 153; pt. s. Relessed, forgave, B 3307. O.F. *relaisser*, Lat. *relax-*

- are. Relay, release, and relax*
are all the same word.
- Remedie**, *s.* remedy, B 3974. Lat. *remedium*.
- Remenant**, *s.* remnant, rest, E 869.
From Lat. *manere*, to remain.
- Remewed**, *pp.* removed, F 181.
From Lat. *mouere*, to move.
- Reneye**, *v.* to deny, renounce, B 3751. From Lat. *negare*, to deny.
- Renneth**, *pr. s.* runs, F 479; *renneth* for = runs in favour of, B 125; see the note; *pp.* Ronne, B 2. A.S. *rennan*, *yrnan*, to run, G. *rennen*, Icel. *renna*.
- Rente**, *s.* rent, i.e. revenue, B 3401, 3572. F. *rente*, from F. *rendre*, Lat. *reddere*.
- Repaire**, *v.* to repair, return, F 589; *pr. s.* Repaireth, returns, 339; goes, B 3885; *pres. part.* Repeiring, returning, F 608. O.F. *repairer*, *repairier*, from Low Lat. *repatriare*, to return to one's native country (Lat. *patria*).
- Reporten**, *v.* report, tell, F 72. F. *reporter*, Lat. *reportare*.
- Reason**, *s.* reason, E 25; Resoun, B 3408. F. *raison*, Lat. *rationem*.
- Resounded**, *pt. s.* resounded, F 413. From Lat. *resonare*.
- Reste**, *v.* to rest, F 606; 2 *p. pl. pr. subj.* may rest, 126. A.S. *restan*.
- Beste**, *s.* rest, F 355.
- Retenue**, *s.* retinue, suite, E 270. F. *retenue*; from Lat. *retinere*.
- Rethor**, *s.* orator, F 38. Lat. *rhetor*, Gk. *ῥήτωρ*.
- Rethoryke**, *s.* rhetoric, E 32.
- Retourneth**, *imp. pl.* return, E 809. F. *retourner*; from Lat. *toruare*, to turn.
- Reuel**, *s.* revelry, E 392, 1123, F 278, 339. O.F. *reuel*, rebellion; also tumult, joyous noise; from O.F. *reveler*, Lat. *rebellare*, to rebel. Not from Dutch, as Mr. Wedgwood suggests.
- Reuerence**, *s.* reverence, respect, honour, E 196; thy reuerence = the respect shewn to thee, B 116. From Lat. *reuerentia*.
- Reule**, *v.* to rule; reule hir = guide her conduct, E 327. A.S. *regol*, a rule; borrowed from Lat. *regula*.
- Bewelboon**, *s.* a kind of ivory, obtained from the sperm-whale, narwhal, or walrus.
- Rewen**, *v.* to rue, have pity, E 1050; *pr. s. impers.* me Reweth, I rue, I am sorry, 2432. A.S. *hreoſu*, grief; *hreoſwian*, to be grieved.
- Bewthe**, *s.* ruth, pity, E 579, 893, F 438; a pitiful sight, lit. ruth, E 562.
- Reyn**, *s.* rain, 1864, 3363, 3921. A.S. *regen*, G. *regen*, Goth. *riġn*; cf. Lat. *rigare*.
- Reyne**, *s.* rein, F 313. O.F. *resne*, F. *rène*, Ital. *redina*; prob. from Lat. *retinere*, to hold back.
- Riche**, *adj. pl.* rich, B 122. A.S. *rice*, Goth. *reiks*, O.H.G. *riche*. The Norman pronunciation of A.S. *rice* produced *riche*, which nearly agreed with the French pronunciation of O.H.G. *riche*.
- Richely**, *adv.* richly, F 90.
- Richesse**, *s.* riches, B 107, 3432, 3750. F. *richesse*, a sing. noun; from F. *riche*. See *Riche*.
- Riden**, *pp.* ridden, B 1990. See *Ryden*.
- Ring**, *s.* ring, F 83, 143, 247; *pl.* Ringes, E 255. A.S. *hring*, Lat. *circus*.
- Rise**, *pt. pl.* rose, B 1869. See *Ryse*.
- Riuier**, *s.* river; ryde for riuier = ride towards the river, B 1927. F. *rivière*, Low Lat. *riparia*, a river; from Lat. *ripa*, a bank.
- Roche**, *s.* rock, F 500. F. *roche*; from Lat. *rupes*.
- Rode**, *s.* complexion, B 1917. A.S. *rudu*, redness, from *rud*, *read*, red.

- Rody**, *adj.* ruddy, F 385, 394. See above.
- Royal**, *adj.* royal, F 59; *pl.* Roiales, B 2038. F. *roial*, Lat. *regalis*.
- Roi ally**, *adv.* royally, E 955; with pomp, F 174.
- Roi altee**, *s.* royalty, E 928.
- Romances**, *s. pl.* romances, B 2038, 2087. F. *romance*, *roman*, lit. Roman, a term applied to the vulgar tongue of Italy and some of its dependencies.
- Rommel**, *s.* rumour, E 997. Cf. Du. *rommeln*, to rumble, to buzz.
- Rom bled**, *pt. s.* made a murmuring noise, rumbled, buzzed, muttered, B 3725. The infin. *romblen* = to rumble like thunder, occurs in the Legend of Good Women, l. 1216. See **Rombel**.
- Rome**, *pr. pl.* I p. we roam, E 118.
- Ronne**, *pp.* run, B 2. See **Ch.** Prol. l. 8. See **Renneth**.
- Rood**, *pt. s.* rode, E 234; *pp.* Riden, B 1990. See **Ryden**.
- Roos**, *pt. s.* rose, B 3717, 3863; *Ros*, F 267; *pl.* Rise, rose, B 1869. See **Ryse**.
- Rote**, *s.* root, source, B 1655; *dat.* Rote, F 153; *Roote*, root, i. e. foot, E 58. Icel. *rót*; cf. Lat. *radix*.
- Rote**, *s.* rote; *by rote*, by heart, B 1712. Conjectured to be from the O. F. *rote*, a way, spelt *route* in modern French; a derivative of *route* is *routine*, O. F. *rotine*, and Cotgrave gives—'Par routine, by rote.'
- Roughte**, *pt. s.* *impers.* it recked; him roughte = he recked, E 685. A. S. *reacan*, to reckon; *pt. t.* ic *röhte*. See **Beeche**.
- Rounde**, *adv.* roundly, i. e. easily, with an easy motion, B 2076. O. F. *röund*, *röund*, F. *rond*, Lat. *rotundus*.
- Roune**, *v.* to whisper, B 2025; *pt. s.* Rowne, whispered, F 216. A. S. *rünian*, to whisper, speak mysteriously; from *rün*, a rune, a magical character, a mystery. See a note on *runes* in Earle's Philology of the Eng. Tongue.
- Route**, *s.* company, B 16, 1634, E 303, 382. F. *route*, from Lat. *rupta*, which from *rumpere*, to break; cf. G. *rotte*.
- Ruby**, *s.* ruby, B 1800; *pl.* Rubies, 3658. Lat. *rubeus*, red; *ruber*, red.
- Rude**, *adj.* common, rough, poor, E 916. Lat. *rudis*.
- Rudely**, *adv.* rudely, E 380.
- Rudenesse**, *s.* rusticity, E 397.
- Ryden**, *pr. pl.* ride, E 784; *pt. s.* Rood, 234; *pp.* Riden, B 1990. A. S. *ridan*, Icel. *riða*, G. *reiten*; *pt. t.* ic *räd*; *pp.* *riden*.
- Ryghte**, *s.* *dat.* right; *by ryghte* = by rights, B 44.
- Ryght**, *adv.* precisely, just, exactly, F 193, 492. A. S. *rihte*, *adv.*; *riht*, *adj.*; cf. Icel. *rétt*, G. *recht*, Lat. *rectus*.
- Rym**, *s.* rime, rhyme, B 2115, 2118; a tale in verse, 1899; *pl.* Rymes, verses, B 96. The spelling with *h* is later than A. D. 1550. With the old spelling *rime* or *ryme* cf. A. S. *rim*, Icel. *rima*, G. *reim*, Du. *rijm*, Swed. *rim*, Dan. *rim*, F. *rime*, Ital. *rima*, Span. *rima*, Port. *rima*. The introduction of the *h*, being due to confusion with *rhythm*, is of later date than the introduction of a knowledge of Greek, temp. Edward VI.
- Ryme**, *v.* to rime or rhyme, to make rimes, to tell a tale in verse, B 2122. A. S. *riman*, F. *rimar*.
- Ryming**, *s.* the art of riming, B 48. See **Rym**.
- Rype**, *adj.* ripe, mature, E 220; *pl.* Rype, seasonable, 438. A. S. *ripe*, mature; *rip*, a reaping, harvest, *ripan*, to reap.

Ryse, *v.* to arise, get up, F 375;
pr. pl. Rysen, rise, 383; *pl. s.*
 Roos, B 3717, 3863; Ros, F
 267; *pl.* Rise, rose, B 1869.
 A. S. *risan*, *pt. t. ic rás*, *pl. we*
rison, *pp. rísa*; Icel. *rísa*.
 Ryue, *v.* to rive, tear, E 1236.
 Icel. *rífa*, Dan. *rive*, to tear,
 rend.

S.

Sad, *adj.* sedate, fixed, constant,
 unmoved, settled, E 693, 754;
 sober, E 220, 237; *pl.* Sadde,
 discreet, grave, 1002. A. S. *sæd*,
 originally 'sated.'
 Sadly, *adv.* firmly, tightly; E
 1100.
 Sadnesse, *s.* soberness, constancy,
 patience, E 452.
 Saffroun, *s.* saffron; like saffroun
 = of a bright yellowish colour, B
 1920. F. *saffran*; from Arab.
zaffarân.
 Salte, *adj. pl.* salt, E 1084. A. S.
sealt, Icel. *salt*, Lat. *sal*, salt.
 Salue, *v.* to salute, greet, B 1723;
pr. s. Salueth, salutes, F 91, 112.
 F. *saluer*, Lat. *salutare*.
 Salues, *s. pl.* salves, F 639. A. S.
sealf, G. *salbe*. (Here *u = v*).
 Sapphires, *s. pl.* sapphires, B 3658.
 F. *saphir*, Lat. *saphirus*.
 Sapience, *s.* Wisdom, i. e. the book
 so called, B 1662. Lat. *sapientia*.
 Saue, *prep.* save, except, B 3214,
 3628; E 76, 508. F. *sauf*; Lat.
saluus.
 Saue, *v.* to save, keep, E 683; *imp.*
s. 3 p. may he save, E 505, 1064;
pp. Saued, saved, kept inviolate,
 F 531. F. *sauver*, O. F. *saver*,
 Lat. *saluare*.
 Saufly, *adv.* safely, certainly, E 870.
 Saung, *prep.* except, B 3200.
 Sauour, *s.* savour, pleasantness, F
 404. F. *saveur*, Lat. *saporem*.
 Sayde, *pt. s.* said, B 1635. &c.
 See Saye.

Sayle, *v.* to sail, B 1626. A. S.
seglian, Icel. *sigla*.
 Scarlet, *adj.* scarlet, B 1917. Of
 Persian origin.
 Scarsly, *adv.* scarcely, B 3602.
 O. F. *escars*, scarce, small; Low
 Lat. *excarpsus*, for *excerptus*;
 from *excerpere*, to select.
 Scathe, *s.* scathe, harm, pity, E
 1172. A. S. *sceaðian*, to injure.
 Science, *s.* learning, learned writing,
 B 1666.
 Sclaundre, *s.* slander, i. e. ill fame,
 E 722. F. *esclandre*, O. F. *es-*
candle, Lat. *scandalum*, a scandal.
Scandal and *slander* are doublets.
 Scole, *s.* school, B 1685, 1694.
 A. S. *scólu*, from Lat. *schola*;
 Gk. *σχολή*, leisure, time for study.
 Scoleward; to scoleward = toward
 school, B 1739. Cf. *Burdeux-*
ward in the Prologue, l. 397;
Thebesward, Kn. Tale, l. 109.
 Scourges, *s. pl.* scourges, whips,
 plagues, E 1157. O. F. *escorgie*,
 a scourge, thong; answering to a
 Lat. form *excoriata*, from *corium*,
 leather.
 Se, *v.* to see, look, F 366; Sen,
 203; Seen, B 62; *gerund*, F
 623; 1 *p. s. pr.* Se, I see, B 1168;
pl. s. Sey, saw, B 1, 7; 1 *p. F*
 460; *pp.* Seyn, B 1863. A. S.
seón, *pt. t. ic sedh*, *pp. gesegen*,
 G. *sehen*, Goth. *saihwán*.
 Secrely, *adv.* secretly, E 763.
 From Lat. *secernere*, to put sepa-
 rate.
 Secree, *s.* a secret, B 3211.
 Secte, *s.* suite, company, E 1171;
 religion, faith, (lit. following), F
 17. Low Lat. *secta*, a following,
 applied to a following of people
 or *suite*; also to a *suit* at law or
 a *suit* of clothes; from Lat. *sequi*,
 to follow, not from *secare*, to
 cut.
 See, *s.* sea, B 68, 127. A. S. *scé*,
 G. *see*, Du. *zee*.

- See, s. seat, sc. of empire, B 3339.
O. F. *se*, *sied*, Lat. *sedem*.
- Seek, v. to search through, B 60.
See *Seke*.
- Seel, s. seal, F 131. O. F. *seel*,
Lat. *sigillum*.
- Seen. See *Se*.
- Seeth, pt. s. sod, seethed, boiled, E
227. A. S. *seððan*, to seethe; pt.
t. ic *seðð*, pp. *soden*; Icel. *sjoða*,
pt. t. *sauð*, pp. *soðinn*.
- Sege, s. siege, B 3569, F 306. F.
siège, Low Lat. *sedium*, Lat. *se-*
dem, a seat.
- Seint, s. saint, B 1631; *gen. pl.*
Seintes, B 61. F. *saint*, Lat.
sanctus.
- Seist, 2 p. s. *pr.* sayest, B 109;
seistow=sayest thou, 110. See
Seye.
- Seke, v. to seek, B 1633; 2 p. *pl.*
pr. Seken, ye seek, search through,
127. A. S. *sēcan*, Icel. *sökja*.
- Selde, *adj. pl.* seldom, few; selde
tyme=few times, E 146; *adv.*
seldom, 427. A. S. *seld*, *seldan*,
seldom.
- Selue, *adj.* self, very; thy selue
neighebor, thy very neighbour,
B 115. A. S. *self*, *sylf*; cf. G.
selbst.
- Sely, *adj.* simple, good, innocent,
B 1702, E 948. A. S. *sēlig*,
happy, G. *selig*; hence E. *silly*,
which is much altered in mean-
ing.
- Semblant, s. outward show, sem-
blance, appearance, E 928, F 516.
F. *semblant*; from *sembler*, Lat.
simulare.
- Seme, v. to seem, appear, E 132,
F 102; pt. s. *impers.* Semed, it
seemed, E 396; him semed=it
appeared to them, they supposed,
F 56; the people semed=it seemed
to the people, the people supposed,
F 201. A. S. *sēman*.
- Semely, *adj.* seemly, comely, B
1919.
- Seminge, s. appearance; to my
seminge=as it appears to me, B
1838.
- Sen. See *Se*.
- Sene, *adj.* apparent, F 645. A. S.
gesyne, visible, Icel. *synn*, evident.
It is used as a veritable *adjective*,
with a final *e*; as is proved by l.
2173 of the Ormulum.
- Sent, *pr. s.* sendeth, sends, E 1151;
pt. s. Sente, sent, B 3927. A. S.
sendan; 3 p. s. *pr.* he sent or he
sendeð; pt. t. ic *sende*.
- Sentence, s. opinion, B 113, 3992;
meaning, subject, result, B 1753,
2136. F. *sentence*, Lat. *sententia*.
- Septemtrioun, s. north, B 3657
From Lat. *septem triones*, the
seven stars of Ursa Major com-
monly known as Charles's wain.
- Sergeant, s. sergeant, officer, E
519. F. *sergent*, Lat. *seruientem*.
Thus *sergeant* and *servant* are
very nearly doublets.
- Sermouns, s. *pl.* writings, B 87.
From Lat. *sermonem*.
- Seruage, s. service, E 147; servi-
tude, 482. F. *servage*, from *serf*,
Lat. *seruus*.
- Serue, v. to serve, B 4004; 1 p. s.
pt. Seruede, served, E 640; pt. s.
Serued, preserved, kept hid, F 521.
F. *server*, Lat. *seruare*.
- Seruisable, *adj.* serviceable, use-
ful, E 979.
- Seruitute, s. servitude, E 798.
O. F. *servitut*, Lat. *servitutum*.
- Seruyse, s. service, serving, E 603,
958, F 66, 280, 628. F. *service*,
Lat. *servitium*.
- Seson, s. season, F 54, 389. O. F.
seson, F. *saison*, Lat. *sationem*,
a sowing-time.
- Sette, v. to set, E 975; pt. s. Sette,
set, placed, B 3932; cast, E 233;
put, 382; pp. Set, appointed, 774.
A. S. *settian*, pt. t. ic *sette*, pp.
geset.
- Sete, s. seat, B 3715. Icel. *set*; in

- A.S. we find the dimin. *setl*, a settle, a stool.
- Setell**, *pt. pl. sat*, B 3734, F 92. A.S. *sittan*, *pt. t. ic sat*, *pl. we seton*.
- Seuretee**, *s. assurance*, sure promise, trustworthiness, F 528. O.F. *seurie*, Lat. *securitatem*.
- Sewes**, *s. pl. lit. juices*, gravies; prob. used here for seasoned dishes, delicacies, F 67. A.S. *seaw*, juice, moisture. The Prompt. Parv. has "*Sew*, *cepulatum*;" *cepulatum* means broth seasoned with onions.
- Sexteyn**, *s. sacristan*, B 3126. *Sexton* is a contracted form of *sacristan*.
- Sey**, *imp. s. say*, tell, B 3995, F 2. See *Seye*.
- Sey**, *pt. s. saw*, B 1, 7, 1695; E 1044; 1 *p. F* 460. See *Se*.
- Seyde**, *pt. s. said*, B 1179; *pt. pl. Seyden*, F 207, 253; *pp. Seyd*, B 49, 51, 52. See *Seye*.
- Seye**, *v. to say*, F 4, 332; *Seyn*, 532; 1 *p. s. pr. Seye*, I say, 107; *imp. s. Sey*, B 3995, F 2; 2 *p. s. pr. Seist*, sayest, B 109; *Seistow* = sayest thou, 110; *pt. s. Seyde*, said, B 1179; *pl. Seyden*, F 207, 253; *pp. Seyd*, B 49, 51, 52. A.S. *seegan*, *pt. t. ic segde*, *pp. gesed*; Icel. *segja*, G. *sagen*.
- Seyn**, *pp. seen*, B 1863, E 280. See *Se*.
- Seyn**, *v. to say*, B 42, 46; *pr. pl. say*, F 609. See *Seye*.
- Seyne**, *gerund. infin. to say*, F 314. A.S. *to secganne*, gerund of *seegan*.
- Seyat**, 2 *p. s. pr. sayest*, B 106. See *Seist*.
- Shadde**, *pt. s. shed*, poured, B 3921. See *Shedde*.
- Shadwe**, *s. shadow*, B 7, 10. A.S. *sceadu*, Goth. *skadus*.
- Shake**, *v. to shake*, E 978. A.S. *scacan*, Icel. *skaka*.
- Shal**, 1 *p. s. pr. I shall* (do so), F 688; *pr. s. Shal*, must, is to, 603. 1 *p. pl. Shul*, we must, E 38. A.S. *ic sceal*.
- Shaltow**, for shalt thou, E 560.
- Shameth**, *pr. s. impers.*; thee shameth = it shameth thee, thou art ashamed, B 101. A.S. *sceamian*, to be ashamed; commonly used impersonally.
- Shap**, *s. shape*, F 427. A.S. *ge-sceap*, Icel. *skap*.
- Shape**, *pp. shaped*, B 1890; created, B 3099; *Shapen*, planned, E 275; *pr. pl. Shapen hem* = dispose themselves, intend, F 214. A.S. *scapan*, Icel. *skapa*.
- Sharpe**, *adv. sharply*, B 2073. A.S. *scearp*, sharp.
- Shedde**, *pt. s. shed*, B 3447. A.S. *sceadan*; cf. Lat. *scindere*, Gk. *σχιζειν*.
- Shendeth**, *pr. s. ruins*, confounds, B 28; *pp. Shent*, scolded, 1731. A.S. *scendan*, G. *schänden*.
- Shene**, *adj. bright*, F 53. A.S. *scène*, *scyne*, G. *schön*.
- Shent**. See *Shendeth*.
- Shere**, *v. to shear*, cut, B 3257. A.S. *sceran*, Icel. *skera*, G. *scheren*.
- Shere**, *s. shear*, a cutting instrument, scissors, B 3246.
- Sherte**, *s. a shirt*, B 2049, 3312. Icel. *skyrti*; cf. G. *schurz*, an apron. *Shirt* is a doublet of *skirt*.
- Shethe**, *s. sheath*, B 2066. Icel. *skeiðir*, G. *scheide*.
- Shette**, *pt. pl. shut*, B 3615, 3722. A.S. *scyttan*, to lock up, *pt. t. ic scyttode*.
- Shilde**, *imp. s. 3 p. may he shield*, may he defend, B 2098, E 1232. A.S. *scildan*, to protect, *scild*, a shield; cf. Sansk. *sku*, to cover.
- Shipman**, *s. a shipman*, skipper, B 1179. A.S. *scipmann*, a sailor; cf. Du. *schipper*, a captain. skipper.
- Sholde**, 1 *p. s. pr. I should*, B 56;

- pt. s.* ought to, B 44, E 247, 261; had to, E 515, F 40; was to, B 3801; would, 3627. A.S. *sceolde*, *pt. t. of sceal*.
- Shonde, *s.* shame, disgrace, harm, B 2098. A.S. *sceond*, shame. See Shendeth.
- Shoon, *s. pl.* shoes, B 1922. A.S. *scō, scēō*, a shoe; *pl. scēōs, scēōn, gescēō*.
- Shoon, *pt. s.* shone, B 11, 2034, E 1124, F 170. A.S. *scīnan*, *pt. t. scān*.
- Shoop, *pt. s.* plotted, lit. shaped, B 3543; prepared for, E 198; created, E 903; contrived, 946. A.S. *scapan*, to shape; *pt. t. ic scōp*.
- Shoures, *s. pl.* showers, F 118. A.S. *scūr*, Icel. *skúr*.
- Shredde, *pt. s.* shred, cut, E 227. A.S. *scrēadian*, to cut, *pt. t. ic scrēadode*.
- Shrewe, *s.* a shrew, peevish woman, E 1222, 2428. 'Schrewe, Prævus'; Prompt. Parv.
- Shryghte, *pt. s.* shrieked, F 417, 422, 472. Swed. *skrika, skria*, to shriek, screech; Icel. *skrikja*, the shrieking bird, the shrike.
- Shul, *1 p. pl. pr.* shall, must, B 1900, E 38. The sing. is *Shal*, q.v.
- Shulde, *1 p. s. pr. subj.* I should, B 1638. See Sholde.
- Sicer, *s.* strong drink, B 3245. Lat. *sicera*, Gk. *σικερα*, strong drink; from the Hebrew.
- Signifyde, *pt. s.* signified, B 3939. From Lat. *significare*.
- Sikerly, *adv.* certainly, assuredly, surely, B 3984, E 184, F 180. From Lat. *securus* (Kluge).
- Sikernesse, *s.* security, B 3430.
- Sikly, *adv.* ill, with ill will, E 625. A.S. *sēce*, sick; Icel. *sjúkr*.
- Siknesse, *s.* sickness, E 651. A.S. *sēcnas*.
- Silk, *s.* silk, F 613. A.S. *seolc*, Icel. *silki*, from Lat. *Sericum*; which from Lat. *Seres*, the Chinese.
- Sillable, *s.* syllable, F 101. F. *syllabe*, Lat. *syllabum*; from the Greek.
- Similitude, *s.* similitude, likeness, sympathy, F 480. From Lat. *similis*, like.
- Sin, *conj.* since, B 56, E 448, F 306, 550. Contr. from A.S. *sithan*, since. See Sithen.
- Singing, *s.* a singing, song, B 1747.
- Sir, *s.* sir, a title of respectful address; *sir* man of lawe, B 33; *sir* parish prest, 1166; *sir* gentil maister, 1627. F. *sire*; Lat. *senior*, older.
- Sis cink, i. e. six-five or eleven, a throw with two dice, which often proved a winning one in the game of 'hazard,' B 125. See note. F. *six cing*. See Sys.
- Sit, *pr. s. imper.* it sitteth, i. e. it suits; *yuel* it sit = it ill suits, it is quite misbecoming, E 460; *pr. s.* sits, B 3358, F 59, 77, 179. A.S. *sittan*, *pr. s. sit*. "It sytteth, it becometh, *il sied*;" Palsgrave's French Dict.
- Site, *s.* site, situation, E 199. Lat. *situs*.
- Sith, *conj.* since, B 1838, 3268, 3867; *Sith* that, since that, 3301. A.S. *sith*, afterwards.
- Sithen, *adv.* since, afterwards, B 58, 3913, F 536. A.S. *sithan*, since. See Sin.
- Skile, *s.* reason; gret skile = good reason, E 1152; *pl.* Skiles, reasons, reasonings, arguments, F 205. Icel. *skil*, distinction, discernment; Icel. *skilja*, A.S. *scilian*, to separate.
- Sklendre, *adj. pl.* slender, E 1198. O. Du. *slinder*, thin, slender (Kilian).
- Slake, *v.* to slacken, desist from, E 705; to cease, 737; to end,

- 802; *pr. s.* Slaketh, assuages, 1107. A.S. *slacian*, to slacken.
- Slawe, *pp.* slain, B 2016, 3426, 3596; Slawen, E 544; Slayn, B 3708, E 536. See Sleen.
- Sleen, *v.* to slay, B 3736; *gerund*, E 1076; 2 *p. pl. pr.* Sle, ye slay, F 462; *pr. s.* Sleeth, slays, E 628; *imp. s.* Slee, B 3089; 1 *p. s. pr.* as *future*, Sle, I shall slay, B 2002; *pt. s.* Slow, slew, B 3212; extinguished, 3922; *pp.* Slawe, slain, 2016; Slayn, 3708; Slawen, E 544. A.S. *slēan*, *pt. t.* *slōh*, *pp.* *slagen*; Icel. *slá*, G. *schlagen*, to strike.
- Sleighte, *s.* contrivance, E 1102; *pl.* Sleightes, tricks, 2421. Icel. *slagð*, slyness; *slagr*, *slögr*, sly.
- Slen, *v.* to slay, B 3531. See Sleen.
- Slepe, *s.* sleep, F 347. A.S. *slāp*; the MSS. have *slepe*, riming with *kepe*; the readings *sleep*, *keep*, would be better. See p. lxvi.
- Slepen, *v.* to sleep, B 2100; *pr. pl.* Slepen, sleep, F 360; *pt. s.* Slepte, slept, E 224, F 367. A.S. *slāpan*, G. *schlafen*.
- Sleyn, *pp.* slain, B 1874, 3586, 3929. See Sleen.
- Slough, *s.* slough, mire, B 3988. A.S. *slōg*, a slough, a hollow place.
- Slow, *pt. s.* slew, B 3212, 3293, 3297, 3571; extinguished, 3922. See Sleen.
- Slyde, *v.* to slide, pass, E 82. A.S. *slidan*.
- Slye, *adj. def.* sly, crafty, skilful, F 672; *pl.* Slye, artfully contrived, 230. Icel. *slagr*, *slögr*, sly; cf. G. *slauheit*, slyness.
- Smal, *adj.* little, B 1726; *adv.* but smal—but little, F 71; *adj. pl.* Smale, E 380, 382. A.S. *smæl*.
- Smelle, 1 *p. s. pr.* I smell, B 1173.
- Smerte, *adv.* smartly, sorely, E 629.
- Smerte, *v.* to smart, to feel grieved, E 353; *pt. s. subj. impers.* Smerte, grieved, F 564. Observe that the *pt. t.* is *smerte* like the present; see Gloss. to Prologue, ed. Morris. Du. *smartien*, to give pain.
- Smerte, *s.* smart, dolour, F 480. See Cant. Ta. 3813. Du. *smart*, G. *schmerz*.
- Smit, *pr. s.* smites, E 122. See Smyte.
- Smok, *s.* smock, E 890. Icel. *smokkr*. 'Smok, schyrt, Camisia'; Prompt. Parv.
- Smokles, *adj.* without a smock, E 875.
- Smyte, 2 *p. pl. pr.* ye smite, F 157; *pt. s.* Smoot, smote, B 3762, 3881. A.S. *smitan*, *pt. t.* *smát*; G. *schmeissen*.
- Snare, *s.* snare, trap, E 1227. Icel. *snara*, a snare of string, a noose; Du. *snaar*, a string, G. *schnur*.
- Snibbed, *pp.* snubbed, reproved, F 688. Cf. Du. *snibbig*, snappish. 'Snybbyn or vndurtakyn, Reprehendo, deprehendo'; Prompt. Parv.
- Snow, *s.* snow, i.e. argent in heraldry, white, B 3573. A.S. *snāw*.
- Snow-whyte, *adj.* snow-white, E 388.
- Sobre, *adj.* sober, sedate, B 97. F. *sobre*, Lat. *sobrius*.
- Socour, *s.* succour, B 3730. F. *secour*, O.F. *secors*; from Lat. *succurrere*.
- Sodeyn, *adj.* sudden, B 3963, E 316. F. *soudain*, Lat. *subitaneus*.
- Sodeynly, *adv.* suddenly, B 15, 3380, F 80, 89.
- Softe, *adv.* softly, E 583. A.S. *sōft*, G. *sanft*, soft, mild.
- Softely, *adv.* softly, F 636.
- Solas, *s.* rest, relief, B 1972; diversion, 1904; comfort, solace, pleasure, 3964. O.F. *solaz*, Lat. *solatium*.

- Solempne**, *adj.* grand, festive, magnificent, E 1125; superb, F 61; illustrious, F 111. O. F. *solempne*, célèbre, de grande réputation, illustre (Roquefort); Lat. *solennis*.
- Solempnely**, *adv.* with state, with pomp, F 179.
- Som**, *indef. pron.* some, B 1182, 1667; *pl.* Somme, 2139, E 76. A. S. *som*, *sum*, some.
- Somdel**, *adv.* partially, lit. some deal, E 1012.
- Someres**, *gen. sing.* summer's, F 64, 142. A. S. *sumer*, Icel. *sumar*.
- Somtyme**, *adv.* at some time, some day, at a future time, B 110.
- Sondry**, *adj.* sundry, diverse, various, B 2131, 3418, 3497, E 271. A. S. *syndrig*, separate; *synder*, *sunder*, different.
- Sone**, *adv.* soon, B 1702. A. S. *sóna*.
- Sone**, *s. son*, F 688; *pl.* Sones, 29. A. S. *sunu*, Icel. *sonr*, G. *sohn*.
- Sone-in-lawe**, *s. son-in-law*, E 315.
- Sonest**, *adv. superl.* soonest, B 3716. See *Sone*, *adv.*
- Song**, *pt. s. sang*, B 1736, 1831; *pt. pl.* Songen, F 55; *pp.* Songe, B 1851. A. S. *singan*, *pt. t. ic sang*; *pl. we sungon*.
- Sonne**, *s. the sun*, F 48, 53; *gen.* Sonne, sun's, B 3944. A. S. *sunne*, Icel. *sunna*, Goth. *sunno*, G. *sonne*, all fem.; but Goth. *sunna* is masc.; the *gen. of sunne* is *sunnan*.
- Sooth**, *s. truth*, B 3970, E 1230, F 166; *dat.* Sothe, B 1939, E 2424. A. S. *sōð*, true, Gk. *tréds*; *sōð*, truth. Cf. Skt. *sant*, being, pres. part. of *as*, to be; used as an *adj.* in the sense of 'right.' The A. S. *sōð* has lost an *n*, and stands for *sōnð* or *sand*.
- Sooth**, *adj.* true, B 2136, 3436, F 21; *as adv.* truly, F 536.
- Soothfastness**, *s. truth*, E 796, 934. A. S. *sōðfastnes*, veracity.
- Soothly**, *adv.* verily, E 689. A. S. *sōðlice*, verily.
- Soper**, *s. supper*, E 290. F. *souper*, O. F. *soper*, to take supper, to sup; O. F. *sope*, F. *soupe*, of Tonic origin; cf. Icel. *súpa*, A. S. *suppan*, to sup.
- Sophyme**, *s. a sophism*, trick of logic, E 5; *pl.* Sophimes, subtleties, deceits, F 554. Lat. *sophisma*, through the French; Gk. *σόφισμα*, a device.
- Sore**, *v.* to soar, mount aloft, F 123. F. *essorer*, to soar, Low Lat. *exaurare*; from Lat. *aura*, the air.
- Sore**, *s. sore*, misery, E 1243. A. S. *sár*, Icel. *sár*, a wound.
- Sore**, *adv.* sorely; bar so sore = bore so ill, E 85. A. S. *sára*, sorely.
- Sorwe**, *s. sorrow*, grief, sympathy, compassion, F 422. A. S. *sorh*, *gen. sorge*; Icel. *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*, G. *sorge*.
- Sorwefully**, *adv.* sorrowfully, F 585.
- Sory**, *adj.* sad, unfortunate, B 1949. A. S. *sárig*, sore, wounded, sad; from *sár*, a sore, not from *sork*, sorrow.
- Sote**, *adj.* sweet, F 389. Icel. *satr*, Goth. *suts*, G. *süss*, Gk. *ἡδύς*; cf. A. S. *swēte*, *swét*, sweet, Lat. *sua(d)uis*.
- Sothe**. See **Sooth**.
- Soure**, *adv.* sourly, bitterly, B 2012. A. S. *sár*, sour, Icel. *sárr*.
- Souereyn**, *adj.* sovereign, chief, B 3339, E 112. F. *souverain*, O. F. *soverain*, Low Lat. *superanus*, one who is above; from *super*, above.
- Soueraynetee**, *s. sovereignty*, E 114.
- Souked**, *pp.* sucked, been at the breast, E 450; *pres. part.* Souking, sucking, B 1648. A. S. *súcan*, Icel. *súga*, G. *säugen*, Lat. *sugere*.

- Soun**, *s.* sound, E 271. F. *son*, Lat. *sonum*.
- Soune**, *v.* imitate in sound, speak like, F 105; *pr. s.* Souneth tends (to), is consonant (with), B 3157. See **Sownen**.
- Soupen**, *pr. pl. sup.* F 297. See **Soper**.
- Souple**, *adj.* supple, obedient, yielding, B 3690. F. *souple*; Lat. *supplicem*, beseeching.
- Sours**, *s.* source, origin, E 49. F. *source*; from Lat. *surgere*, to arise.
- Sowen**, *v.* to sow, B 1182. A. S. *sáwan*, Icel. *sá*, G. *säen*.
- Sownen**, *pr. pl.* sound, i. e. play, F 270; *pr. pl.* Sowneth, tend (to), are consonant (with), 517; *pt. pl.* Sowned, tended, B 3348. F. *sonner*, Lat. *sonare*. See **Soun**.
- Space**, *s.* an opportunity, leisure, E 103. F. *espace*, Lat. *spatium*.
- Sparcle**, *s.* sparkle, spark, B 2095. A. S. *spearca*, a spark; Du. *sparkelen*, to sparkle.
- Spak**, *pt. s.* spake, E 295, F 445. See **Speken**.
- Sparhawk**, *s.* a sparrow-hawk, B 1957. A. S. *spear-hafoc*, from *spearwa*, a sparrow, and *hafoc*, a hawk.
- Speche**, *s. (dative)* speech, elocution, oratory, F 104. A. S. *spéc*, *spréc*, G. *spreche*, Du. *spraak*. E. *speech* should rather have been *spreech*.
- Specially**, *adv.* especially, E 312. F. *special*.
- Spedde**, *pt. s.* prospered, made to prosper, B 3875. A. S. *spédan*, *pt. t. spedde*, Du. *spoeden*, to speed.
- Speken**, *v.* to speak, E 547; *pt. s.* Spak, E 295, F 445; *imp. pl.* Speketh, B 175; *pp.* Spoke, B 58, F 86. A. S. *sprecan*, Du. *spreken*, G. *sprechen*. E. *speak* stands for *speak*.
- Spelle**, *s. dat.* a spell, relation, story, B 2083. A. S. *spel*, a history, *dat. spelle*.
- Spere**, *s.* spear, F. 239. A. S. *spere*, Du. and G. *speer*.
- Spicerye**, *s.* mixture of spices, B 2043. 'Epicerie, f. a spicery; also, spices. *Es petis sacs sont les fines espiceries*, the finest spices are in little bags; Proverb.—Cotgrave. From Lat. *species*.
- Spille**, *v.* to destroy, E 503. A. S. *spillan*, Icel. *spilla*.
- Spoke**, *pp.* spoken, B 58, F 86. See **Speken**.
- Spoon**, *s.* spoon, F 602. A. S. *spón*, a chip, a splinter of wood, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, a shaving, a wooden tile, a spoon. The primitive spoons were of wood.
- Spousaille**, *s.* espousal, wedding, E 180; Spousail, 115. Cotgrave has—'Espousailles, f. an espousals, or bridall; a wedding, or marriage.' Lat. *sponsalia*, nuptials.
- Spoused**, *pp.* espoused, wedded, E 3, 386. O. F. *espouser*, Lat. *sponsare*.
- Spradde**, *pt. s.* spread, E 418, 722. A. S. *sprædan*, Du. *spreiden*, G. *spreiten*.
- Spray**, *s.* spray, sprig, B 1960. A. S. *sprec*, a sprig, a branch.
- Spreynd**, *pp.* sprinkled, B 1830. See **Springen**.
- Springe**, *v.* to rise, dawn, F 346. Cf. E. *dayspring*.
- Springen**, *v.* to sprinkle, scatter, sow broadcast, B 1183; *pp.* Spreynd, sprinkled, 1830. A. S. *sprengan*, to make to spring, to scatter, *pp. sprængd*; cf. G. *sprengen*, to cause to break, to sprinkle, Du. *sprengen*, to sprinkle.
- Springing**, *s.* beginning, source, E 49. A. S. *springan*, to spring up.
- Spurne**, *v.* to spurn, kick, F 616. A. S. *spurnan*, Icel. *spyrna*; cf. Icel. *spyrja*, A. S. *spyrjan*, to track

- footsteps, A. S. *spór*, a foot-track, *spor*, a spur.
- Spices**, s. *pl.* spices, F 201, 204. F. *épice*, O. F. *espices*, Lat. *species*, which is sometimes used with the sense of *spice*.
- Squyer**, s. a squire, F 1; *pl.* Squieres, E 192. E. *esquire*, F. *écuyer*, from O. F. *escuyer*, Low Lat. *scutarius*, a shield-bearer, from Lat. *scutum*, a shield.
- Stable**, *adj.* stable, constant, firm, fixed, E 664, 931. F. *stable*, Lat. *stabilis*; from *stare*, to stand fast.
- Staff-slinge**, s. a staff-sling, B 2019. See note.
- Stake**, s. a stake, E 704. A. S. *staca*, a stake, pole.
- Stal**, *pt. s.* stole, went stealthily, B 3763. See **Stele**.
- Stalle**, s. *dat.* a stall, E 207, 291. A. S. *stal*, *stäl*; gen. *stealles*, *dat.* *stealle*.
- Stalked him**, *pt. s.* walked slowly, E 525. A. S. *stalcan*, to walk slowly. 'Stalkyn, or gon softe or softly, *Serpo, clamculo, et clanculo*'; Prompt. Parv. The *k* is a mere suffix, as in *har-k*, compared with *hear*. See **Stele**.
- Stant**, *pr. s.* stands, B 3599, F 171, 182; is, B 3116; Standeth, F 190. A. S. *standan*, to stand; *pr. s.* he *stent* or he *stynt*; cf. Goth. *standan*, Lat. *stare*.
- Stare**, v. to stare, gaze, B 1887. A. S. *starian*, Icel. *stara*. 'Staryn wythe brode eyne or iyen, *Patentibus oculis respicere*';—Prompt. Parv.
- Starf**, *pt. s.* died, B 3325, 3645. See **Sterue**.
- Starke**, *adj. pl.* severe, B 3560. A. S. *stearc*, stark, strong, severe, hard, rough; G. *stark*.
- Stede**, s. place; in stede of = in stead of, B 3308. A. S. *stede*, Icel. *staðr*, Goth. *staths*, a place.
- Stede**, s. steed, horse, F 81. A. S. *stēda*.
- Stedefastnesse**, s. steadfastness, firmness, E 699. A. S. *stedfæst*, firm; from *stede*, a place, and *fæst*, firm, *fast*.
- Stedfastly**, *adv.* assuredly, E 1094.
- Steel**, s. steel, E 2426. A. S. *stýl*, Icel. *stál*, G. *stahl*.
- Stele**, v. to steal, B 105; *pr. s.* Steleth, steals away, 21; *pt. s.* Stal, stole away, 3763. A. S. *stelan*, Icel. *stela*, Goth. *silan*.
- Stente**, v. to cease, stint, leave off, B 3925, E 734, 972; *pt. s.* Stente, 1023. See **Stinte**.
- Sterres**, gen. *pl.* of the stars, E 1124. A. S. *steorra*, a star; cf. Lat. *astrum*, and *stella* (for *sterula*, a little star).
- Stert**, *pp.* started, E 1060. Cf. Du. *storten*, to plunge, fall, rush, G. *stürzen*, to dash.
- Sterne**, v. to die, B 1819; *pt. s.* Starf, died, 3325, 3645. A. S. *steorfan*, *pt. t.* *stearf*; cf. Du. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, to die.
- Steuene**, s. voice, language, F 150. A. S. *stefen*, a voice.
- Stiked**, *pt. s.* stuck, fixed, B 2097; Stikede, pierced, 3897. A. S. *stician*, to stick, stab, *pt. t.* *ic sticode*.
- Stille**, *adv.* stilly, quietly, still, E 1077, F 171, 497. A. S. *still*, quiet, *stille*, quietly.
- Stinte**, v. to stint, to cease, leave off, B 1747, E 1175; to end, E 747. See **Stente**. A. S. *stintan*, to be blunt, to be weary; hence E. *stunted*.
- Stiropes**, s. *pl.* stirrups, B 1163. A. S. *stig-ráp*, Icel. a mounting-rope, from *stigan*, to mount, and *ráp*, a rope.
- Stonde**, v. to stand, B 36; to be understood, be fixed, E 346; to be set in view (as a prize at a game), B 1931; *imp. pl.* Stondeth, stand, E 1195; *pres. part.* Stond-

- ing, B 68; *pl. s.* Stood, E 318; *pt. pl.* Stoden, stood, 1105. See Stant.
- Stoon, *s.* a stone, B 3297, F 121; a precious stone, gem, 1118. A.S. *stān*, Du. *steen*, G. *stein*.
- Stoor, *s.* store, E 17. O.F. *estorer*, to furnish; Lat. *instaurare*.
- Storie, *s.* tale, history, B 3900, F 655. O.F. *estoire*, Lat. *historia*. History and story are doublets.
- Stounde, *s.* hour, time, instant, E 1098. A.S. *stund*, *stond*, a space of time; cf. G. *stunde*, an hour.
- Stoures, *s. pl.* battles, combats, B 3560. O.F. *estour*, a combat; cf. Icel. *stýrr*, a tumult, battle, a *stir*; connected with Icel. *stýrma*, to storm.
- Strange, *def. adj.* strange, F 89; *pl.* 67. O.F. *estrange*, F. *étrange*; Lat. *extraneus*; from *extra*, without.
- Straw, *interj.* a straw! F 695. A.S. *strew*, Icel. *strá*.
- Strawe, 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* strew, F 613. A.S. *strewian*, Icel. *strá*, Goth. *straujan*, G. *streuen*, to strew, cover.
- Streen, *s.* strain, i.e. stock, progeny, race, E 157. A.S. *strynd*, stock, race, breed; from *strynan*, to produce.
- Stremes, *s. pl.* rays, beams, B 3944. A.S. *stream*, a stream, river; *streamian*, to flow; cf. E. *streamer*.
- Strenger, *adj. comp.* stronger, B 3711. A.S. *strang*, comp. *strengra*.
- Strengthes, *s. pl.* sources of strength, B 48. A.S. *strengðu*, power.
- Strepeth, *pr. s.* strips, E 894; *pl.* Strepen, 1116. A.S. *bestrypan*, to strip, rob.
- Streynne, *v.* to constrain, E 144. O.F. *estreindre*, F. *étréindre*, Lat. *stringere*, to compel.
- Stroken, *v.* to stroke, F 165. A.S. *strácan*, G. *streichen*.
- Strook, *s.* a stroke, B 3899, 3954, E 812, F 160. A.S. *strica*, G. *streich*.
- Stryue, *v.* to strive, oppose, E 170. O.F. *estriver*, to contend; *estrif*, strife, from Icel. *stríð*; cf. O.H.G. *stritan*, G. *streiten*, to contend; G. *streit*, a dispute.
- Studien, *v.* to study, E 8; 2 *p. pl.* pr. Studie, E 5. From Lat. *studium*.
- Sturdinesse, *s.* sternness, E 700.
- Sturdy, *adj.* cruel, stern, E 698, 1049. Apparently O.F. *estourdi*, F. *étourdi*, deafened; hence dull, obstinate.
- Style, *s.* style, mode of writing, E 18, 41. Lat. *stylus*.
- Style, *s.* a style, a means to get over a barrier by climbing, F 106. A.S. *stigel*, dimin. of *stig*, a way, path; cf. Prov. Eng. *stee*, a ladder.
- Styward, *s.* steward, F 291. A.S. *stige*, a sty, pen for cattle, and *weard*, a ward or keeper; cf. Icel. *stívarðr*, from *stía*, a sty. The Icel. word seems to have been borrowed from the English (Cleasby and Vigfusson).
- Subgetz, *s. pl.* subjects, E 482. F. *sujet*, O.F. *sosgeit*, Lat. *subiectus*.
- Subieccioun, *s.* subjection, governance, B 3656, 3712.
- Submitted, *pp.*; ye ben submitted = ye have submitted, B 35.
- Subtilly, *adv.* subtly, F 222.
- Subtiltee, *s.* a trick, device, E 691; subtlety, F 140; *pl.* Subtiltees, subtleties, tricks, E 2421. Lat. *subtilitatem*.
- Suffisance, *s.* sufficiency, that which is sufficient for one, E 759. F. *suffisance*, from *suffire*, to suffice. Lat. *sufficere*. See Suffyse.
- Suffisant, *adj.* sufficient, i.e. sufficiently good, E 960.

- Suffraunce, s. endurance, patience, E 1162. O.F. *soffrance*, from *soffrir*; from Lat. *sufferre*, to bear.
- Suffreth, *imp. pl.* suffer, E 1197.
- Suffyse, v. to suffice, B 3648, E 739. Lat. *sufficere*.
- Suggestioun, s. a criminal charge, B 3607.
- Sugre, s. sugar, B 2046, F 614. F. *sucere*, Lat. *saccarum*.
- Supposinge, s. supposition, imagining, E 1041.
- Suspicious, *adj.* suspicious, ominous of evil, E 540.
- Suspect, s. suspicion, E 905.
- Suspect, *adj.* suspicious, ominous of evil, E 541. Lat. *suspectus*, suspicious.
- Sustenance, s. sustenance, support, living, E 202.
- Sustene, v. to sustain, B 1673; *pp.* Sustened, 1680. Lat. *sustinere*.
- Suster, s. sister, E 589, 640. A.S. *sweostor*, *swustor*, G. *schwester*; cf. Lat. *soror* (for *sosor*).
- Swal, *pt. s.* swelled; vp *swal*, swelled up, was puffed up with anger, B 1750; *pp.* Swollen, proud, E 950. A.S. *swellan*, *pt. t.* *sweðl*, *pp.* *swollen*.
- Swannes, s. *pl.* swans, F 68. A.S. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*.
- Swappe, v. to swap, strike, E 586; *pt. s.* *intrans.* Swappe, fell suddenly, 1099. Akin to *sweep* and *swoop*.
- Swarm, s. a swarm, F 204. A.S. *swearm*, G. *schwarm*.
- Swarmeth, *pr. s.* swarms, gathers, F 189. See above.
- Swatte, *pt. s.* sweated, B 1966. A.S. *swætan*, to sweat; *swæt*, sweat, blood, G. *schweiss*.
- Swayn, s. lad, young man, B 1914. Icel. *sveinn*, A.S. *swān*, a lad.
- Sweete, *def. adj.* sweet, B 2041. See Sote.
- Swelwe, *pr. s.* *subj.* swallow, E 1188. A.S. *swelgan*, G. *schwelgen*, to devour greedily.
- Swepe, v. to sweep, F 978. A.S. *swēpan*, G. *schweifen*.
- Swere, v. to swear, B 1171; *pt. s.* *Swor*, 2062; *pl.* Sworen, E 176; 2 *p.* Swore, 496; *pp.* Swore, sworn, 403; Sworn, bound by oath, F 18. A.S. *swerian*, G. *schwören*.
- Swerd, s. sword, B 64, F 57, 84. A.S. *sweord*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*.
- Sweuen, s. a dream, B 3930. A.S. *swefen*, Icel. *svefn*; cf. Lat. *somnium*, *somnus*, Gk. *ύπνος*.
- Swich, *such*, B 43, 49, 1629; *pl.* Swiche, B 88; Swich a, such a, B 3921, F 133; Swich oon, such an one, F 231. Goth. *swa-leiks*, lit. so-like; A.S. *swyde*.
- Swollen, *pp.* swollen, i. e. proud, E 950. See Swal.
- Swoor, *pt. s.* swore, B 2062, F 542; *pl.* Sworen, E 176; 2 *p.* Swore, 496; *pp.* Swore, sworn, 403; Sworn, bound by oath, F 18. See Swere.
- Swough, s. swoon, E 1100, F 476. This word seems to establish a connection between the words *sough* and *swoon*.
- Swowneth, *pr. s.* swoons, F 430; *pt. s.* Swowned, swooned, 443, 631; *pres. part.* Swowning, B 1815. Cf. A.S. *geswōgen*, in a swoon; orig. *pp.* of *swōgan*, to sigh, to sigh as the wind. See my Etym. Dict.
- Swowning, s. a swooning, swoon, E 1080.
- Syk, s. a sigh, F 498.
- Syked, *pt. s.* sighed, B 3394, E 545. A.S. *sican*, to sigh.
- Symphonye, s. an instrument of music, B 2005. From the Greek. In Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. lxiv, is a quotation from Hawkins's History of Music, ii. 284, in which Hawkins cites a passage from Batman's translation of Bar-

tholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum, to the effect that the *symphonie* was 'an instrument of musyke, . . . made of an Holowe tree [i. e. a piece of wood], closyd in lether in eyther syde, and mynstrels beteth it wyth styckes.' That is, it was a kind of tabor. It was probably the same as a *symphangle*, which, according to Halliwell's Dictionary, occurs in MS. Harl. 1701, fol. 32, in the lines—
'Yn harpe, yn thabour and symphangle,

Wurschepe God yn troumpes and sautre.'

Query—is *symphangle* miswritten for *symphonie*? Halliwell also has: '*Simphoner*, a musician.'

Sys, num. six, B 3851. See Sis.
Sythe, s. pl. times; ful ofte sythe = full oftentimes, E 233. A. S. *sīð*, a path, a journey, a time; the long *i* shews loss of *n*; cf. Goth. *sinths*, Icel. *sinn*, a way, W. *hynt*, a way.

T.

Taffraye, for to affraye, to frighten, E 455.

Tak, *imp.* s. take, receive, B 117; tak kepe = take heed, observe, 3757; 1 *p.* s. *pr.* Take me, offer myself, betake myself, 1985; *pp.* Take, taken, E 702, F 475. Icel. *taka*, Goth. *tekan*.

Tale, s. a long story, E 383; *pl.* Tales, B 130. A. S. *getæl*, number, order, a tale.

Talyghte, for to alyghte, i. e. to alight, E 90.

Tamende, for to amende, to redress, E 441.

Tarien, *v.* to delay, *used actively*; F 73; *pp.* Taries, delayed, 402. This word seems to be due to the confusion of two others; see *Teryar* in Prompt. Parv. These

two are (1) A. S. *tician*, *tyrgan*, to irritate, vex, to 'tarre' on, as when one sets on a dog, Du. *tergen*, to provoke, O. F. *tarier*, to irritate, torment; and (2) O. F. *targier*, to delay, from Lat. *tardare*. In borrowing the latter word, English has allowed it to approach the form of the former.

Tarraye, for to arraye, to array, arrange, E 961.

Tassaille, for to assaille, i. e. to assail, E 1180.

Tassaye, for to assaye, to test, prove, try, E 454, 1075.

Taughte, *pl.* s. taught, B 133.

Tayl, s. tail, B 3224, F 196; *pl.*

Tayles, 3222. A. S. *tæg*, Icel. *tagl*, G. *zägel*; cf. F. *tag*.

Teche, *v.* to teach, B 1180; *pt.* s.

Taughte, q. v. A. S. *tēcan*, *pt. t. tēhte*, *pp. tēht*, lit. to show, point out, allied to E. *token*; cf. Gk. *deiknūnai*, Lat. *dicere*.

Teer, s. a tear, E 1104; *pl.* Teres, 1084. A. S. *tæher*, cognate with Lat. *lacruma* (for *daeruma*) and Gk. *δάκρυ*; and therefore the same word with F. *larme*.

Tellen, *v.* to tell, relate, B 56, 1639; F 63, 67; Telle, B 1185, 1634; *gerund.* F 447; *pr. pl.* Tellen, tell, F 69; *imp. s.* Tel, B 1167. A. S. *tellan*, to count, tell, G. *zählen*, *erzählen*.

Tembrace, for to embrace, E 1101.

Temple, s. a temple, F 296.

Tenbrace, for to embrace = to embrace, B 1891.

Tendrely, *adv.* tenderly, E 686. F. *tendre*, Lat. *tenerum*.

Tendure, *v.* to endure, E 756, 811.

Tente, s. tent, B 3570, 3762. F. *tente*; Lat. *tentus*, stretched, from *tendere*.

Tentify, *adv.* attentively, carefully, E 334. Cf. F. *attentif*,

- Lat. *attentius*; the simple stem is found in E. *tend*, and Scot. *tent*, to take heed.
- Tercelet, s. a small hawk, F 504, 621; *pl.* Tercelets, 648. '*Tiercelet*, m. the tassell, or male of any kind of hawke, so tearmed, because he is, commonly, a third-part lesse then the female'; Cotgrave's French Dict. F. *tiercelet*, O.F. *tiercol*, from Low Lat. *tertiolus*, a goshawk, in medieval Latin texts (see Brachet). *Tertiolus* is from Lat. *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.
- Tere, s. a tear, B 3852; *pl.* Teres, 70, 3853. See Teer.
- Termes, s. *pl.* terms, pedantic expressions, B 1189. F. *terme*, Lat. *terminus*.
- Tespye, *for* to espye, to espy, B 1989.
- Texpounden, *for* to expounden, i.e. to expound, to explain, B 1716.
- Text, s. text, quotation from an author, B 45. F. *texte*, Lat. *textus*.
- Teyd, *pp.* tied, bound, E 2432. A.S. *tygan*, to tie; from *tedn*, to tug. Cf. *tug*.
- Thaduersitee, s. the adversity, E 756.
- Thalyghte, *for* the alyghte; in the alyghte=alighted in thee, B 1660.
- Than, *adv.* then, B 3368, &c. A.S. *þonne*.
- Thangel, *for* the angel, B 3206.
- Thanke, 1 *p. s. pr.* I thank, E 1088; *pr. pl.* Thanken, F 354. A.S. *þancian*, Icel. *þakka*, G. *danken*.
- Tharray, *for* the array, F 63.
- That that, that which, B 3976.
- The, *pron.* thee, F 676.
- Thee, *v.* to thrive, prosper, succeed; also note I thee=so may I thrive, B 2007, E 1226. A.S.
- þedn*, to prosper, flourish, G. *gedeihen*.
- Theef, s. thief, F 537. A.S. *þeof*, Icel. *þjóf*, G. *dieb*.
- Theeffect, *for* the effect, i.e. the moral, B 2148.
- Thegle, *for* the egle, i.e. the eagle, B 3573.
- Thende, *for* the ende, i.e. the end, B 3269.
- Thenke, 1 *p. s. pr.* I think, I intend, E 641; *pr. pl.* Thenken, F 537; *imp. pl.* Thinketh, E 116. A.S. *þencan*, G. *denken*; distinct from the impers. Thinketh, q.v.
- Thennes, *adv.* thence, F 326, 327. A.S. *þanon*.
- Thennes-forth, *adv.* thenceforth, B 1755.
- Ther, *adv.* there, B 62, 1190; where, 1873, 1931, F 125, 163, 499; there as = there where, F 416; ther that = where, 267. A.S. *þær*.
- Therbifore, *adv.* beforehand, E 689, 729.
- Therefore, *adv.* on that account, E 445; on that point, 1141; for that purpose, F 177. *Ther-* (A.S. *þære*) is the dat. fem. sing. of the def. art.; understand a fem. sb. as *sacu*, sake, and we have *therefore* = *for þære sake*, for the sake.
- Ther-inne, *adv.* therein, in it, B 1945, 3573. A.S. *þarinne*.
- Ther-of, *adv.* with respect to that, to that end, E 644.
- Ther-on, *adv.* thereupon, thereof, F 3. A.S. *þær-on*.
- Ther-oute, *adv.* out there, out in the open air, B 3362. A.S. *þæraute*.
- Therto, *adv.* besides, moreover, F 19. A.S. *þærið*.
- Therwith, *adv.* besides, at the same time, B 3210, F 194. A.S. *þærwið*.
- Therwithal, *adv.* besides all that, as well, B 3131, 3642.
- Thestaar, *for* the estaat, i.e. the

- state, condition, B 128. O.F. *estat*, F. *état*, Lat. *status*.
- Thewes, s. *pl.* qualities, E 409. A.S. *þeáwa*, manner, quality, from *þeðn*, to grow, flourish, prosper.
- Thikke, *adj.* thick, F 159. A.S. *þic*, *picca*, Du. *dik*.
- Thilke, *dem. pron.* that, B 78, 1791, 3426, E 892, F 607. A.S. *þylic*, *þýlic*; from *þý*, instrumental case of *se*, *seo*, *þæt*, and *lic*, like.
- Thimage, for the image, B 1695. Lat. *imago*.
- Things, s. *pl.* things; but used in the sense of pieces of music, musical compositions, F 78. Cf. Ch. Prol. l. 325. A.S. *þing*, Icel. *þing*, G. *ding*.
- Thinketh, *pr. s. impers.* it seems, B 1901, 3968, F 406; *pt. s.* Thoughte, B 3703, E 406, F 527. A.S. *me þyncð*, it seems to me; G. *mir dünkt*; see *Thenke*.
- This, *pl. of* This, but a monosyllable, B 59, &c.
- Tho, *adv.* then, E 544, F 308. A.S. *þá*.
- Thoccident, for the occident, B 3864. Lat. *occidens*, the west.
- Thoght, s. care, anxiety, B 1779. Thought, E 80. A.S. *geþoht*, properly *pp. of þencan*, to think; Icel. *þótti*; cf. G. *gedacht*, *pp. of denken*.
- Thombe, s. thumb, F 83, 148. A.S. *þáma*, G. *daum*.
- Thonder, s. thunder, F 258. A.S. *þunor*, G. *donner*, Lat. *tonitru*; cf. Gk. *róvos*, a sound, Sanskr. *tan*, to sound.
- Thonke, i *p. s. pr.* I thank, E 830. See *Thank*.
- Thorient, for the orient, the east, B 3871, 3883. Lat. *oriens*.
- Thought, s. anxiety, E 80. See *Thoght*.
- Thoughte, *pt. s. impers.* seemed, B 3703, E 406, F 527. See *Thinketh*.
- Thral, *c.* thral, slave, B 3343. A.S. *þræl*, Icel. *þræll*.
- Threshold, s. threshold, E 288, 291. Sometimes also *threswold* = A.S. *þersc-wald*, from *þerscan*, to thresh, beat, and *wald*, wood, as if the piece of wood which receives the 'tread' of feet. Cf. *arche-wold*, the wood of Noah's ark, in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 576.
- Thridde, *ord.* third, F 76. A.S. *þrida*, Icel. *þriði*, G. *dritte*.
- Thrifty, *adj.* profitable, B 1165. Icel. *þriðr*, profit, *þriða-sk*, to thrive.
- Throp, s. a thorpe, small village, E 199; *dat.* Thrope, 208. A.S. *þrop*, *þorpe*, Icel. *þorp*, G. *dorf*, Goth. *thaurp*; cf. Lat. *turba*, a crowd.
- Throwe, s. a short time, a period, a while, B 3326, E 450. A.S. *þrág*, *þráh*, a short space of time, a period.
- Thrustel, s. a throstle, thrush, B 1963; Thrustelcock, 1959. A.S. *þrostle*, Lat. *turdus*.
- Thryes, *adv.* thrice, B 1732. A.S. *þrywa*; but M.E. *thryës* is from A.S. *þrý*, three, with adverbial ending *-es*.
- Thryue, *v.* to thrive, prosper, E 172. Icel. *þrífask*, to prosper, a reflexive verb, from a form *þrifa*, with the suffix *-sk* = G. *sich*.
- Thurgh, *prep.* through, by help of, by means of, B 1669, 3434; by, 22, 35, F 11. A.S. *þurh*, Goth. *þairh*, G. *durch*.
- Thurghout, *prep.* throughout, B 3303, F 46.
- Thurst, s. thirst, B 100. A.S. *þurst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Goth. *þaurstei*, G. *durst*.
- Thursted him, *pt. s. impers.* he was thirsty, B 3229. A.S. *þyrst-an*.
- Thyn, *poss. pron.* thine, B 101,

- 104, 3584; Thy, 73, 74. A.S. *þin*, gen. case of *þú*, thou.
- Tidifs, *s. pl.* small birds, F 648. Skinner guessed this to mean a *titmouse*, but adduced no authority; cf. Icel. *tittr*, a tit, small bird; and cf. Eng. *titmouse*, *titlark*. Drayton, in his Polyolbion, bk. xiii, mentions a singingbird which he calls a *tydy*, whose notes are as delicate as those of the goldfinch, and Nares supposes him to refer to the golden-crested wren, *motacilla regulus*. See Nares. Whether a *tidif* is a *titmouse* or a wren can hardly now be determined.
- Tirannye, *s.* tyranny, tyrannous behaviour, B 3691, 3698. Cotgrave has—'Tyrannie, f. tyranny, lordly cruelty, a violent or bloody government.' From Lat. *tyrannus*, Gk. *τύραννος*, a tyrant.
- Title, *s.* title, B 3512. O.F. *titlle*, F. *titre*, Lat. *titulus*.
- To, *adv.* too, B 2129, 3712.
- Toform, *prep.* before, F 268. A.S. *tóforan*.
- Toke, *pt. pl.* took, received, F 356.
- Togider, *adv.* together, B 3222. A.S. *tógædre*.
- Tolde, *pp.* told, B 56; Ytold, F 357. See Tellen.
- Tombe, *s.* tomb, B 1871; Toumbe, F 518. F. *tombe*, Lat. *tumba*.
- Tonge, *s.* tongue, B 1852, E 1184, F 35; *pl.* Tonges, languages, B 3497. A.S. *tunge*; cognate with O.Lat. *lingua*, Lat. *lingua*.
- Tonne, *s.* a tun, winecask, E 215. A.S. *tunne*, Icel. *tunna*.
- To-race, *pr. pl. subj.* may scratch to pieces, E 572. The prefix *to-* is the same as in *to-rente*, q. v. The word is a hybrid, as *race* is for F. *raser*, Lat. *radere*, with the original sense of *scrape* or *scratch*. 'Rasyn, or scrapyn, the same as *racyn*'; Prompt. Parv. And Palsgrave uses *race* with the sense of *erase*, *efface*. See Way's note to Prompt. Parv. s. v. *Rasyn*.
- To-rente, *pt. s.* rent in twain, rent in pieces, B 3215, 3451; *pp.* Torent, torn to pieces, E 1012. The prefix *to-* = G. *zer-* = Goth. and Lat. *dis-*, meaning in twain, apart, and is not uncommon in A.S. and M.E. For the root, cf. A.S. *rendan*, O. Friesian *renda*, to rend. The compound verb *torenda* = to rend apart, occurs in O. Friesic.
- Tormentinge, *s.* tormenting, torture, E 1038. From Lat. *tormentum*.
- Tormentyse, *s.* torment, B 3707.
- Touche, *pr. s. subj.* affect, concern, B 3284. Cf. *phr.* 'as touching.'
- Toumbe, *s.* a tomb; F 518; Tombe, B 1871. See Tombe.
- Toune, *s.* (*dative*) town, B 1983, 2028. See the notes. A.S. *tún*, a hedge, enclosure, farmyard, village; Icel. *tún*, G. *zaun*.
- Tour, *s.* a tower, B 3599, 3615, F 176; in B 2096, it means that his crest was a miniature tower, with a lily projecting from it; *pl.* Toures, B 3561. F. *tour*, Lat. *turris*.
- Tourneyment, *s.* a tournament, B 1906. F. *tournoiment*, Low Lat. *torneamentum*, from *tornare*, to turn about.
- Towaille, *s.* a towel, B 3935, 3943, F. *touaille*, O.F. *toaille*, Low Lat. *toacula*, of Teut. origin; M.H.G. *zwehel*, *dwehele*, G. *zwehle*, Du. *dweil*, a clout, towel. In East Anglia, *dwile* (with long *i*) is a familiar word for a clout. The root is seen in the Dan. *toe*, M.H.G. *dwahen*, O.H.G. *tuahen*, A.S. *þwealn*, to wash.
- Tragedie, *s.* a tragedy, tragic tale, B 3163, 3648, 3951; *pl.* Tragedies, 3161. Lat. *tragedia*.

- Trance, *s.* *france*, E 1108. *F.* *trance*, from *transire*, to be chilled, *Lat. transire*, which in late Latin means to pass away, to die. *c.*
- Translated, *pp.* changed, dressed afresh, E 385. From *Lat. translatus*.
- Trauaille, *s.* *travail*, toil, labour, pains, E 1210. *F.* *travail*.
- Tree, *s.* a tree, B 3933, 3941; wood, E 558. A.S. *treow*, Icel. *tré*, Goth. *triu*; cf. Gk. *δρῦς*, an oak.
- Trench, *s.* a hollow walk, alley, F 392. *F.* *trancher*, to cut.
- Treson, *s.* treason, treachery, falsehood, F 139, 506. *F.* *trahison*, O.F. *trahison*, *Lat. traditionem*. *Treason and tradition* are doublets.
- Tresour, *s.* treasure, B 3401. *F.* *trésor*; *Lat. thesaurus*; from Gk. *τήρημι*, I lay up in store.
- Trespace, *v.* to trespass, transgress, sin, B 3370. *F.* *trépasser*, O.F. *trespasser*, *Lat. trans-passare*, to pass across or beyond.
- Trete, *v.* to treat, B 3501; *pr. pl.* treat, discourse, F 220. *F.* *traiter*, *Lat. tractare*.
- Tretee, *s.* a treaty, B 3865. *F.* *traité*, *Lat. tractatus*.
- Tretis, *s.* treatise, tract, story, B 2146; Tretys, a treaty, E 331.
- Trew, *adj.* true, F 537; Trewe, 465. A.S. *treówe*, Icel. *trár*, G. *treu*. See Trowe.
- Trewely, *adv.* truly, E 53; Trewe-liche, 804.
- Trewthe, *s.* truth, troth, B 3118, F 627. A.S. *treóth*.
- Tributarie, *adj.* tributary, B 3866.
- Trikled, *pt. pl.* trickled, B 1864.
- Trille, *v.* to turn, F 316; *imp. pl.* Trille, 321. Cf. Swed. *trilla*, to roll, turn round; *trilla*, a roller, *trind*, round; and Du. *drillen*, to drill, bore, turn round and round.
- Trippe, *v.* to trip, to move briskly with the feet, F 312. Cf. Du. *trippen*, to skip, *trippelen*, to trip along.
- Trone, a throne, F 275. *F.* *trône*; from Gk. *θρόνος*, a seat.
- Trouble, *adj.* troubled, gloomy, E 465. *F.* *troubler*, to trouble, Low *Lat. turbulare*; from *turbare*, to disturb.
- Trowe, I *p. s. pr.* I believe, E 471, F 213, 451; *pt. pl.* Trowed, believed, 210. A.S. *treówian*, Icel. *trúa*, to believe.
- Truste, *imp. p. s. 3 p.* let him trust, B 3914. Icel. *traust*, sb. trust, *traustr*, trusty, *treysta-sk*, to trust in.
- Tryce, *v.* to pull away, B 3715. The O.F. *tricer*, *tricier*, *trecher*, means to beguile, whence Eng. *to trick*; but it is really of G. origin, borrowed from M. H. G. *trechen*, which is the Du. *trekken*, to pull, tow; cf. E. *drag*.
- Trye, *adj.* choice, excellent, B 2046. From *F. trier*, to choose, select.
- Twelf, *num.* twelve, E 736, F 383. A.S. *twelf*, Goth. *twalif*.
- Tweye, twain, two, B 3214, 3356, 3547, E 476; Tweyne, E 650. A.S. *twegen* (twain) used in masc. and neut.; *twá* (two) in fem. Cf. G. *zwei*, *Lat. duo*, Gk. *δύο*.
- Twinkling, *s.* a twinkling, momentary blinking, E 37. A.S. *twinc- lian*, to twinkle, glitter.
- Twinne, *v.* to separate oneself, depart from, B 3195; to depart, F 577. From *two*, A.S. *twá*.
- Twiste, *v.* to twist, wring, torment, F 566. Du. *twist*, discord, *twisten*, to dispute, quarrel, contend.
- Twiste, *s. (dative)*, twig, spray, F 442.
- Twyes, *adv.* twice, B 1738, 3337. See Thryes.
- Tyde, *s.* tide, time, season, F 142. A.S. *tíd*, Icel. *tíð*, G. *zeit*, a time.
- Tyding, *s.* tidings, E 901; *pl.* Tydinges, B 129, E 752. Icel. *tíðindi*, tidings, news, from *tíð*, time. In the Orffulum, it is spelt *típennde*.

Tygre, s. tiger, F 419, 433. Lat. *tigris*.

Tyme, s. time, B 19, 20; sometimes a monosyllable, F 476, &c.; *pl.* Tyme, F 370; Tymes, E 226. A.S. *tīma*, Icel. *tími*; the *pl.* of *tīma* is *tīman*, whence *tymen*, *tyme*; *tymes* is a later form.

Tyraunt, s. tyrant, B 3727. F. *tyran*, from Gk. *τύραννος*.

V.

Vane, s. a vane, E 996. A.S. *fana*, a flag, standard; G. *fahne*, a banner.

Vanishe, *v.* to vanish, F 328; *pl.* s. Vanished, 342. Cf. F. *évanouir*, to vanish; from Lat. *uanus*, empty.

Vanitee, s. vanity, folly, E 250. Lat. *uanitatem*.

Vapour, s. vapour, mist, F 393. Lat. *uaporem*.

Velouettes, s. *pl.* velvets, F 644. F. *velours*, velvet, *veloute*, velvety; from Lat. *uillosus*, shaggy, hairy.

Venim, s. venom, poison, B 3321. O.F. *venim*, F. *venin*, Lat. *uenenum*.

Vermynne, s. vermin, E 1095. From Lat. *uermis*, a worm.

Verrailly, *adv.* verily, truly, B 1850, 3414.

Verray, *adj.* very, true, B 103, E 343; verray force = main force, B 3237. O.F. *verai*, F. *vrai*. Lat. *ueracem*; cf. Lat. *uerus*, true.

Verrayment, *adv.* verily, B 1903.

Versified, *pp.* put into verse, B 3168.

Vertu, s. virtue, F 593; vertu plene = satisfy virtue, be, virtuous, E 216; magic power, magic influence, F 146, 157. F. *vertu*, Lat. *uirtutem*.

Vessel, s. (collective) vessels, plate, B 3338, 3494. Cf. F. *vaisselle*, plate. See below.

Vessels, s. *pl.* vessels, B 3384,

3416. O.F. *vesse*, F. *vaisseau*, *vascel*, Lat. *uascellum*, dimin. of *uas*, a vessel.

Vestiment, s. vestment, clothing, robes, F 59. From Lat. *uestire*, to clothe.

Vgly, *adj.* ugly, E 673. Icel. *uggligr*, terrible, *uggi*, fear, *ugga*, to fear; cf. Goth. *ogan*, to fear.

Vice, s. fault, mistake, error, F 101. F. *vice*, Lat. *uitium*.

Vilanye, s. villany, evildoing, B 1681. O.F. *vilanie*, from *villain*, Lat. *uillanus*, a farm-labourer; Lat. *uilla*, a farm.

Visage, s. face, E 693. F. *visage*; from Lat. *uisus*, *uidere*.

Viscounte, s. a viscount, B 3589. O.F. *viscomite*, F. *vicomte*, Lat. *uice-comitem*, a vice-count.

Vision, s. a vision, F 372. Lat. *uisionem*.

Vitaille, s. victuals, food, provisions, E 59, 265. O.F. *vitaille*, Lat. *uictualia*, victuals; from *uiuere*, to live.

Vitremyte, s. a woman's cap, an effeminate headdress, B 3562. See note.

Vnbokete, *v.* to unbuckle, F 555. F. *boucle*, Low Lat. *bucula*, boss of a shield.

Vnbounden, *pp.* unbound, unwedded, divorced, E 1226. A.S. *bindan*, to bind.

Vnbrent, *pp.* unburnt, B 1658. Icel. *brenna*, to burn, *pp.* *brunnit*.

Vncerteyn, *adj.* uncertain, E 125.

Vncouple, *v.* to let loose, B 3692. See note. F. *couple*, Lat. *copula*, a link.

Vncouthie, *adj.* strange, F 284. A.S. *uncūð*, lit. unknown; from *cūð*, known, *pp.* of *cunnan*, to know.

Vndern, s. a particular period of the day, generally from 9 a.m. to midday; it here probably means the beginning of that

- period, or a little after 9 a.m., E 260, 981. Icel. *undorn*, meaning either *mid-forenoon*, i.e. 9 a.m., halfway between 6 a.m. and noon, or else *mid-afternoon*, i.e. 3 p.m. In Mæso-Goth. we have *undaurni-mats* = undern-meal, to translate Gk. ἀριστον, Luke xiv. 12.
- Vnderstonde, v.** to understand, E 20, F 150; *pp.* Vnderstonde, F 437.
- Vndertake, v.** to undertake to affirm, to affirm, E 803; 1 *p. s. pr.* Vndertake, I am bold to say, B 3516.
- Vndigne, adj.** unworthy, E 359. See Digne.
- Vndiscreet, adj.** indiscreet; or rather, undiscerning, E 996.
- Vnfestlich, adj.** unfestive, jaded, F 366. Here the O. F. *feste* (F. *fête*) is found between an A. S. prefix *un-* and an A. S. suffix *-lic*.
- Vnknowe, pp.** unknown, F 246. *Vnknowe* is short for *unknownen*.
- Vnkynde, adj. pl.** unnatural, B 88.
- Vnlyk, adj.** unlike, E 156.
- Vnnethe, adv.** scarcely, hardly, with difficulty, B 1816, 3611, E 384, 403. A. S. *edð*, easy, *edðe*, easily.
- Vnnethes, adv.** scarcely, hardly, B 1675, 3356, E 318, 893.
- Vnreste, s.** unrest, want of rest, E 719.
- Vnsad, adj.** unsettled, E 995. See Sad.
- Vnstable, adj.** unstable, weak, B 1877. See Stable.
- Vntressed, pp.** undight, unarranged, E 379. F. *trasser*, to plait; probably to plait in three, from Gk. τριπτα, tripartite (Brachet).
- Vntrewe, adj.** untrue, false, B 3218.
- Vnwar, adj.** unexpected, B 3954. A. S. *war*, cautious, wary, prepared.
- Vnwrappeth, pr. s.** discloses, B 103.
- Vouche, v.** to vouch; vouche sauf, to vouchsafe, deign, B 1641; 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* E 306. O. F. *vocher*, *voucher*, to call, Lat. *uocare*; *voucher sauf* = to proclaim as safe, to assure.
- Voyden, v.** to get rid of, E 910, F 188; *imp. s.* depart from, E 806. O. F. *voidier*, F. *vider*, to empty, deprive of; Lat. *uiduare*, from *uiduus*, empty.
- Voys, s.** voice, E 1087, F 99, 412; rumour, E 629. F. *voix*, Lat. *uocem*, acc. of *uox*.
- Vp and down, adv.** up and down, i.e. in all directions, all over, in various ways, B 53, 3725, 3747.
- Vpon, prep.** upon, B 1163, 3640, &c.
- Vppe, adv.** up, i.e. left open, F 615. A. S. *uppe*, aloft.
- Vp-plyght, pp.** plucked up, pulled up, B 3239.
- Vpronne, pp.** run up, i.e. ascended, F 386. See *Ironne* in Prologue, 1.8.
- Vpryght, adv.** on one's back, B 1806; Vpryghte, on his back, 3761. See Kn. Ta. 1150.
- Vs, pron. us**, B 21, 34, &c. A. S. *us*, G. *uns*.
- Vs self, ourselves**, E 108.
- Vsage, s.** usage, custom, E 785, F 691; hadde in *vsage* = was accustomed, B 1696; was in *vsage* = was used, 1717. F. *usage*; from Lat. *uti*, to use.
- Vsen, v.** to use, B 44; *pl. s. or pl.* Vsed, B 1689. F. *user*; from Lat. *uti*, to use.
- Vsshers, s. pl.** ushers, F 293. O. F. *uissier*, F. *huissier*, Lat. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper.
- Vsure, s.** usury, B 1681. From Lat. *usura*.
- Vttereste, adj. superl.** utterest, supreme, E 787. A badly formed word. A. S. *út*, out; *útor*, outer; hence *vtterest* = *outermost*. The A. S. form is *ýtemest*, E. *utmost*.

W.

Waast, s. waist, B 1890.

Waille, v. to wail, lament, E 1212.

Cf. Icel. *væla*, to wail; Ital.

guaiolare, to wail; *guai*, wail

Waiteth, *pr. s.* watches, E 708.

O.F. *guaiter*, *waiter*, F. *guetter*;

from O.H.G. *wahian*, G. *wachten*,

cognate with E. *wake*.

Waken, v. *act.* to awake, B 1187.

A.S. *wacan*, G. *wachen*.

Wakinge, s. a keeping awake, period of wakefulness, B 22.

Wal, s. wall, B 3392, E 1047. A.S.

weall, W. *gwail*, both perhaps

borrowed from Lat. *vallum*, a

rampart; the true A.S. word for

wall is *wadh*.

Walking, s. a walking, walk, F 408.

Wan, *pt. s.* won, conquered. B

3337, 3548, 3561, 3825, F 664.

A.S. *winnan*, *pt. t.* *ic wan*, pp.

wunnen.

Wane, 2 *p. pl. pr.* wane, grow slack

(in applauding), E 998. A.S.

wanian, to diminish, *wana*, defi-

ciency, Icel. *vanr*, lacking.

Wang-tooth, s. molar tooth, B

3234. A.S. *wanglōð*, a molar

tooth, lit. a cheek-tooth, from

wang, the cheek.

Wantoun, *adj.* wanton, E 236.

For *wan-toun*, where *wan* = A.S.

wan-, Du. *wan-*, denoting lack,

used in the same sense as the

prefix *un-*; and *toun* = A.S. *togen*,

pp. of *teōn* = G. *ziehen*, to educate;

thus *wanton* = G. *ungezogen*, un-

educated, ill brought up.

War, *adj.* aware, wary, on one's

guard; be war = beware, take

heed, B 119, 3188; beth war,

1629, 3281. A.S. *wær*, wary,

cautious; cf. Lat. *uereor*, I fear.

War, *imp. s.* as *pl.* war yow, take

care of yourselves, make way, B

1889. A.S. *warian*, to be on

one's guard, from *wær*, wary.

Warne, 2 *p. s. pr.* I warn, I bid

you take heed, B 16, 118. A.S.

wearnian.

Waspes, *gen. sing.* wasp's, B 1749.

A.S. *wæps*, Lat. *uespa*.

Wasteth, *pr. s.* wastes away, passes,

B 20. O.F. *waster*, *guaster*, Ital.

guastare, from the Teutonic;

O.H.G. *waasti*, G. *wüst*, waste,

empty.

Waterpot, s. a waterpot, E 290.

A.S. *water*, W. *pot*.

Wayk, *adj.* weak, B 1671. Cf.

A.S. *wāc*, Icel. *veikr*. *Wayk* is

the Scandinavian or Northern

form. The A.S. *wāc* produced

the M.E. *wok* or *wook*.

Wayten, v. to watch, F 444; *pr. s.*

Wayteth, B 3331; *pr. pl.* Wayten,

F 88; *pt. s.* Wayted, watched, ob-

served, 129. See Waiteth.

Wede, s. a 'weed,' a garment, B

2107. A.S. *wēd*, a garment.

Weder, s. weather, F 52. A.S.

weder, Icel. *veðr*, G. *wetter*.

Wedlock, s. wedlock, E 115. A.S.

wed-lúc, a pledge of espousal; from

wed, a pledge, and *lúc*, a gift, a

play, sport.

Weel, *adj.* well, E 2425. A.S. *wel*.

Weep, *pt. s.* wept, B 3852, E 545,

F 496. A.S. *wēpan*, to weep,

pt. t. *wēop*, pp. *wēpen*.

Weet, s. wet, B 3407. A.S. *wat*,

Icel. *vátr*.

Wel, *adv.* well, B 25; very, as in

wel roial = very royal, F 26; about

(used with numbers), F 383; cer-

tainly, by all means, E 635.

Wel ny, *adv.* very nearly, B 3230.

Welde, *pt. s.* wielded, overpowered,

B 3452; *Weld*, 3855. A.S.

weldan, Goth. *waldan*, Icel.

valda, to exercise power.

Wele, s. wealth, well-being, pros-

perity, B 122, 3268, E 474, 842,

971. A.S. *wela*, weal.

Well-faring, *adj.* wellfaring, thriv-

ing, prosperous, B 3132.

- Welkne, s. welkin, B 3921, E 1124. A. S. *wolcen*, a cloud, the welkin; cf. Du. *wolk*, a cloud, G. *wolke*.
- Welle, s. well, source, B 1846, 3234, E 215, 276, F 505. A. S. *well*, *wyl*, Du. *wel*; but we also find the dissyllabic A. S. *wella*, Icel. *vella*.
- Welte, *pt. s.* wielded, i.e. lorded it over, possessed for use, B 3200. See *Welde*.
- Wem, s. injury, hurt, F 121. A. S. *wem*, Icel. *wamm*, Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish.
- Wenches, s. *pl.* women, B 3417. Cf. A. S. *wencle*, a maid; probably allied to *wancol*, tottering, weak, unsteady. Cf. G. *wanken*, to totter.
- Wene, 1 *p. s. pr.* I ween, imagine, suppose, E 1174; *pr. s.* Weneth, supposes, B 3710; 1 *p. s. pt.* Wende, supposed, F 585; *pt. s.* Wende, B 3358, 3927; expected, 3720; *pt. pl.* Wende, 3637, F 198; Wenden, E 751; *pp.* Wend, imagined, thought, E 691, F 510. A. S. *wēnan*, Icel. *wēna*, Goth. *wenjan*, G. *wähnen*, to imagine, from A. S. *wén*, Icel. *van*, Goth. *wens*, G. *wahn*, expectation, hope.
- Wende, *v.* to wend, go, pass, B 1683; *pr. pl.* wend, go, E 189, F 296; 1 *p. s. pr. subj.* Wende, E 307; *pt. s.* Wente, went, B 1739; *pp.* Went, gone, B 1730, 1869, E 276. A. S. *wendan*, G. *wenden*, to turn.
- Wepn, s. weapon, B 3214, 3228. A. S. *wēpan*, Icel. *vápn*, G. *waffen*.
- Were, *pt. s. subj.* were, should be, in modern English was, B 3189, 3711; it were = it was, E 850; if so were = if so be, B 1640; as it were = as if it was, F 195; 1 *p. s.* I were = I should be, B 131; 2 *p.* Were = wast, B 3592; *indic. wast*, B 3570; 2 *p. pl. pr.* Weren, were, E 846.
- Were, *v.* to wear, F 147; *pt. s.* Wered, wore, B 3320; *pp.* Wered, worn, 3315. A. S. *werian*, to wear, Icel. *verja*, Goth. *wasjan*, to put on clothing; cf. Lat. *uestis*, clothing.
- Werk, s. work, i.e. reality, practice, F 482. A. S. *weorc*, Icel. *verk*, Gk. *ἐργον*.
- Werketh, *imp. pl.* act, E 504. A. S. *weorcan*, to work.
- Werking, s. deeds, actions, E 495.
- Werre, s. war, B 3926. O. Du. *werre*, O. H. G. *werre*, discord; from the O. H. G. comes F. *guerre* (O. F. *werre*). The common A. S. word for war is *wig*; and it is quite possible that even in the following quotation the word *wyrre* may have been taken, after all, from the Old French. 'Her eall this gear wunode se cyng Henri on Normandig, for þes cynges *wyrre* of France'; 'here, all this year, King Henry dwelt in Normandy, on account of the war of the king of France'; A. S. Chron. anno 1118.
- Werreye, *v.* to make war, B 3522; *pt. s.* Werreyed, made war upon, warred against, F 10. O. F. *werrier*, to make war, *werre*, war; from a Teutonic root (Roquefort). See above.
- Wery, *adj.* weary, B 2111. A. S. *wérig*, weary; *wérian*, to become tired.
- Wesh, *pt. s.* washed, B 3934. A. S. *wascan*, to wash, *pt. t. ic wásc*, *pp. wáscen*.
- West, s. as *adv.* in the west, F 459.
- Wexe, 2 *p. pr. pl.* wax, increase, grow (in applauding), E 998; *pr. s.* Wexeth, grows to be, B 3966; *pt. s.* Wex, waxed, became, grew, increased, B 1914, 3868, 3936, E 317; *pt. pl.* Wexe, B 3365. A. S. *weaxan*, Icel. *vaxa*, Goth. *wahtjan*,

- G. *wachsen*, Lat. *augere*, Gk. *αὐξάνειν*, to grow.
- Wey, s. way, E 273; a furlong way = a small distance, a short time, 516; by the weye, by the way, B 1698, 1747; *dat.* Weye, on (his) way, F 604. A. S. *weg*, Icel. *vegr*, Goth. *wigs*, Lat. *uia*.
- Weyest, 2 p. s. *pr.* dost weigh, B 3423. A. S. *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, Icel. *vega*, Lat. *uehere*.
- Weylaway, *interj.* wellaway! B 3313, 3635. A. S. *wá la wá*, lit. woel lo! woel! *Welladay*, and *wellaway* are meaningless corruptions.
- Weyue, v. to turn aside, twist away, E 2424. O. F. *weiver*, *guesver*, *guever*. 'Guesver, to waive, refuse, abandon, give over; also, to surrender, give back, resigne, redeliver'; Cotgrave.
- Whan, *adv.* when, B 111, &c. A. S. *hwænne*.
- What, *int. pron.* why, B 56, 3842, E 283, E 1221; *rel. pron.* as *adv.* what with, B 21, 22; What that = whatever, E 165; What for = because of, F 54; What man so, or that = whomsoever, 157, 160; What man that, B 3434; What—and, both—and, B 3304; cf. Kn. Ta. 595.
- Whelp, s. a dog, F 491. A. S. *hwælp*, Icel. *hwelpr*, a cub. 'Whelp, lytyl hounde, *Catulus*'; Prompt. Parv. Wyclif uses the word 'welpis' in his translation, S. Mark vii. 28.
- Whenne, *adv.* whence, E 588. A. S. *hwanon*.
- Wher, *adv.* whether, B 3119, F 579; *adv.* where, 1785, &c. *Wher* as a contraction of *whether* is very common in M. E.
- Wher-as, *adv.* where that, B 3347, 3962.
- Wherein, *adv.* in which, E 376.
- Wher-so, *adv.* whithersoever, F 118.
- Which, for whom; of which = concerning whom, F 58; *pl.* Whiche, which, B 3860, F 30. A. S. *hwylc*, Goth. *hwa-leiks*, lit. who-like, Lat. *qualis*.
- Whider, *adv.* whither, E 588, F 378. A. S. *hwider*.
- Whirleth, *pr. s.* whirls, wheels swiftly, F 671. Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl, from Icel. *hverfa*, A. S. *hwearfan*, to turn round.
- Whos, *rel. pron. gen.* whose, B 1661, E 770; *dat.* Whom, to whom, F 154. A. S. *hwð*, *gen. hwðis*.
- Why!; s. while, time, B 3538; *conj.* whilst, 3208. A. S. *hwil*, Goth. *hweila*, a time.
- Whylom, *adv.* once, formerly, B 3266, 3557, 3917, E 64, 846. A. S. *hwitum*, lit. at times, *dat. pl.* of *hwil*, a time.
- Whyte, *adj.* white, B 2047; *pl.* 3658. A. S. *hwit*, Icel. *hvit*, Goth. *hweits*, G. *weiss*.
- Widwe, s. widow, B 1699; *gen.* Widwes, 1692. A. S. *widwe*, *wuduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwō*, Lat. *nidua*.
- Wikke, *adj.* wicked, B 78, E 785; *pl.* B 118; Wikked, B 3576 (see note). Cf. A. S. *wiccan*, to use witchcraft, *wicca*, a wizard, *wicce*, a witch; or else A. S. *wican*, to give way.
- Wikkedly, *adv.* wickedly, E 723.
- Wille, s. will, pleasure, desire, E 326, F 1, 8; *gen.* Willes, 568; *dat.* Wille, 5. A. S. *willa*, Icel. *vili*, Goth. *wilja*.
- Wille, v. to will, desire, E 721; *pr. s.* Wil, desires (Lat. *uult*). B 1843. A. S. *willa*, Goth. *wiljan*, Lat. *uelle*, Gk. *βούλομαι*.
- Willing, s. desire, E 319. A. S. *willing*, a wish.
- Willingly, *adv.* of free will, E 362.
- Wilneth, *pr. s.* desires, F 120. A. S. *wilnian*, to desire; a derivative of *willan*, to will.

- Wiltow, *for* Wilt thou, i.e. wishest thou, B 2156.
- Winges, *s. pl.* wings, F 415. A.S. *winge*.
- Winke, *v.* to wink, nod, F 348. A.S. *wincian*.
- Winne, *v.* to win, conquer, F 214. A.S. *winnan*, Icel. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan*, G. *winnen*.
- Winniges, *s. pl.* winnings, gains, B 127.
- Winter, *s. pl.* winters, years, B 3249, F 43. A.S. *winter*, *pl. winter*, used in the sense of years.
- Wisly, *adv.* certainly, verily, surely, B 2112, E 822, F 469. Icel. *viss*, sure, Du. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*; from the root *witan*, to know.
- Wiste, 1 *p. s. pt.* I knew, E 814; *pt. s.* knew, B 5, 3348, 3723, 3748, F 399; *pl.* B 1820; 1 *p. s. pt. subj.* F 565; *pp.* Wist, F 260. See Wite.
- Wit, *s.* intelligence, a proof of intelligence, E 459; judgment, B 10, F 674; understanding, B 3368; *pl.* Wittes, wits, F 706; opinions, 203. A.S. *wit*. See Wite.
- Wite, 2 *p. pl. pr.* know, E 2431; *pt. s.* Wiste, *pp.* Wist, *q. v.* A.S. *witan*, to wit; *pres. ic wāt*, *þū wāst*, *he wāt*, I wot, thou wost (wottest), he wot (not wots); *pl. we, ge, hi witon*, we, ye, they wit; *pt. ic wiste*, I wist; *pp. witen*, wist. The *pres. t.* is an old preterite = Gk. *oida*; in fact, it is the same word. Cf. Goth. *witan*, to know, see (Lat. *uidere*), *pres. ik wait*, *pt. ik wiissa*; Icel. *vita*, *pres. veit*, *pt. víska*; G. *wissen*, *pres. weiss*, *pt. wusste*.
- Witing, *s.* knowledge, cognisance, E 492.
- With, *prep.* with; to hele with your hertes = to heal your hurts with, F 471, 641; by, B 1875. A.S. *wið*, Icel. *við*.
- With-al, *adv.* therewith, F 687.
- With-inne, *prep.* within, F 590. A.S. *wið-innan*, *prep. and adv.*
- With-outen, *prep.* without, E 661, F 121, 166, 702; With-oute, *adv.* outside, E 332. A.S. *wið-utan*, *prep. and adv.*
- Withstonde, *v.* to withstand, oppose, B 3110. A.S. *wið-standan*, to oppose, Icel. *viðstanda*.
- Wo, *s.* woe; wo were *vs* = woe would be to us, E 139. A.S. *wá*; cf. Icel. *vei*, G. *wehe*, Lat. *uae*, interj. *wo*!
- Wo, *adj.* sad, E 753. A.S. *wá*, *sb. and adj.* It is used adjectively in *Cædmon*, ed. Thorpe, p. 40—*bið þam men full wá*, it will be very sad for the man.
- Wode, *s.* a wood, B 3446, F 413, 617. A.S. *wudu*.
- Wode-dowue, *s.* wood-dove, wood-pigeon, B 1960. A.S. *wudu*, a wood; A.S. *dúfa*, Icel. *dúfa*, G. *taube*, Goth. *dubo*, a dove.
- Wol, 1 *p. s. pr.* I desire, E 646; I will, B 41, 89; 2 *p.* Wolt, wilt, E 314; *pr. s.* Wol, will, B 60, 115; will go, F 617; 2 *p. pl.* Wol, will, B 1641; Wole ye = wish you, F 378; 1 *p. s. pt.* Wolde, I should like, B 1639, E 638; *pt. s.* Wolde, would, would like to, B 1182; would, F 64; required, F 577; would go, would turn, 496; *pt. pl.* Wolde, wished, E 1144. A.S. *willan*, *pres. ic wile*, *pt. ic wolde*.
- Wombe, *s.* belly, B 3627. A.S. *wamb*, Goth. *wamba*, Lat. *uenter*.
- Wommanhede, *s.* womanhood, E 239, 1075. The A.S. word is *wifhád*, wifehood.
- Wonder, *s. as adj.* a wonder, wonderful, B 1882, F 248, 254. A.S. *wundor*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undr*.
- Wondre, *v.* to wonder, B 1805; *pr. pl.* Wondren, F 258; *pt. pl.*

- Wondreden, 307; *pp.* Wondred, 236. A.S. *wundrian*, Icel. *undra*.
 Wondring, *s.* wondering, amaze, F 305. A.S. *wundrung*.
 Wone, *s.* wont, custom, B 1694. A.S. *wuna*, Icel. *vani*; cf. G. *gewohnheit*.
 Woned, *pp.* accustomed, wont, E 339. See Wont. A.S. *wunian*, to dwell, remain, *pp.* *wunod*, accustomed; Icel. *vaur*, accustomed; cf. G. *gewohnt*.
 Wonger, *s.* pillow, B 2102. A.S. *wangere*, a pillow, rest for the cheek, from *wang*, a cheek; Goth. *waggari*, a pillow.
 Wont, *pp.* wont, accustomed, B 3614, 3894, E 844, F 44. See Woned. From this word has been formed the modern *wonted*, with a needless repetition of the *pp.* ending.
 Wood, *adj.* mad, B 1964. A.S. *wod*, Goth. *wods*, Icel. *óðr*; cf. G. *wüthend*, raging.
 Woon, *s.* abode, B 1991. Cf. A.S. *wunung*, an abode; from *wunian*, to dwell.
 Woot, 1 *p. s. pr.* I know, B 3993. See Wot, Wite.
 Wopen, *pp.* wept, F 523. See Weep.
 Wormes, *s. pl.* worms, F 617. A.S. *wyrma*, Icel. *ormr*, G. *wurm*, Lat. *uermis*.
 Worse, *adv. comp.* worse, E 675. A.S. *wyrs*, Goth. *wairs*.
 Worshippe, *v.* to honour, respect, E 166.
 Worshipe, *s.* honour, F 571. A.S. *weorðscipe*, honour; lit. worthship.
 Worshipful, *adj.* worthy of honour, E 401.
 Worstee, *adj. superl. def.* worst, E 1218. A.S. *wyrsta*.
 Wortes, *s. pl.* worts, roots, vegetables, E 226. A.S. *wyrt*, Goth. *waurts*, G. *würze* Lat. *radix*, Gk. *ρίζα*; see Curtius.
 Worth, *pr. s.* becomes; worth vpon = gets upon, B 1941. A.S. *weorðan*, Icel. *verða*, Goth. *wairthan*, G. *werden*, to become, Lat. *uertere*, to turn.
 Worthy, *adj.* worthy, brave, B 2107. A.S. *wurðig*, G. *würdig*.
 Wost, 2 *p. s. pr.* thou knowest, F 696. See Wot, Wite.
 Wostow, *for* wost thou, i.e. knowest thou, E 325.
 Wot, 1 *p. s. pr.* I know, E 814, F 768; 2 *p.* Wot, F 696; *pr. s.* Wot, knows, B 93, E 274, F 299, 534; 2 *p. pl.* Wot, B 2133, F 519. See Wite.
 Woundes, *s. pl.* wounds, B 62. A.S. *wund*, Icel. *und*, G. *wunde*.
 Woxen, *pp.* grown, E 400. See Wex.
 Wrappe, *v.* to wrap, envelop, E 583, F 636; *pp.* Wrapped, F 507.
 Wrastling, *s.* wrestling, B 1930. A.S. *wraxlung*, from *wraxlian*, *wraxlian*, to wrestle; which from *wraestan*, to turn, *wrast*.
 Wrecchednesse, *s.* misery, B 3212, 3540. A.S. *wræcca*, an exile, a wretch, from *wræc*, punishment, banishment.
 Wreche, *s.* vengeance, B 3403. A.S. *wræc*, punishment, vengeance; *wreccan*, to wreak, afflict; G. *rache*, revenge.
 Wreek, *imp. s.* wreak, avenge, B 3095; 2 *p. pl. pr.* Wreke, F 454. A.S. *wreccan*, G. *rächen*.
 Wringe, *v.* to wring the hands, E 1212; to force wet out by pressure, B 1966. A.S. *wringan*, to press, wring; G. *ringen*, to struggle.
 Writ, *pr. s.* writeth, B 3516; *pl. s.* Wroot, wrote, 3393; 1 *p. s. pl. subj.* Writ, I were to write, 3843; *pl. pl.* Writen, wrote, F 233; *pp.* Writen, E 761, B 3177. A.S. *writan*, Icel. *rita*, to write; but the original meaning is to scratch.

- to scratch strokes, still kept in G. *reissan*, to tear.
- Wrothe, *adj. pl.* wroth, angry, E 437. A. S. *wrōð*, Icel. *reiðr*.
- Wroughte, *pt. s.* made, E 1152, F 128; *pt. s.* worked, contrived, B 1788, E 463; *pp.* wrought, created, B 3619. A. S. *weorcan*, to work, *pt. t.* *worhte*, *pp.* *geworht*.
- Wroughtestow, *for* wroughtest thou, thou didst cause, B 3583.
- Wryte, *v.* to write, B 87; *pr. s.* Wryteth, 77; *contracted* to Writ, 3516; *pr. s.* Wroot; *pp.* Writen; see Writ.
- Wrything, *s.* turning, F 127. A. S. *wriðan*, to writhe, twist, Icel. *ríða*.
- Wyde, *adj. def.* wide, B 3824; *pl.* B 62; *adv.* widely, E 722. A. S. *wid*, Icel. *viðr*, G. *weit*.
- Wyfhood, *s.* wifehood; or rather, womanhood, B 76. A. S. *wifhād*, G. *weibheit*; A. S. *wif*, G. *weib*, a woman.
- Wyflees, *adj.* wifeless, E 1236.
- Wyfly, *adj.* wife-like, E 429, 919, 1050. A. S. *wiflic*.
- Wygth, *s.* a wight, person, B 1894, 3822, E 177; *dat.* Wyghte, B 43. A. S. *wiht*, *wuht*, Goth. *waiht*, G. *wicht*; E. *wight* and *whit*.
- Wyly, *adj.* wily, wary, B 3130. A. S. *wile*, Icel. *vél*, *væl*, a wile, a trick; the O. F. *guile* is from a Teutonic source; thus *guile* and *wile* are doublets.
- Wynd, *s.* wind, B 1173. A. S. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*, Lat. *ventus*.
- Wyndas, *s.* windlass, F 184. Du. *windas*, *from* *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axle-tree; so in Icelandic, we find *wind-áss*, *from* *winda*, to wind, and *áss*, a beam.
- Wynde, *v.* to wind, bind with cloths, E 583. A. S. *windan*, Icel. *winda*, G. *winden*.
- Wynes, *s. pl.* wines, B 8391, 3418. A. S. *win*, G. *wein*, Lat. *vinum*.
- Wys, *adj.* wise, B 3130; *def.* Wyse, 113, 117, 3705; *pl.* Wyse, 128; *superl.* Wysest, 3345. A. S. *wis*, Icel. *viss*, G. *weise*; *from* *witan*, to know.
- Wyse, *s.* (*dativ.*), wise, way, manner, B 2131, 3704, E 673. A. S. *wise*, a way, G. *weise*; F. *guise* is from O.H.G.; *wise* and *guise* are doublets.
- Wyte, *v.* to blame, B 3636; 1 *p. s. pr.* Wyte, 3860; 2 *p.* Wytest, 108. A. S. *witan*, to blame, punish; Icel. *víta*, to fine, mulct.
- Wyue, *v.* to wive, to marry, E 140, 173. A. S. *wifian*, to take a wife, *from* *wif*, a woman, wife.
- Wyues, *gen. sing.* wife's, B 1631, E 599; *pl.* Wyues, wives, women, B 59, 3211. A. S. *wif*, Icel. *vif*, G. *weib*, a woman.

Y.

- Yaf, 1 *p. s. pt.* I gave, E 861, F 533; 2 *p.* Yaf=gavest, B 3641; *pt. s.* Yaf, 1862, 1973, 3368, E 193, 203. See Yiu.
- Yate, *s.* gate, E 1013. A. S. *geaf*.
- Ybeten, *pp.* beaten, F 414. A. S. *beðan*, *pt. t.* *beót*, *pp.* *beüten*.
- Ybore, *pp.* born, E 158, 310, 484; Yborn, 72; Yboren, 626; Ybore, borne, carried, moved, 443, F 326; Yborn, carried, F 340. A. S. *beran*, *pp.* *geboren*.
- Ybounde, *pp.* bound, B 1866. A. S. *bindan*, *pp.* *gebunden*.
- Ycaried, *pp.* carried, B 3240. O. F. *carier*, to carry, *char*, a car.
- Ycome, *pp.* come; ycome aboute=come about, passed, B 3364; Ycomen, come, 1687. A. S. *cuman*, *pp.* *cumen*, *gecumen*.
- Ycoupled, *pp.* coupled, wedded, E 1210. F. *coupler*, Lat. *copulare*.

- Ydel, *adj.* idle, E 217. A.S. *idel*, G. *eitel*.
- Ydolastre, *s.* an idolater, B 3377.
- F. *idolâtre*, Lat. *idolatra*; from *εἰδωλον*, an idol, *λατρεῖν*, to serve. The circumflex in the F. form points to an O.F. *idolastre*, and accounts for the form.
- Ydoon, *pp.* done, B 3738. A.S. *dūn*, to do; *pp.* *gedūn*.
- Ydrawe, *pp.* drawn, F 326. A.S. *dragan*, to draw, drag; *pp.* *gedragen*.
- Ydressed, *pp.* dressed, arranged, set, E 381. F. *dresser*, to arrange; Lat. *dirigere*.
- Ye, *s.* (pronounced as long e, followed by e obscure, i. e. like G. ie followed by G. e final), eye, E 37. F 194; at *yē* = to sight, to view, E 1168; *pl.* *Yēn*, B 3260, 3392, 3620, E 669. A.S. *ēge*, Icel. *auga*, Goth. *augo*, G. *auge*, Lat. *oculus*. The A.S. pl. is *ēagan*, whence Chaucer's *yēn*, Shakespeare's *eyne*.
- Ye, *adv.* yea, B 1900, E 355. A.S. *ge, gea*, G. *ja*.
- Ye, *pron. nom.* ye; saue only ye, you alone except, E 508. See Yow. A.S. *ge*, nom.; *edu*, acc.
- Yeer, *s.* year, F 44, 524; *pl.* *Yeer*, years, B 1628, 3602, E 610; *Yeer* by *yere*, B 1688, E 402. A.S. *geār*, Icel. *ár*, Goth. *jer*, G. *jahr*; the A.S. pl. is also *geār*.
- Yelden, *v.* to yield, E 843. A.S. *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay; Icel. *gjalda*, G. *gelten*. Hence E. *yield* and sb. *guild*.
- Yen, *s. pl.* eyes; see Ye.
- Yerde, *s.* yard, rod; hence, correction, E 22. A.S. *gyrd*, *gerd*, a rod, stick; G. *gerie*, a switch.
- Yere, *s.* year, B 132. See Yeer.
- Yeuse, *pr. s. imp.* may he give, B 1628; *pr. s.* *Yeueth*, gives, B 43; *pp.* *Yeuen*, given, E 758. See Yiue.
- Y-fallen, *pp.* fallen, B 3166. A.S. *feallan*, *pp.* *gefeallen*.
- Yfere, *adv.* together, E 1113. Cf. A.S. *gefēra*, a travelling comrade, from *faran*, to fare, go.
- Yfet, *pp.* fetched, F 174. A.S. *fetian*, *pp.* *gefetod*.
- Yfeyned, *pp.* feigned (to be done), evaded, E 529. Cf. F. *feindre*, Lat. *fingere*.
- Yfostred, *pp.* fostered, E 213. A.S. *fōstriān*, *pp.* *gefōstrod*; *fōster*, food, nourishment; from the same root as *food*; cf. Sanskr. *pā*, to protect.
- Yfynde, *v.* to find, F 470. A.S. *gefindan*, to find.
- Yglewed, *pp.* glued, fixed tight, F 182. Cf. F. *en-gluer*, to glue together, *glu*, glue; from Lat. *glus*, *glutis* (Ausonius); cf. Lat. *gluten*.
- Ygon, *pp.* gone, F 293, 538. A.S. *gān*, to go; *pp.* *gegān*. Not to be confused with *Ago*, q. v.
- Ygrounde, *pp.* ground, sharpened, pointed, B 2073. A.S. *grindan*, *pp.* *grunden*, *gegrunden*.
- Yharded, *pp.* hardened, F 245. A.S. *heardian*, to harden; *pp.* *heardod*, *geheardod*.
- Yis, *adv.* yes, B 4006. A.S. *gys*, *gese*.
- Yit, *adv.* yet, B 3760; as *yit* = hitherto, now, E 120. A.S. *git*, *gyt*.
- Yiue, *v.* to give, E 1034; *Yiuen*, B 3853; *pr. s.* *Yiue*th, gives, E 93; *pr. s. imp.* *Yiue*, may he give, E 30, F 679; 2 *p. s. pr. subj.* F 614; *pp.* *Yiuen*, given, B 3425, F 541. A.S. *gīfan*, pt. t. *gaf*, *geaf*, *pp.* *gīfen*; Icel. *gefu*, Goth. *gīfan*, G. *geben*.
- Yknownen, *pp.* known, F 255. A.S. *cūāwan*, *pp.* *cūāwen*, *gecūāwen*.
- Ykoruen, *pp.* cut, B 2801. A.S. *ceorfan*, to carve; *pp.* *ceorfen*, *geceorfen*.
- Yle, *s.* isle, B 68. F. *île*, O.F. *île*, isle, Lat. *insula*.
- Yleyd, *pp.* laid, B 3328. A.S. *leggan*, to lay; *pp.* *geled*, *gelegd*.

- Yliche, *adv.* alike, equally, F 20.
A. S. *gelice*, *adv.*; cf. G. *gleich*.
- Ylyke, *adv.* alike, equally, E 602,
754. See Yliche.
- Ymaad, *pp.* made, F 218. A. S.
macian, *pp.* *macod*. Thus *made*
is a contraction of *made*.
- Ymaging, *pres. part.* imagining,
E 598.
- Ynough, *adv.* enough, E 365;
Ynow, B 3235, 3958, E 1214, F
708. A. S. *genoh*, sufficiently;
G. *genug*.
- Ynowe, *adj. pl.* enough, F 470.
A. S. *genoh*, sufficient, *pl. genoge*;
Goth. *ganohs*, sufficient.
- Yond, *adv.* yonder, E 1199. A. S.
geond, yonder; cf. G. *jener*, that,
yon.
- Yonge, *adj. def.* young, B 1834, E
777, F 54, 385; *vocative*, B
1874. A. S. *geong*, Icel. *ungr*,
Goth. *juggs* (= *jungs*), G. *jung*.
- Yore, *adv.* formerly, B 1167, E
1140; of long time, for a long
time, E 68. A. S. *geare*, former-
ly; from *gear*, a year.
- Youres, *pron.* yours, F 597.
- Yourseluen, *pron.* yourself, F 242.
- Youthe, *s.* youth, F 675. A. S.
geogud, for *geongud*. See Yonge.
- Yow, *pron. pers. acc.* you, B 16,
37, 1186. A. S. *edw*, *acc.* of *ge*,
ve.
- Ypocryte, *s.* hypocrite, F 514, 520.
- Yprayed, *pp.* bidden, asked to
come, invited, E 269. F. *prier*,
O. F. *preier*, Lat. *precari*.
- Yquit, *pp.* quit, acquitted, F 673.
F. *quitter*, to hold free, *quite*,
freed, Lat. *quietus*, left in peace.
- Yrekened, *pp.* reckoned, consid-
ered, taken into account, F 427.
A. S. *reccnan*, to reckon.
- Yronne, *pp.* run, E 214. A. S.
rennan, to run.
- Yset, *pp.* set, E 409; set down, F
173. A. S. *settan*, to set; *pp. geset*.
- Yshapen, *pp.* shaped, i. e. prepared,
B 3420. A. S. *scippan*, to shape;
pp. scapen, gescapen.
- Yshaue, *pp.* shaved, B 3261. A. S.
scafan, to shave; *pp. scafen, ge-
scafen*.
- Ysprad, *pp.* spread, B 1644. A. S.
sprædan, to spread.
- Yswore, *pp.* sworn, F 325. A. S.
swerian, to swear; *pp. gestworen*.
- Ytake, *pp.* taken, captured, B 3514;
taken away, 1858. Icel. *taka*, A. S.
tacan, to take; *pp. getacen*.
- Ytaught, *pp.* taught, B 1699. A. S.
tæcan, to teach; *pp. tæht, getæht*.
- Ytold, *pp.* told, F 357. A. S. *tell-
an*, *pp. geteald*.
- Yuel, *adv.* ill, E 460, 965. A. S.
yfel, Goth. *ubils*, G. *übel*, evil,
bad; *yfele*, evilly, ill.
- Yuory, *s.* ivory, B 2066. F.
ivoire; Lat. *eboreus*, made of
ivory; from Lat. *ebur*, ivory.
- Ywedded, *pp.* wedded, E 771,
1233. A. S. *weddian*, to pledge,
pp. weddod, geweddod; from *wed*,
a pledge.
- Ywis, *adv.* certainly, B 1980, 3958,
4007, E 2434. A. S. *gewis*, Du.
gewis, G. *gewiss*, *adv.* Often
wrongly supposed to mean *I know*,
but the latter is properly rep-
resented by *I wot*. See Wite.
- Ywroght, *pp.* wrought, made, B
2054. A. S. *weorcan*, to work;
pp. worht, geworht.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES, &c.

N.B. Many of the names are commented upon in the Notes.

- Achelois, Achelous, B 3296.
 Achilles, F 239.
 Adam, B 3197.
 Adriane, Ariadne, B 67.
 Albon, Alban, B 3120.
 Alceste, Alcestis, B 75.
 Alcioun, Halcyone or Alcyone, B 57. Hence E. *halcyon*.
 Aldiran, the name of a star, F 265.
 See note.
 Algarsyf, F 30, 663.
 Alisaundre, Alexander, B 3821.
 Alisaundre, Alexandria, B 3582.
 Alma redemptoris, the first two words of a Latin hymn, B 1708, 1744, 1802; *Alma redemptoris mater*, benign mother of the Redeemer, 1831.
 Alocen, Alhazen, F 232.
 Antheus, Anteus, B 3298.
 Apennyn, the Apennines, E 44.
 Arabie, s. Arabia, F 110.
 Arabien, *adj.* Arabian, B 3529.
 Aries, s. the Ram, the sign of the zodiac for the latter part of March and the former part of April, F 51.
 Aristotle, F 233.
 Armorique, Armorica, Brittany, B 3578.
 Arpies, s. *pl.* the Harpies, B 3290.
 Asie, s. Asia, put for Asia Minor, B 1678.
 Aurelian, B 3541.
 Austin, Augustine, B 1631.
 Babiloin, *adj.* Babylonian, B 63.
 Babiloyne, Babylon, B 3339.
 Balthasar, Belshazzar, B 3373.
 Barnabo, B 3589.
 Bathe, Bath, E 1170.
 Bethulia, B 3755.
 Bevy, Bevis, B 2089.
 Boloigne, Bologna, E 686, 763, 939.
 Brixseide, Briseis, B 71. This form is from the acc. *Briseida*.
 Brugges, Bruges, B 1923.
 Brutus, B 3896; Brutus Cassius (see note), 3887.
 Busirus, Busiris, B 3293.
 Cacus, B 3297.
 Cambalo, F 31, 667; Cambalus, 656.
 Cambynskan, *F 2*. See note.
 Canacee, (1) B 78; (2) F 33, 178; *gen.* Canaccēs, 247, 631.
 Capitolie, s. the Capitol, B 3893.
 Cenobia, Zenobia, B 3437.
 Centauros, Centaurus, the Centaur, B 3289.

- Cerberus, B 3292.
 Cesar, Caesar, B 3869.
 Ceyx, Ceyx, B 57.
 Chaldey, Chaldea, B 3347.
 Charles, B 3577.
 Chicheuache, s. (lit. a lean cow,
 from F. *chiche*, niggardly, lean,
 which from Lat. *ciccum*, a trifle,
 and F. *vache*, Lat. *uacca*, a cow),
 E 1188.
 Claudius, B 3525.
 Cresus, Croesus, B 3917.
 Crist, Christ, B 106.
 Cristemasse, s. Christmas, B 126,
 1730.
 Cupyde, Cupid, B 61.
 Cypre, Cyprus, B 3581.
 Cyrus, B 3918.
 Dalida, Delilah, B 3253.
 Damascene, *adj. as sb.* Damascene,
 used for Damascus, B 3197.
 Daniel, B 3344.
 Dante, B 3651.
 Darius, B 3427, 3838.
 Demophon, B 65.
 Dianire, Deianira, B 66; Dianira,
 3310.
 Dido, B 64.
 Edward, B 3160.
 Egipcien, *adj.* Egyptian, B 3528.
 Eleyne, Helen, B 70.
 Eliachim, Eliakim or Joachim, B
 3756.
 Elpheta, F 29.
 Emelward; to Emelward = towards
 the Æmilian Way, E 51.
 Enee, Æneas, B 64.
 English, *adj. as sb.* English, i. e.
 English talk, B 49, F 37.
 Ermyrn, *adj.* Armenian, B 3528.
 Erro, Hero, B 69.
 Ferrare, Ferrara, E 51.
 Flaundres, Flanders, B 1909.
 Fraunceys, Francis, E 31.
 Galien, Gallienus, B 3526.
 Gawayn, Gawain, F 95.
 Gazan, Gaza, B 3237. From Lat.
 acc. *Gazam*.
 Genylon, Genilon, Ganelon, B
 3579.
 Grece, Greece, B 3847.
 Grekes, s. *gen.* Greek's, F 209.
 The Grekes hors Synon = the
 horse of Sinon the Greek.
 Grisildis, Griselda, E 210; Gri-
 sild, 232.
 Gy, Guy, B 2089.
 Hebraik, *adj.* Hebrew, B 1750.
 Lat. *Hebraicus*.
 Hermannno, B 3535.
 Hermion, Hermione, B 66.
 Horn, B 2088.
 Hugelyn, Ugolino, B 3597.
 Hugh, B 1874.
 Iame, James, E 1154.
 Ianicle, Janicola, E 404, 632;
 Janicula, 208, 304.
 Iankyn, a diminutive of John, B
 1172.
 Iason, Jason, B 74, F 548.
 Ierusalem, Jerusalem, B 3337.
 Iewerye, s. Jewry, Jews' quarter, B
 1679, 1741, 1782.
 Iewes, s. *pl.* Jews, B 1755, 1810;
gen. 2054.
 Iob, Job, E 932.
 Iohn, John, B 3119; St. John, F
 596; (used as a term of mild con-
 tempt) B 4000.
 Isiphilee, Hypsipyle, B 67.
 Itaille, s. Italy, B 3650, E 266.
 Iudicum, *for* liber Judicum, i. e.
 the book of Judges, B 3236.
 Iudith, Judith, B 3761.
 Iulius, Julius, B 3863.
 Iuppiter, Jupiter, B 3934, 3942.
 Ladomea, Laodamia, B 71.
 Lameth, Lamech, F 550.
 Launcelot, Lancelot, F 287.
 Leander, B 69.
 Leon, s. the sign Leo, F 265.

- Lincoln, B 1874.
 Linian, B 33. See note.
 Lucan, Lucanus, B 3909.
 Lucifer, B 3189.
 Lucresse, Lucretia, B 63.
 Lombardye, Lombardy, B 3590,
 E 72, F 193; West, E 46, 945.
 Lybeux, B 2020. O. F. *li beux*,
 the fair.
 Lyde, Lydia, B 3917.
 Macedoyne, Macedonia, B 3846.
 Machabee, Machabeus, B 3845.
 Madrian, probably St. Mathurin, B
 3082. See note.
 Mane, i. e. *mene*, B 3396. It sig-
 nifies 'numbered.'
 Martes, *gen. s.* Mars's, F 50.
 Medea, B 72.
 Medes, *s. pl.* Medes, B 3425.
 Melan, Milan, B 3589.
 Melibee, Melibeus, B 3079; spelt
 Melibeus, 3086.
 Mercurius, *gen. sing.* Mercury's,
 F 672.
 Moyses, Moses, F 250.
 Muses, *s. pl.* the Muses, B 92.
 Nabugodonosor, Nebuchadnezzar,
 B 3335, 3752.
 Nero, B 3653; Neroun (*from* Lat.
acc. Neronem), 3727.
 Nessus, B 3318.
 Odenake, Odenates, B 3517; *gen.*
 Odenakes, 3508.
 Olifaunt, *signifying* elephant, B
 1998.
 Olofern, Holophernes, B 3746.
 Olyuer, Oliver, B 3577, 3579.
 Ovide, Ovid, B 54.
 Oxenford, Oxford, E 1.
 Padowe, Padua, E 27.
 Palymerie, Palmyra, B 3437.
 Panik, *s.* the name of a district in
 Italy, E 764, 939.
 Pagasee, *s.* the Pegasus horse, i. e.
 Pegasus, F 207.
 Pemond, Piedmont, F 44.
 Penelope, B 75. (Pronounced
Pénélopé).
 Percyucl, Percival, B 2106.
 Perse, Persia, B 3442; Perses, i. e.
 Persians, 3425, &c.
 Petrark, Petrarch, B 3515, E 31,
 1147.
 Petro, Pedro, or Peter, B 3565, 3581.
 Phanye, B 3948.
 Phares, i. e. phares, or peres, B
 3396. The word signifies 'a breach.'
 Phebus, *s.* Phoebus, i. e. the sun, B
 11, 3935, 3943, F 48.
 Philippos, *gen. sing.* Philip's, B
 3846.
 Phillistions, *s. pl.* Phillistines, B
 3238.
 Phillis, Phyllis, B 65.
 Pieridos, *s. pl.* the Pierides, daugh-
 ters of Pierus, B 92.
 Piers, Pierce, i. e. Peter, B 3982.
 Pleyndamour, B 2090. It means
 'full of love,' F. *plein d'amour*.
 Poilleys, *adv.* Apulian, F 195.
 Pompeius, Pompey, B 3870.
 Poo, the Po, E 48.
 Popering, B 1910. See note.
 Poules, *gen. sing.* Paul's, B 3970.
 Prudence, B 3080.
 Pyse, Pisa, B 3597, 3606.
 Rachel, B 1817. See note.
 Roger, *for* Ruggieri, B 3606.
 Romain, *adj.* Roman, B 3526,
 3551.
 Rome, B 3525, 3542, E 737, F 231.
 Rouschester, Rochester, B 3116.
 Salomon, Solomon, E 6, F 250.
 Saluces, Saluzzo, B 44, 64, 414;
 Saluce, 420.
 Sampson, Samson, B 3205, 3213,
 &c.
 Sapor, B 3510.
 Sarray, Sarai, F 9, 46.
 Sathanas, Satan, B 1748, 3195.
 Senec, Seneca, B 251, *spelt* Seneca,
 B 3693.

- Spayne, Spain, B 3565.
 Surrien, *adj.* Syrian, B 3529.
 Sweton, Suetonius, B 3910; *spelt*
 Swetonius, 3655.
 Synon, Sinon, F 209.

 Tartarye, Tartary, *or rather*, Ta-
 tary, F 9.
 Tartre, *adj.* Tartar, *or rather*,
 Tatar, F 266.
 Techel, *i. e.* *tekel*, B 3396. It sig-
 nifies 'weighed.'
 Termagaunt, Termagant, a hea-
 then idol, B 2000.
 Thelophus, F 238.
 Theodora, F 664.
 Thessalye, Thessaly, B 3869.
 Thomas, B 3120, E 1230.

 Thopas, E 1907, &c.
 Thymalao, B 3535.
 Tisbee, Thisbe, B 63.
 Trophee, B 3307.
 Troye, Troy, F 210, 306.

 Valerie, Valerius, *i. e.* Valerius
 Maximus, B 3910.
 Venus, F 272.
 Venyse, Venice, E 51.
 Vesulus, Monte Viso, E 47, 58.
 Vitulon, F 232.

 Walter, E 77, &c.

 Ynde, *s.* India, E 1199, F 110.
 Ypermistra, Hypermnestra, B 75.
 Ypotys, B 2088.
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INDEX

TO THE

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS EXPLAINED IN THE NOTES.

For explanations of words, see the preceding Glossarial Index. A few words are also more particularly explained in the Notes; these are indicated in the following Index by being printed in *italics*. The references are to the pages of the volume.

A. B. C., Chaucer's, 144.
abyen, 162.
 Adam, 175.
agayns, 201.
aketoun, 164.
 Aldiran, 217.
 Alcestis, 137.
 Alexander, 190.
 Alhazen, 215.
alle and some, 201.
 Alma redemptoris mater, 147.
ambes as, 139, 140.
 Angle meridional, 216.
 Antiphoner, 148.
 Ape, to put in one's hood an, 144.
appalled, 219.
 April 18, position of sun on, 130.
 Apulian horses, 212.
 Ariadne, 137.
 Aries, sign of, 209.
ark (of the day), 129.
 Armour, 164, 165, 166.
artow, 139, 152, 174.
as (I pray), 195, 220.
as (ace), 139, 140, 190.
 Asia (Asia Minor), 145.
assegai, 158.
 Astrolabe, 131.
-at, (*-ate*), suffix, 175.
attamed, 194.
atte (at the), 132.
 Ave Maria, 146.
auentayl, 205.
ayse you, 198.

Barnabo of Lombardy, 187.
be, with pp. of verb, 132.
been, *bees*, (pl. of *bee*), 206.
 Bells, clinking of, 143, 194.
 Belshazzar, 181.
benedicite, how pronounced, 141.
 Benoit de Sainte-Maure, 214.
 Bevis, Sir, 168.
 Bier, where to be placed, 150.
biseye, 202.
 Black Prince, 185.
 Blood in domination, 218.
 Blue, colour of truth, 223.
 Boccaccio, 173, 175, 177, 180-184.
 189, 192.
bodkins, 191.
 Boethius, 178, 193, 222.
borwe, *to*, 222.
 Bridles, value of, 218.
 Brutus and Cassius, 191.
 Bush, the burning, 144.
 Busiris, 179.

Cambynskan, 207.
can (know), 141, 144, 148.
 Canace, 137.
 Carbuncle, 166.
 Caxton, 213.
centre, 208.
 Ceyx, story of, 134.
charge, 219.
 Chaucer's corpulence, 152; his self-depreciation, 134.
 Chichevache, 204.

- child*, 162.
 Christmas weather, 140.
ciclatoun, 155.
cider, 177.
clergeoun, 146.
*corne*s, corn, 176.
corone, 199.
cote-armour, 165.
*coven*t, 150.
 Croesus, 192.
 'curse,' to care a, 194.
 Cypress, 167.
 Damascus, 175.
dan (*dominus*), 172.
 Dante, 147, 187, 188.
 Date of Man of Law's Prologue, 130.
 Day, artificial, 129, 130, 211; natural, 130, 211.
 Deianira, 137, 180.
depardieus, 133.
 Domination, blood in, 218.
doo'h (causes), 150; *do* (cause), 163.
drasty, 170.
 Du Gueschlin, 185, 186.
 Edward. Saint, 172.
-eer (*-er*), suffix, 143.
eightetethe, 131.
 Elf-queen, 160.
e'uish, 153.
 Equinox, vernal, 209.
-eth, (imp. pl. suffix), 131, 132.
*exame*tron, 173.
 Face (in astrology), 209.
 Fairies, 160, 212.
 Falcons, 220, 221.
 Feasts described, 209.
ferne, 215, 216.
fit (canto), 167.
flockmele, 197.
for (against), 165.
for me, 193, 219.
fumositee, 219.
furlong wey, 200.
 Galley halfpence, 157.
gan (did), 131.
 Gaunt, John of, 185, 186.
gauren, 212.
 Gawain, Sir, 211.
 Genoa, coins of, 157.
gent (gentle), 154.
gestes, 214.
gestours, 164.
 Giants, 161.
gird, 190.
 Glass-making, 215.
glose, 143.
 Gold called 'red,' 166.
 Good Women, Legend of, 134.
 Gower, 137, 142, 148, 174, 180.
 213, 214.
grain, to dye in, 155.
 Guy, Sir, 168.
habergeon, 165.
halse (conjure), 150.
hauberk, 165.
hawke bake, 138.
 Hazard, game of, 140.
 Herbs, power of, 211.
 Hercules, 177; pillars of, 180.
heronsew, 210.
 Hexameters, 173.
 Holofernes, 190.
 Hood, ape in a, 144.
 Horn, romance of, 168.
 Horse of brass, 213.
hoste (dissyllabic), 129, 152.
 Hugh of Lincoln, 151.
ihū (contraction for *Jesu*), 149; *ihs*, 149.
inwilth, 149.
jambeux, 166.
Jane (a coin), 156, 202.
jangle, 205.
 Jankyn, 141.
 Jesters, 164.
 Jesus, son of Sirach, 139.
 Jewry, 145.
 Jews, feeling against the, 148.
 Jews' work, 165.
 John, name of contempt, 141, 194.
 Judith, 190.
 Jugglers, 214.
 Julius Caesar, 190.

Khan, Great, 207.
Kite (bird), 223.

Lancelot, 218.
last (load), 143.
Latitude of Oxford, 131.
launcegay, 158.
ledene, 220.
leet don, 208.
Legend of Good Women, 134.
Leo, 216.
leus and lene, confused, 151.
Lignano, 195.
Lily, emblem of virginity, 144.
loller, lollard, 141, 142.
Lombardy horses, 212.
Longinus, 182.
lordinges (sirs), 131, 154.
Lucan, 173, 191.
Lucifer, 174.
Lucrece, 136.
Lybeaus Disconus, 168.
Lydgate, 177, 205.
lyghtie, verb, 145.
lynes (alive), 201.

Maccabees, 190.
Madrian, corpus, 171.
Magic, 214, 215.
maister tour, 214.
maner (without of), 146.
maugre, 139.
Manny, Sir Oliver, 185, 186, 187.
me dremed, 159.
-meal (suffix), 197.
Melibee, tale of, 171.
men (one), 146.
mery, 163.
message, 201.
Metamorphoses, Ovid's, 138, 173.
Metre of Sir Thopas, 153; of Clerk's
Envoy, 204.
Minstrels, 164.
Mirror, magic, 214.
mo (others besides), 203.
more and lesse, 202.

Nebuchadnezzar, 180.
near (nearer), 148.

Nero, 188, 189.
newefangel, 223.
next (highest), 150.
Nicholas, Saint, 147.
nones, for the, 141.

Odenatus, 182.
of, (by), 206; (as to), 137; strange
position of, 213; omitted, 146, 189.
Olifaunt, Sir, 161.
oon, in, 200.
ord and ende, 192.
Ovid, 134, 136, 137, 138, 173, 177,
180.

Palmyra, 182.
parements, 217.
payndemayn, 155.
Pegasus, 213.
Percival, Sir, 169.
peregrine, 220.
Peter of Cyprus, 187.
Peter of Spain, 184, 185.
Petrarch, 183, 195, 196, 204.
Pierides, 137.
Plate armour, 165.
plyghte (plucked), 131.
Pompey, 191.
Poppering, 154.
Poverty, 138.
Pride, sin of, 174.
Prime, hour of, 162, 210, 219.
Proverbs alluded to:—'as spark out
of glede,' 169; 'as many heads,
so many wits,' 213; 'good child
soon learns,' 146, 147; 'fortune
and friends,' 181; 'light as linden-
leaf,' 205; 'long spoon for him
who sups with fiend,' 222 (l. 602);
'lion chastised by dog,' 221; 'make
virtue of necessity,' 222 (l. 593);
'promise is dew,' 123; 'the poor
is hated,' 139; 'they that make
laws,' 133.

quad, 144.
querne, 177.
quyrboilly, 166.

- Ram, prize for wrestling, 157.
 Regulus, 217.
rawel-boon, 166.
 Riding into a hall, 210.
rime, so spelt, 153; *rimes*, 215.
riuier, for, 157.
 Rochester, old spelling of, 171, 172.
rode (complexion), 154.
roiales, 164.
 Roman de la Rose, 189, 192, 193.
 Russia, 207.

 Saffron, 155.
 Sampson, 175.
 Sapor, 183.
 Sarai, 207.
 Satan, 174.
s becomes *r*, 212.
 Seals, 211.
 Seneca, 132; his death, 189.
sey (saw), 129.
sicer (cider), 177.
sink (five), 140.
sir (a title), 194.
sise (six), 140, 190.
 Skelton, 224.
slide, 197.
solas, 154.
 Solomon, 139.
souneth into, 172, 221.
springen (sprinkle), 143.
 Squire of Low Degree, 158.
 Staff-sling, 162.
 Statius, 173.
 Suetonius, 188, 189, 190, 191.
 Sun, position of, April 18, 130.
 Swans eaten, 210.
 Swearing, vice of, 141.
swich (so-like), 149.

 Telephus' spear, 215.
 Termagaunt, 561.
that his (whose), 146.
the more, 201.
thee (thrive), 162.
thee (dative), 138.
ther (where), 151.
thestaat, for *the estaat*, &c., 140.
thews, 199.

 Thomas, Saint, 206.
 Thopas, meaning of, 153; metre of, 153.
thou and *ye*, use of, 145.
thy, use of, 203.
tidif, 223.
 Time, flight of, 131, 132.
to, coalesces with vowel, 148.
to-ward, 148.
to-, prefix, 175.
towne, come *to*, 163.
 Tragedy defined, 173, 174.
tree (death by hanging), 137.
Trophe, 180.
 Troy, story of, 214.

 Ugolino, Count, 187.
uncouple, 189.
undern, 198.
 Usury, 148.

 Valerius, 191.
 Venus, planet, 218.
 Virgil the enchanter, 214.
 Vitellio, 215.
vitremite, 183.
 Vows, 166.

wang-tooth, 176.
were (would be), 153, 195.
wersed (worn), 180.
what (what with), 132; (why), 134, 203.
wher, (whether), 172; *wher* as, 146.
Wikked nest (Mauny), 185.
wil (wishes), 150.
windas, 150.
with, curious position of, 220; (by), 152.
worth upon (got on), 158.
worthy under wede, 170.

-y, *-yē*, *rime*, 169.
ye (yea), 153, 194.
ye used for *thou*, 198, 199.
ye, *you*, 197.
your (of you), 149.
yuel, adv., 202.
 Ypotis, Sir, 168.
 Zenobia, 181.